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# NOTES AND QUERIES :

ser. 12, v. 8

A

Medium of Intercommunication

FOR

LITERARY MEN, GENERAL READERS, ETC.

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"When found, make a note of."—CAPTAIN CUTTLE.

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TWELFTH SERIES.—VOLUME VIII.

JANUARY—JUNE, 1921.

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No 142. [TWELFTH  
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JANUARY 1, 1921.

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LONDON, JANUARY 1, 1921.

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## Notes.

## SWIFT'S VERSE.

SWIFT'S name is now generally associated with his prose writings, but his powers are no less conspicuous in his verse. Where is his command of language more evident than in 'Cadenus and Vanessa'? Where is his irony more impressive than in 'Poetry, a Rhapsody'? Where is his intensity more developed than in 'The Journal of a Modern Lady'? Where is his peculiar turn of thought more displayed than in 'The Petition of Mrs. Frances Harris'? Where will greater versatility be found than between the lines addressed to Stella on her last birthday, and those 'On the Death of Dr. Swift'? But at present Swift's verse is in a state of chaos. Its arrangement is neither according to subject nor chronology, its meaning is hidden from all

but a few, and its extent is equally faulty in the inclusion of pieces that are supposititious and doubtful, and the exclusion of pieces which bear Swift's hall-mark.

As at present arranged the first section is a hotch-potch of some eighty pieces. In it England jostles Ireland, and the personal is submerged in the general. For example 'The South Sea Project' is in close proximity to 'The Description of an Irish Feast,' and the lines 'To Mr. Pope while he was writing the Dunciad' are followed by 'A Love Poem from a Physician.' Chronology is frequently ignored. 'Helter-Skelter,' which was written in 1730, is followed by 'The Puppet Show,' which was written in 1721, and 'A Love Song in the Modern Taste,' which was written in 1733, is followed by 'The Storm' which was written in 1722.

The second and third sections comprise respectively pieces written during Lord Carteret's viceroyalty and pieces addressed to Stella and Vanessa. On what basis the pieces have been selected it is impossible to divine. The first of the sections is remarkable for omitting far more pieces of the period than are in it, and for containing a piece written in the time of Carteret's predecessor. The second of the sections comprises pieces supposed to be written by Stella and Vanessa as well as pieces addressed to them, and includes two pieces which treat of Mrs. Pilkington under the poetical name of Daphne.

The fourth section comprises pieces composed at Market Hill. In it little attention is paid to chronology, and several pieces known to have been written at Market Hill are omitted, more particularly 'The Journal of a Modern Lady,' 'An Answer to Paulus' and 'The Answer to Ballyspellin.'

The fifth and sixth sections comprise respectively political pieces and pieces chiefly relating to Irish politics. In these sections the omissions include the notable pieces entitled 'Poetry, a Rhapsody,' and 'An Epistle to a Lady who desired the Author to make Verses on her in the Heroic Style,' as well as 'The South Sea Project' and 'Judas,' and the confusion becomes intensified. In the first of these sections there are found 'Cortinna' and 'In Sickness,' which have no relation to politics and two pieces which concern Irish politics, 'The Parody of the Recorder of Blessington's Address' and 'The Parody of the Recorder of Dublin's Speech.' In the

second of these sections there are several pieces relating to English politics, such as 'The Run upon the Bankers,' 'The Horrid Plot discovered by Harlequin, the Bishop of Rochester's Dog,' 'The Dog and Thief,' and 'Mr. Pulteney being put out of the Council.' No attention has been paid to chronology in placing the pieces written during the agitation against Wood's copper coinage and some of these pieces are separated by an interval of many pages from the others.

Finally, the last section is devoted to pieces which are designated Trifles, but presented as they are without method or comment they might more fitly be termed Nonsense. Pieces which have an important bearing on Swift's life are mixed with pieces of no value, and by the ingenuity of successive editors the battle of rime between Swift and Sheridan has been broken up until it is unintelligible.

No verse requires annotation more than that of Swift. In it the spirit of poetry has no part, and each piece has its origin in some public or private incident. What light is thrown on 'A Ballad on the Game of Traffic' and 'A Ballad to the Tune of the Cut-purse,' when it is known that they were written at the same time in the summer of 1702 after the famous Gloucestershire election in which Jack Howe was a protagonist, and that the scene was Berkeley Castle and not as one of the headings states Dublin Castle. What interest does it give to 'The Journal of a Modern Lady' and 'An Epistle to a Lady who desired the Author to make Verses on her in the Heroic Style,' when it is known that the lady was the wife of Lord Gosford's ancestor, Sir Arthur Acheson, and the only child of Philip Savage, one of the great men of Ireland in Swift's day. What light is thrown on 'The Progress of Marriage' when it is known that the marriage in question was that of Dean Pratt, erstwhile Provost of Trinity College, to Lady Philippa Hamilton, and that the autograph is dated January, 1722, a few weeks after Pratt's death. Again what light is thrown on the 'Directions for making a Birthday Song' when it is known that the autograph is dated October, 1729, and that its recipient was the wily Matthew Pilkington who produced soon afterwards an ode for the birthday of George II.

The present collection of Swift's verse has been the work of many hands. The first collection was in the Miscellanies which were issued by John Morphew in 1711. It

comprised thirteen pieces. That collection was followed by the one in the Miscellanies in which Swift and Pope joined in 1727. It added twenty-two pieces to the thirteen, which were reprinted in it. To these there were added in another volume of Swift and Pope's Miscellanies, published in 1732, ten more pieces. Then in 1735 the prince of Dublin printers as Swift called George Faulkner, issued as the second volume of his edition of Swift's Works a collection in which an addition of sixty pieces was made to the forty-five previously collected. To that collection Faulkner added further in the sixth, eighth and eleventh volumes of his edition of Swift's Works issued respectively in 1738, 1746, and 1762. Meantime in England Dr. Johnson's contemporary, John Hawkesworth, whose ambition was greater than his performance, took a part, and to him succeeded John Nichols, whose researches in relation to Swift have afforded vast material for subsequent editors and biographers. Finally, Vice-Provost Barrett, whose fame now rests more on his penurious habits than on his academic attainments, and Sir Walter Scott gave their aid.

The efforts of the later contributors to the collection have resulted in the addition not only of pieces of doubtful authenticity, but even of pieces actually known to be written by others. Amongst these are 'Jack Frenchman's Lamentation,' which as Prof. Firth kindly pointed out to me was written by Congreve; 'The Garden Plot,' which was written by Dr. William King; 'A Town Eclogue,' which was written by Jonathan Smedley, Leonard Welsted, and two others; 'John Dennis, the Sheltering Poet's Invitation to Richard Steele,'; 'A Parody on the Speech of the Provost of Trinity College to the Prince of Wales'; 'Dr. Delany's Villa,' which was written by Sheridan; 'To the Citizens'; 'A Young Lady's Complaint for the stay of Dean Swift in England'; 'The Logicians Refuted,' which is claimed as the work of Goldsmith; 'A Vindication of the Libel,' which was written by William Dunkin; 'An Ode to Humphrey French,' and 'An Answer to a Friend's Question.' In addition John Forster has attributed to Swift 'An Answer to Lines from Mayfair,' which appears to have been written by Prior. On the other hand several pieces correctly attributed to Swift, by the earlier contributors to the collection have been rejected by their successors. Amongst these are 'The Life



and Genuine Character of Dean Swift,' 'A Christmas-box for Namby-Pamby,' 'Harding's Resurrection from Hell upon Earth,' and 'A Trip to Dunkirk.'

To supply the deficiencies of existing editions of Swift's verse is not impossible. A small expenditure of time and labour has enabled me to date and trace the origin of almost every piece that Swift is known to have written, and to add some new pieces to the collection, and this work will, I hope, prove of assistance to the future editor of a worthy edition.

F. ELRINGTON BALL.

### A RADICAL WEAVER'S COMMON-PLACE BOOK.

THE book from which the extracts given below are taken is a small volume of sixty-eight pages backed with stiff brown paper-covered boards and measuring  $7\frac{1}{2}$  in. by  $5\frac{1}{4}$  in. The leaves are stitched and the paper varies in quality, suggesting that the volume had a domestic origin. The book has been used from both ends, forty-five pages in one direction and twenty-three in the other, and here and there a leaf has been torn out. Originally meant as a weaver's Casting and Calculating Book it came to be used by the owner also for other purposes, and some twenty-six pages are used, not for technical or business entries, but as a kind of commonplace book into which are copied paragraphs from newspapers and books, epitaphs, arithmetical problems, &c. There are also some entries which may be original matter.

There is no owner's name on the first page at either end or on the covers, and from among the numerous names of persons scattered among the pages of the book it would be difficult to decide which, if any, belonged to the writer of the extracts. That the book belonged to a hand-loom weaver living and working in the vicinity of Manchester is, however, perfectly clear. The period covered lies between the years 1793 and 1816, these being the earliest and latest dates that occur, and judging from the nature of the political entries the owner seems to have been a man of very decided Radical opinions, of a type made familiar later by Samuel Bamford and G. J. Holyoake. Some 'Questions and Answers relative to the National Debt' are taken from *The Manchester News* of Apr. 23, 1796, and

there is an extract from *The Weekly Register* referring to a speech of Pitt's on the Corn-Importation Bill in October, 1799. But perhaps the most interesting entry is a set of doggerel verses entitled 'The New Fashion Shaver.' From a literary point of view there is of course little to be said for these verses, but they have a certain interest as representing a section of Radical opinion of the period. The reference to the siege of Toulon as taking place "last year" dates the writing of the lines from 1794. Whether or not they are original I do not know. There is no mention of their being copied from a newspaper, and the spelling is faulty and punctuation entirely absent. In the following transcript I have corrected the one and supplied the other. The writer, whoever he may have been, was a clumsy rimester. In the last verse the reference is clearly to some local incident.

#### THE NEW FASHION SHAVER.

##### 1.

As Paddy was walking upon the highway,  
He met his friend Dondle and to him did say :  
Good-morrow, dear Dondle, come tell me I pray,  
Do you think it is true what the people do say ?  
After all their humming and drumming,  
Some say that the French they are coming,  
Without breeches and broogs they are running,  
Believe me, dear Dondle, it's true.

##### 2.

The French they are fighting for all the world dear,  
This world of oppression they shortly will clear :  
If they meet with a traitor they'll stop his career,  
And cut his head off quite close to his ear !  
It's a terrible method of shaving !  
A delicate new way of shaving !  
I would not lie under the Razor  
For anything under the sun !

##### 3.

There's one thing I'll ask you and then I'll  
have done,  
What would you do if the French they should  
come ?  
Would you fight for them, or would you run,  
When you hear the sound of the trumpet and  
drum ?  
By my faith, I would speak of their favour,  
For fear of the new fashioned shaver !  
I would not lie under their Razor  
For anything under the sun !

##### 4.

As for Billy Pitt I would have him to take care,  
For the French they are conquering everywhere  
And all the whole chief they do solemnly swear  
If they get hold of him they'll clip off his hair.  
He's a hell of a fellow for vaunting,  
He's got such a fit of carranting,  
I wish that the Devil may haunt him,  
And carry him out of the way.

## 5.

‘Come fill up your bumper and let us drink deep  
Of whisky itself, it composes to sleep ;  
A toast we must have, and the French it must be,  
For they never intended to hurt you or me.  
But Justice they always commended,  
And Mankind they always befriended,  
And Friendship to us they intended,  
To set poor old England free !

## 6.

Don't you remember, dear Dondle, last year,  
They sent us to Toulon like sheep from the shear ?  
They bid us set down without dread or fear,  
For the French were so frightened, they durst not  
come near.  
But they came running like bulls of a tedder,  
And thrashed us as thick as tanned leather,  
And drove us into ships altogether,  
Like as many young pigs in a creel.

## 7.

Good morrow, dear Dondle, before that we part,  
Let's drink to the memory of honest young heart,  
Who died like a man although but a boy,  
To think of his fate, how it sickened my joy.  
For he died for the good of the Nation,  
For which he has got a fine station,  
A man may be sure of salvation  
That dies for his Liberty's cause.

Another entry, in the same handwriting, and entitled ‘A Church and King Creed,’ appears to belong to about the same period, but may be later than 1794, as the war taxes became very heavy only after 1796, when the outcry was general among all classes.

## A CHURCH AND KING CREED.

“I believe in one Billy Fitt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, mighty Master of Lords and Commons and of all Court Intrigues visible and invisible ; and in one Secretary Henry Dundas, beloved of Pitt before all women, Minister of Ministers, Head of Heads, Light of Lights, Very Man of Very Man, beloved not hated, being of one opinion with our Creator, by whom all Ministers are made ; who for us men, and for our taxation came up from Scotland, and was incarnate by the Devil, and was made fit for Billy's purpose, and is now chief Controller of the East India Company : he descended into Scotland and was there burnt in effigy, and the third day he came again according to the Newspapers, and now sitteth at the right hand of Pitt, from whence he shall come to judge both the loyal and disloyal, till folly shall have an end. And I believe in old George, the giver of all places and pensions, who together with Pitt and Dundas is worshipped and glorified, who speaks by Proclamation. I believe in one system of corruption, and I believe that the remission of taxes will not take place till the Resurrection of the dead, and I look for a better Government in the world to come. Amen.

At the other end of the book is a further set of verses entitled ‘New Song, called The Rambling Boy,’ the merit of which is about

equal to that of the ‘New Fashion Shaver.’ The neat writing suggests a copy, but there are some corrections, one or two words being struck out and others inserted, and the sixth and seventh verses are placed in wrong order. This occasions a footnote, which reads :—

“Mr. Editor,—The 6th and 7th verses they are placed wrong, for the 6th is where the 7th should be and 7th where the 6th should be. I am, Yours, &c., Jas. Greaves.”

From this it would appear that James Greaves was the writer or transcriber of the verses and that he contributed them to some local newspaper. Possibly Greaves was the owner of the book, but this is by no means certain. A loose sheet of paper preserved between the leaves, and setting forth a petition of weavers in the year 1758, is dated from Hollinwood, and bears eighteen signatures the first of which is that of J. Greaves, who seems to have been the draftsman. Perhaps this Greaves was the father of the writer of the ‘Rambling Boy.’ Hollinwood lies between Oldham and Manchester, about two miles south-west of the former town, with which it is now merged. But in the eighteenth century it was a self-contained village.

## THE RAMBLING BOY.

## 1.

I am a rambling shoemaker from Belfast town  
I came,  
And to my great misfortune, I 'listed in the Train.  
Their usage being very bad with me did not agree,  
Therefore I am resolv'd, my boys, to take my  
Liberty.

## 2.

We marched to Tipperary with courage stout and  
bold,  
They thought to make a slave of me, but them  
I plainly told  
To work upon a Sunday with me did not agree,  
So therefore, boys, I am resolv'd to take my  
Liberty.

## 3.

The very first night that we came there, our  
Captain gave command,  
That me and my poor comrade all on the guard  
should stand ;  
The night being dark and very wet, as you may  
plainly see,  
That was the night, my brave boys, I took my  
Liberty.

## 4.

Straightway I deserted and set out for the North,  
I being something weary I rested on a fort.  
I had not rested long there till I got up again,  
And looking all around me I spied five of the  
Train.

## 5.

I was not afraid to face them all with courage stout and bold,  
I marched up to them and to them I plainly told,  
"Your officers I do defy, and all that they can say,  
So therefore, boys, I'm not afraid to fight for Liberty."

## 6.

Straightway I engaged them, and soon I beat them all,  
Soon I beat them all, my boys, for mercy they did call,  
Saying "Spare our lives, bold Irvine, and we will for you pray,  
And we'll declare you beat us all, and took your Liberty."

## 7.

I said "You cowardly rascals, what other can you say?  
Now since that I have beat you all and you will for me pray,  
O yes, now I shall spare your lives, you may declare and say  
That noble Irvine beat you all and took his Liberty."

## 8.

Straightways there I left them and set off for Incelead,  
I worked there a half a year at my shoemaking trade,  
Rambling notions came in my mind my parents for to see,  
And I met two of the Train men a coming to take me.

## 9.

A-meeting these two Train men not knowing what to say,  
A-meeting these two Train men barefaced on the highway,  
They pulled out their hangers, I winded round my oak,  
And leathered these two Train men till they weren't worth a groat.

## 10.

Londonderry fair was coming on, that fair I went to see,  
And cowardly Steward he was there a thinking to take me,  
And in that bloody quarrel my hammer they did steal,  
And pledged it there for seven bobs, wasn't that a precious meal?

## 11.

The guards did there surround me, I might have beat them all,  
Till out of the back window I got a shocking fall.  
The guards did there surround me with a party of the Train,  
And lodged me in the guard-house my sorrows to bewail.

## 12.

The pretty girls of Belfast, hearing this news of me,  
Came flocking to the guard-house there me for to see;

I bid them to dry up their tears and weeping to refrain,  
For, my pretty maids, I'm not afraid of Liberty again.

## 13.

Oh, but if I was in Paris I would be a valiant man,  
I would fight for my Liberty, but never for the Train,  
I would beat as many Train men as would stand in a row,  
And I'd make them fly before me like an arrow from a bow.

These three extracts form the chief items of political interest in the book. The other entries call for no particular notice, but the following recipe for making porter is worth quoting for the sake of the prices. No date is given but it is opposite a sales item of 1801.

## INGREDIENTS FOR 6 GALLONS OF PORTER.

	£	s.	d.
One peck of malt .. .. .	0	2	3
A quarter of a pound of liquorice root	0	0	2
do. of Spanish liquorice ..	0	0	1
do. of essentia ..	0	0	2
do. of colour ..	0	0	2
Half a pound of treacle ..	0	0	2½
A quarter do. of hops ..	0	0	4
Capsicum and ginger ..	0	0	1
Coals .. .. .	0	0	6
	0	3	11½

Bought at the Public Houses at 6d. per quart .. .. .	0	12	0
Brewed at home .. .. .	0	3	11½

Leaves clear gain .. .. .	0	8	0½
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A note of earlier date, from a loose inserted sheet, states that in February, 1759, potatoes were "sold out by retail 10 pounds for one penny, and the buyer wanted Trust." F. H. CHEETHAM.

### ORDERS AND ORDINANCES OF THE HOSPITALS, 1532.

In endeavouring to unravel the apparent confusion of this scarce work and its several reprints I have experienced difficulty in identifying a reprint said to have been prepared for Samuel Pepys, the diarist. I have not traced this statement to its source, but it is evident many book collectors and even a few booksellers are misled by "the shadow of doubt" that this illusive reprint was an exact facsimile of the original. The perplexity is therefore to identify it definitely. Apparently, the

first printed issue of such 'Rules and Ordinances' is the 1552 edition:—

1. 'The Order of the Hospital of S. Bartholomews in Westmythfelde in London.'

The colophon reads:—

"Imprinted at London by Rycharde Grafton Printer to the Kynges maistie cum privilegio ad imprimendum solum" (The B.M. copy is K 697 a 16. 2).

This was followed by a MS. volume of which apparently several copies were prepared:—

(2) "A true and Shorte Declaration of the state and charge of the newe erectide hospitalles." (The B. M. copy is Harl. MS., No. 604,176, there are also copies at Cambridge, Archbishop Parker's Library, Corpus Christi, and in a private library.)

The next work is apparently a re-issue by Grafton (3). Its title indicates its wider scope:—

"The Order of the Hospitalles of K. Henry the VIIIth and K. Edward the VIth, viz., St. Bartholomew's, Christ's, Bridewell, St. Thomas's. By the Maior, Cominalitie and Citizens of London, Governours of the Possessions, Revenues and Goods of the sayd Hospitalles, 1557."

There is no colophon or other indication of printer, but Mr. J. A. Kingdon, in his monograph 'Richard Grafton,' says of this and the 1552 volume:—

"The two are so similar in design and conformation, their production so similarly on each occasion at the end of Grafton's term of office, that identity of authorship can hardly be doubted. Grafton must have had much to do with it even if merely one of a number appointed to draw it up."

There is not the similarity of conformation that Mr. Kingdon claims. The later

work is 12mo, whereas its prototype is 8vo; the matter also has been enlarged, and while agreeing as to the identity of authorship I would suggest that the larger purpose of these Rules for the Order was the intention of this re-issue. It is this work (3) that is said to have been reprinted at a much later date.

R. Rawlinson ('English Topographer,' 1720, p. 144) says:—

"This Book has been since reprinted in the old characters and in the same size."

Yet neither this bibliographer nor others consulted identify this reprint that is presumably the so-called Pepys reprint. The late Mr. Wheatley informed me that Pepys had the 1557 edition reproduced so exactly that all copies bearing that date would be suspect. The occasion for the Pepys reprint would be the same for all subsequent Governors of the hospitals, knowledge of the rules and orders. It was this that probably led to the provision of other re-issues, notably that of 1652 (4) which was reprinted by Dr. Morant Baker, 1885 (5). In his prefatory note it is stated that the issue of 1652 is a reprint of the original pamphlet of 1552 which "was again printed in 1580." (6). I have not seen a copy of the 1652 edition, but if Dr. Baker's facsimile is accurate it is an entirely different work from the original pamphlet of 1552. The 1580 issue is also otherwise unknown to me and I take leave to question the attribution of date. The succession of these re-issues would be correctly identified and not subject to confusion if the so-called Pepys reprint was definitely known and described.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

#### AN ENGLISH ARMY LIST OF 1740.

(See 12 S. ii. *passim*: iii. 46, 103, 267, 354, 408, 438: vi. 184, 233, 242, 290, 329; vii. 83, 125, 146, 165, 187, 204, 265, 308, 327, 365, 423.)

The next regiment (p. 71) is one of four which were raised in Holland in 1674 for service under the Dutch Government.

It was brought on to the establishment of the British Army (ranking as the Fifth Regiment of Foot) in 1689, having been one of the regiments which came over to England in 1688 with the Prince of Orange to join in the rebellion against James I. In 1782 the territorial designation "Northumberland" was added to its title, and in 1833 it was equipped as Fusiliers and designated the Fifth Regiment of Foot, Northumberland Fusiliers: it is now (1920) "The Northumberland Fusiliers."

	Colonel Irwin's Regiment of Foot.	Dates of their present commissions.	Dates of their first commissions.
Colonel	.. .. Alexander Irwin (1) ..	.. 27 June 1737	Ensign 1689.
Lieutenant-Colonel	.. Charles William Pearce ..	.. 1 Jan. 1735/6	ditto, 14 June 1703.
Major	.. .. James Paterson (2) ..	.. 1 Jan. 1735/6	Lieutenant, 6 May, 1709.

(1) Major-General, Feb. 24, 1744; Lieut.-General, 1748. Died in 1762.

(2) Appointed Lieut.-Colonel in the 7th Regiment of Marines on Jan. 24, 1741; Major-General June 25, 1759; Lieut.-General, Jan. 19, 1761. Died at Richmond, 1771.

Colonel Irwin's Regiment of Foot (continued).		Dates of their present commissions.	Dates of their first commissions.
Captains	Daniel Pacquer (3)	9 June 1721	ditto 8 July 1708.
	Arthur Balfour	22 Dec. 1728	2nd Lieutenant 1708.
	George Lestanquett	1 June 1733	ditto 1728.
	Charles Fitzroy	20 June 1735	Cornet 10 May 1721.
	Peter Bruneval	1 Jan. 1735/6	Ensign 24 June 1710.
	George Crawford	14 Jan. 1737	Lieutenant 2 July 1735.
	Gilbert Keene	20 June 1739	Ensign 11 Mar. 1710/11.
Captain Lieutenant	William Hele	1 Jan. 1735/6	ditto 5 Apr. 1720.
Lieutenants	Andrew Crew (4)	22 Aug. 1722	ditto 1 Nov. 1710.
	Cary Godby	25 Aug. 1722	ditto 25 Aug. 1709.
	Ralph Urwen	24 Nov. 1722	ditto 24 Sept. 1709.
	John Purcell	1 June 1724	ditto 5 Jan. 1715/16.
	Robert Cuthbertson	11 Mar. 1731/2	ditto 31 May 1722.
	Michael Mitchell (5)	1 Jan. 1735/6	ditto 25 Aug. 1722.
	John Irwin (6)	14 Jan. 1737	ditto 8 July 1736.
Ensigns	Lambert Vanriell	1 May 1739	ditto 24 Nov. 1722.
	George Lovell	20 June, 1739	ditto 24 Mar. 1730/31.
	John Fenwick (7)	13 Oct. 1723	
	James Reid (8)	7 Feb. 1737	
	Henry Bourne	1 May 1739	
	Henry Fletcher	2 May 1739	
	James Edmonstone	19 June 1739	
John Edgworth	15 Dec. 1738		
	Mead Vanlewen (9)	20 June 1739	

The names here following are entered on the interleaf in ink ;—

Captain	Geo. Fowke	13 Mar. 1740/1
Captain Lieutenant	Jno. Corneille	13 Mar. 1740/1
Ensigns	Wm. Wilkinson	15 Jan. 1739/40
	Christopher Barbutt	15 Jan. 1739/40
	Lewis Nicole	15 Jan. 1739/40
	Henry Troughear	13 Mar. 1740/1
	Chudley Deering (10)	6 June 1741

(3) Major, Feb. 8, 1741.

(4) Captain, Feb. 8, 1741.

(5) Captain, June 8, 1749.

(6) Lieut.-Colonel, Nov. 27, 1752.

(7) Lieutenant, Jan. 15, 1741.

(8) Lieutenant, June 6, 1741.

(9) Lieutenant, July 9, 1745.

(10) Captain, Apr. 15, 1749.

J. H. LESLIE, Lieut.-Colonel (Retired List).

(To be continued.)

LINES BY TENNYSON.—The following lines of Lord Tennyson in the autograph of the poet were sold at a sale at Sotheby's as lot 159 on Feb. 28, 1910, and seem to deserve a wider circulation than the sale catalogue :—

O subtle various world,  
Not all concealed,  
Relation! Difference!  
O termless field!  
Fair feast of soul and sense  
In part revealed.

O soul reflecting forms  
No words can reach,  
Comparing, at thy will,  
Each form with each.  
Let tears of wonder fill  
Thy void of speech.

Oxford.

F.A.M.A.

THE IDENTITY OF FRANCIS LOVELACE' GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK.—The writer on the Lovelace family in the 'D.N.B.' states that Francis Lovelace, Governor of New York, 1668-73, was a son of Richard, 1st Baron Lovelace of Hurley, and adds that he "must be carefully distinguished from Francis Lovelace (d. 1664), Recorder of Canterbury, and from Colonel Francis Lovelace, brother of Richard the Poet."

Further research, however, would seem to prove beyond a doubt that Governor Lovelace was indeed a brother of Richard the poet, and a son of Sir William Lovelace, Kt., of Woolwich, by Anne Barne his wife.

The writer in the 'D.N.B.' seems to have been unaware of an Ashmolean MS. entitled 'Interment of Mr. Wm. Lovelace, New York, 1671,' which has been reprinted in

*The American Historical Review*, vol. ix. (Macmillan, N. Y., 1904), and which contains an account of the funeral procession. Among those present at the ceremony were:—

8. Tho: Lovelace Esq., father of the deceased and his Lady in close Mourning.
10. Coll: Francis Lovelace p'sent Governo<sup>r</sup> of New Yorke and uncle to the deceased in close Mourning single.
11. Capt.: Dudley Lovelace uncle also to the deceased in like Mourning single.

The 'Minutes' of the Executive Council of New York (Albany, 1910), state that "Thomas Lovelace, brother of the Governor, was at this time (1672) Alderman of New York City," having been so appointed Oct. 31, 1671, and was a Captain in the Foot Company of Staten Island on July 1, 1672.

Again, in *The Magazine of History*, vol. i. (New York, 1905) there are to be found several letters reprinted from a MS. in the Congressional Library, one of which, from Governor Lovelace, refers to "my neece, Mrs. Ruth Gorsuch" (who had married William Whitby of Virginia, Speaker of the House of Burgesses, 1653) with regard to the guardianship of her son William, by Thomas Todd of Virginia, husband of her sister, Anne Gorsuch. Further particulars of these families, too long to quote here, are to be seen in the above-named magazine.

These records, then, establish the fact that Governor Francis Lovelace had brothers named Thomas and Dudley, and a sister married to a Mr. Gorsuch: no such persons, however, are to be found in the pedigrees of the Barons Lovelace of Hurley as issue of the first Baron Lovelace. On turning to the pedigrees of Lovelace of Woolwich, as given in Berry's 'County Genealogies' (County of Kent), and in *Archæologia Cantiana*, vol. x., &c., we find Col. Francis Lovelace with his brothers Thomas, Richard the poet, and Capt. Dudley, and a sister Anne (married to the Rev. John Gorsuch or, Gorsage, Rector of Walkern, Herts, whose pedigree is to be found in 'The Visitation of London, 1633-4,' Harl. Soc., p. 327), all children of Sir William Lovelace of Woolwich.

As the above quotations are mainly from American publications, which may not be readily available to readers of 'N. & Q.', it is hoped that they may serve to correct a long-standing error.

C. CLARKSON SHAW, Capt.

"ROMANTIQUE."—The year 1821 is generally accepted as the opening of the Romantic Movement in France, and the origin of the term "Romantique" or "L'Ecole Romantique" seems to have puzzled many British and American writers of centenary articles and even books. J. Demogeot in his 'Histoire de la Littérature Française' (Paris, Hachette, 1st ed., 1861; 7th ed., 1866) says:—

"Mme. de Staël avait la première, en France, prononcé le mot *romantique*. Elle désignait ainsi la poésie 'dont les chants des troubadours ont été l'origine, celle qui est née de la chevalerie et du christianisme.' On sait que ces chants avaient eu pour premier organe les langues néo-latines qu'on appelait *romanes*, et les poèmes écrits en ces langues et nommés pour cette raison *romans*."

Mme de Staël died in 1817, but her famous work on 'L'Allemagne' and her novel 'Corinne' enrolled her among the prophets of 'L'Ecole Romantique.'

ANDREW DE TERNANT.

36 Somerleyton Road, Brixton, S.W.

GILES CAPEL, Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, 1540; Rector of Duloe, Cornwall, 1541, M.A., 1545; Rector of How Capel, Herefordshire, 1549; Prebendary of White Lackington in the Cathedral Church of Wells and Rector of Yeovilton, Somerset, both in 1554; was deprived of these two latter preferments in 1560, and went to Louvain where he was living in 1562 and 1572. On July 3, 1574, he (described as formerly a Canon of Bath and as aged about 60) was provided to a Canonry at Bruges by Pope Gregory XIII. (*Archivio Vaticano*, Arm. lii. t. 31; Arm. xlv. t. 22 f. 206d). According to the 'Concertatio Ecclesiæ' he died abroad before 1588. What else is known about him?

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

REPRESENTATIVE COUNTY LIBRARIES, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE.—It would be quite a good thing for topographical scholars to know where to turn for information concerning a county not their own, and a list might be made of really first-class representative County Libraries by correspondents of 'N. & Q.'

As far as my knowledge goes the best West Riding Library is at the Bradford Public Library (Mr. Butler Wood), the Library Committee having wisely acquired the library of the late C. A. Federer and the topographical part of that of the late J. Norton Dickon's library—two noted

Yorkshire collectors. I take it that Hull Public Library (Mr. T. Shepperd) owns the best East Riding collection.

The Exeter Free Library has undoubtedly the finest collection of Devon books in the world and the library of T. Cann Hughes of Lancaster is probably the best private Devonian library. My own collection of something like 3,500 books, &c., of Cornish interest may be considered the best Cornish collection and information from them concerning the county I shall be glad to supply to correspondents of 'N. & Q.'

J. HAMBLEY ROWE.

### Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

WAS THERE A PARSI COLONY IN THE SOUTH SEAS?—Since his famous exodus from Persia in the eighth century A.D., the Parsi has emigrated to whatever places his instinct—commercial, benevolent or roving—has drifted him to. Naoroji Rustomji Seth was the first Parsi, as a matter of fact the first Indian, to go to England in 1723 A.D. Australia, Germany and China, Natal and Ceylon, Arabia and Aden, Karachee and Rangoon, Madras and Mecca, and various parts of this country have all claimed him as their denizen in one or other capacity—as an agriculturer, shop-keeper, trader, traveller or settler.

It is in Pinkerton's 'Voyages and Travels' (vol. ix., London, 1811, p. 229) that I have come across a curious passage which seems to point to a probable Colony of the Parsis in the South Seas. It runs thus:—

"At this day the whole plan of the Persian constitution, except the ecclesiastical part of it, which is changed by the introduction of Mahometanism, is very near the same that it was three thousand years ago; and yet the Parsees, who are the remains of the ancient people of Persia, to whom the constitution belonged, are now reduced to so inconsiderable a remnant, that it is doubted whether there may be ten thousand souls left in Persia of this race. Those that are left, indeed, preserve their primitive customs, and are authentic witnesses of the truths reported of them by the most learned writers. It is, indeed, true, that there is another small colony of these people in the Indies, and it may not be amiss to put the reader in mind of a conjecture, mentioned in Commodore Roggewin's voyage, that some islands, discovered by him in the South

Seas, are actually peopled by the relicts of these ancient Persians.

"I had myself an opportunity of conversing for several years with a very sensible physician, who went that voyage, to whom I was indebted for many of the particulars published therein; and who is dead since they were published. Of this gentleman I very carefully enquired what the reasons were which induced him and his companions to advance that notion, which at first sight is none of the most probable. He told me the causes were chiefly three: First, that their complexions, in the sentiments of those who had seen some of the Gubers in Persia, very much resembled them, and were very unlike either the inhabitants of Africa, or of India; for whereas the former are of a black, and the latter of a reddish or iron colour; these were of a light olive, yet their aspects differed absolutely from the Chinese or Tartars. The second cause he assigned, was their worshipping the Sun and Fire; turning towards the east when they prayed, and using a low or whispering voice, all of which are suitable enough to the Gubers, or Gaur, as the Turks call them. The third was the innocence of their manners, the quiet and peaceable life they lead, the pains they took in cultivating their lands, and their great industry in several ingenious manufactures. I shall not take upon me to determine what credit is due to these conjectures, but shall content myself with observing, that they are worth remembering; and considering perhaps, our posterity may have an opportunity by conversing with these people, to enter into them more minutely."

Commodore Roggewin's Voyage, referred to in the above excerpt, seems to be a scarce work. It is certainly not in any of the Bombay libraries. Whether it could be traced in Calcutta libraries, I know not. But there is one book 'The Voyage of Captain Don Felipe Gonzalez to Easter Island, 1770-71,' by B. G. Corney, 1908 (Hakluyt Society Publication, Series 2, vol. xiii.) in the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society which contains an extract from the official log of one "Mr. Jacob Roggeveen" relating to his Discovery of the Easter Island, 1722 (pp. 1-26). These pages make no mention of the conjecture of a Parsi colony in the South Seas, which, according to the above extract, the Commodore has made in his book of voyage.

In the words of the above excerpt, I shall not, for the present, take upon myself to determine what credit is due to this conjecture of Roggewin, but shall content myself with observing that it is worth remembering and investigating by abler hands. In the meantime will any reader enlighten me as to any mention of a Parsi colony in the South Seas in Commodore Roggewin's Voyage or in any other book?

Tardeo, Bombay.

R. N. MUNSHI.



HOOK: OXENBRIDGE: MORTON: PORTRAITS WANTED.—Can any of your readers give me information about portraits of three prominent seventeenth-century divines, two of whom graduated at Oxford and one at Cambridge?

They were all identified with America at one time or another. These are the Rev. William Hook, a Hampshire man born in 1601; the Rev. John Oxenbridge of the same county, born in 1609; and the Rev. Charles Morton, perhaps born in Wales in 1626. They are all mentioned in the 'Dictionary of National Biography.' I think there must be portraits of these men, and I should like to know of them.

C. K. BOLTON.

G. PYE, BOOK-PLATE DESIGNER.—I should feel grateful for particulars about this designer who flourished between 1790 and 1810, making a speciality of pictorial and armorial plates. He is believed to have had business establishments in Birmingham and Manchester. ANEURIN WILLIAMS.

Menai View, North Road, Carnarvon.

COLLECTIONS SOLD BY AUCTION, LONDON, 1714.—Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' tell me what collections of pictures and sculptures were sold by auction in London in 1714—old or new style? I should be very grateful for information.

(Mrs.) RACHAEL POOLE.

The Museum House, Oxford.

WHO WAS JOHNSON'S "PRETTY VOLUMINOUS AUTHOUR"?—Boswell, under 1769, (near the end) says:—

"Johnson spoke unfavourably of a certain pretty voluminous authour, saying: 'He used to write anonymous books, and then other books commending those books, in which there was something of rascality.'"

It seems to me that, whoever this may be, a little humour must be allowed for in the word "rascality."

Was this Swedenborg? The 'Arcana Cælestia' (London, 1749-56) were anonymous, and in later and smaller works ('Heaven and Hell,' 1758, &c.) Swedenborg gives long quotations from the 'Arcana'; in 'Heaven and Hell,' two-thirds of the pages quote the 'Arcana.' Moreover, all his religious works were anonymous until 1768, when his name appeared on the title-page of the 'De Amore Conjugali.' This work, published at Amsterdam in that year, would be a natural topic in London in the next.

Boswell would obviously feel a delicacy about mentioning Johnson's hostile remark with the name of Swedenborg attached, as he was already attracting influential followers who were busy translating his Latin when Boswell was writing.

ALBERT J. EDMUNDS.

Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

J. E. GORDON, ETCHER.—In 1848 Joseph Candall, 12 Old Bond Street, issued an album of 38 little etchings, mostly of Germany and the Isle of Wight, by J. E. Gordon. What is known of him—or her?

J. M. BULLOCH.

37 Bedford Square, W.C.

THE BRITISH IN CORSICA.—Who were the officers and what were the regiments and ships engaged in the three occupations by the British of Bastia, San Fiorenzo and Calvi in Corsica in the years 1745, 1794, and 1814?

Bastia was in 1814 captured by the insurgents, I think, and handed over by them to the British. Did the latter invade Calvi?

There was a General Dundas engaged in the operations in 1794, and he was succeeded by General D'Aubant and, in 1814, General Montresor, but beyond these surnames I can find no particulars of them and the 'D.N.B.' is in Corsica not available.

PENRY LEWIS.

Ajaccio.

"BELIEVE."—I shall be glad to know whether any new material is available since the publication of the 'Oxford English Dictionary' as to this verb,—in particular as to its use in sense 3: "Believe in (a person or thing), i.e., in its actual existence or occurrence"—at an earlier date than the quotation of 1716 from Lady Mary Wortley Montague's 'Letters,' ix. l. 29.

Q. V.

ALIUSTREL BRONZE TABLES.—In 1876 an ancient bronze table was discovered in the copper and silver mine at Aliustrel in Portugal, both sides of which were covered with a Latin text. A second such table was discovered in the same mine in May, 1906, inscribed with ancient mining regulations. The text of the first table was dealt with by M. Mispoulet in an article entitled 'Le régime des mines à l'époque romaine et au Moyen-Age, d'après la table d'Aliustrel' in the *Nouvelle Revue historique du Droit français et étranger* for 1907. The text of



the second table was published and discussed by Signor Cattaneo in the *Resoconti delle riunioni dell' Associazione Mineraria Sarda* (Anno XII.). As I am unable to consult either of these foreign periodicals, will some kind reader tell me whether I can find anything about these tables in an English publication.

L. L. K.

MR. JOHN DENTON, "Rector of Stonegrave in Yorks, and Prebendary of York"—so styled on the gravestone of his daughter Mrs. Hellen Cock (widow of William Cock, mercer, of Kendall, Westmorland) who died Jan. 12, 1762, aged 81. No John Denton occurs as Prebendary of York in Le Neve's 'Fasti,' ed. Hardy. The Stonegrave clergy list gives Robert Denton, M.A., of Catherine Hall, Camb, as rector from May 27, 1700, to his death June 1, 1747. Is the inscription in error?

J. W. F.

SCOTT OF ESSEX. (See 7 S. vi. 194).—At this reference C. GOLDING of Colchester mentions a MS. pedigree of the Scott family of Glemsford, co. Suffolk, in his possession. I should like to learn of the present whereabouts of this MS.

C. B. A.

BEVERLEY WHITING, son of Henry Whiting of Virginia matriculated at Oxford University from Ch. Ch. in 1722. Can any American correspondent of 'N. & Q.' give me further particulars of this man?

G. F. R. B.

BRONCIVIMONT BEER.—In his 'Travels' Tavernier, writing of Batavia, says, "one must pay 40 sols for a pint of beer, whether English or of Broncivimont." Where was this beer brewed, and what was its peculiarity?

EMERITUS.

SAVERY FAMILY OF MARLBOROUGH, WILTS.—I should be very grateful for information respecting Martha, the wife of Servington Savery, M.D., of Marlborough, who died in 1696, aged 34. What was her maiden name? She is buried at St. Peter's Church, Marlborough, and her arms impaled with those of her husband on the monument in the church (*tinctures not expressed, the colours being probably worn away*), are a chevron between three crosses moline, two and one.

I should also be glad to know the maiden name of Mary, the wife of the Rev. Servington Savery, A.M., of St. John's College, Oxford, only grandson of the above Servington Savery, M.D. She died Dec. 23, 1766,

aged 51, and is buried with her husband at St. Peter's Church and to whom there was originally a brass on the floor of the chancel which disappeared at the restoration of the church in 1864. LEONARD C. PRICE.

'THE WESTERN MISCELLANY,' 1775 AND 1776.—There has just recently come into my hand a volume in old binding, apparently co-eval with or *circa* the above date, the contents of which are pp. 541-660, with title-page and index of vol. v. of *The Western Miscellany*, pp. 25-648 of vol. vi., and the first weekly part of vol. vii., viz., for Monday, Oct. 7, 1776, pp. 1-24, printed at Sherborne, by R. Goadby.

The contents are of a miscellaneous character and a feature was the provision weekly of two to four pages of Enigmas, Rebuses, Mathematical, Algebraic and Astronomical problems, nearly all both as questions and solutions, being versified and contributed by persons residing in the west, from Cornwall upwards.

Can your readers oblige with particulars of its continuance after 1776, the names of its editors, &c.

W. S. B. H.

HAMBLY HOUSE, STREATHAM.—A 12mo Book of Common Prayer, 1823, has inside its front cover a label of crimson leather lettered in gold:—

"This prize book was adjudged to Master T. H. Davison who was first in the 4th class in the examination at Hambly House, Streatham, June 16, 1827."

Was the house named a well-known academy, and where in Streatham was it situated?

W. B. H.

"BARONS."—In proceedings for trespass brought by John Payne against John Arthur it was alleged that the latter on Nov. 30, 1491, by force and arms, namely with sticks and knives fished in the several (*i.e.*, private) fishery of John Payne at Weston-super-Mare and took and carried away 100 horse-loads of fish called "barons," 400 fish called "tubbelyns," 300 "haddokkes," and 200 "whitynges," and inflicted other enormities to his serious injury.

"Tubbelyns" we know, for young cod are still known by that name, here, on the shore of the Severn Sea, and haddock we know, and whiting we know, but we are sorely and sadly puzzled about "barons": many dictionaries we have searched in vain, and local inquiries have produced no results. Evidently they were a small fish, too small to be counted separately like cod, haddock

or whiting, and were only dealt with by the horse-load. November is the month for sprat fishing, and great quantities of them, boat-loads of them, are caught here every autumn. We rather think that "barons": must be sprats, but we have no authority for this surmise, and it would appear that we shall not have any such authority, until the readers of 'N. & Q.' pelt us with replies.

ERNEST E. BAKER.

The Glebe House, Weston-super-Mare.

JOHN HUGHES OF LIVERPOOL, A.D. 1706.—Particulars of the parentage and education of John Hughes are desired.

He transcribed, "in Mason's characters," the Book of Common Prayer and Administration of the Sacraments, together with the Psalter or Psalms of David, &c., at Liverpool, 1706.

WALLACE GANDY.

78 Egmont Road, Sutton, Surrey.

DANIEL DEFOE IN THE PILLORY.—Pope says that Daniel Defoe, author of 'Robinson Crusoe,' when put in the pillory, had his ears cut off. But I cannot verify this as a fact. Defoe stood in the pillory on July 29, 30 and 31, 1703. His offence was, I believe, that of writing against the High Church party. I should like to know precise facts of his mutilation and offence.

G. B. M.

WOODBURN COLLECTION.—I have several drawings and pictures which have on their reverse sides notes to the effect that they came from "the Woodburn Collection." I should be pleased if any reader could give me any information concerning it.

A. STANTON WHITFIELD.

Bentley Moor, Walsall.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—

1. I should be glad to know the source of the quotation appended—which appeared in an obituary notice in *The Times* within the last twelve months. The Chief Constable of Lancashire is desirous of using it (with acknowledgments) on the memorial that is being erected to the men of the force who fell.

Shall we not offer up our best and highest?

When duty calls can we forbear to give?

This be thy record where in peace thou liest—

'He gave his life that England's soul should live.'

I should be glad to be informed if it is copy-right.

ARTHUR BRIERLEY.

2. O England, in the smoking trenches dying

For all the world,

We hold our breath, and watch your bright flag flying,

While ours is furled.

These lines are said to have been published in a New York newspaper in February, 1915. What was the paper, and who was the author?

HARMA TOPEGOS.

## Replies.

### CRUIKSHANK AND WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.

(12 S. i. 347).

LOOKING back through the war volumes of 'N. & Q.' I have just come across URLLAD's query. I also have a copy of the cutting. The picture and letterpress form part of a review of

"The Devil's Walk.' By Coleridge and Southey. A New Edition, with several additional Engravings by Robert Cruikshank. Simpkin & Marshall."

The commencement of the review, printed above the picture, is as follows:—

"Nearly thirty thousand copies of this *jeu d'esprit* having been already disposed of, we do not pretend to sit in judgment on its merit in the *eleventh hour*. It is, perhaps, all things considered, one of the most singular poems ever penned; having given rise to almost endless controversy respecting its real authorship. That point is now, however, satisfactorily ascertained, and with its new illustrations we consider it a rare *morceau*. Our artist, Robert Cruikshank, seems to have entered into the spirit of the author with a real gusto, and has given us some rich specimens of his extraordinary talent. We select, by the kind permission of the Proprietor, the following characteristic sketch of"

The remainder of the review is quoted by URLLAD, subject to the following corrections, no doubt where his copy is frayed: for "very correct" read "A very correct"; for "our hero" read "for our hero"; for "he's well qualified" read "him well qualified."

I cannot say where the cutting comes from; the following passage printed on the back suggests 1832 as the date:—

"QUERY FOR ARITHMETICIANS:—If it cost a man fifty shillings to have his own windows broken by as many men at night, that being over hours, what will it cost the same individual to be cheered by an equal number of persons in the middle of the day? If Coker cannot furnish an answer perhaps the Duke of Wellington can."

Surely URLLAD wrongs the memory of a great headmaster in describing the figure of the schoolmaster in the caricature as a portrait of Busby; it bears no resemblance to any of his portraits, and though Richard Busby liked his pint of claret, nothing in his character was compatible with a nose of the magnificent proportions depicted in the caricature.

If URLLAD should by chance be able to identify the source of the cutting I should be grateful if he would let me know it.

J. D. WHITMORE.

JOHN THORNTON OF COVENTRY (12 S. vii. 481).—I may safely leave Mr. Le Couteur and others to deal with MR. KNOWLES'S theories about John Thornton. But with regard to his suggestion that the east window of Great Malvern Priory Church may be his work, I should like to make the following remarks.

1. We possess only one date for the rebuilding of the quire of Great Malvern, and that is the consecration of the altars in 1460, marking the completion of the work. The rebuilding must have taken several years, but I do not think the glazing of the east window can be put back beyond 1450, at the very earliest. Thornton must have been dead long before that.

2. For years past I have been on the look out for analogies with the Malvern window, and with this object I have seen a good deal of mediæval glass all over England. But I have never yet found anything in immediate relation with it. Some ten years ago, I made a study of the York glass from this point of view, and with the same result. Beyond what is common to all fifteenth-century glass painting, I cannot see any resemblance between Thornton's work and the Malvern east window, either in style or details. G. McM. RUSHFORTH, F.S.A.

Riddlesden, Malvern Wells.

DANIEL VINECOMBE (7 S. vi. 487).—This query is of ancient date, but I have just perused D. Vinecombe's will, which disposes of a part of it. After leaving legacies of money or pieces of plate to a long list of "cousins," he makes similar bequests to friends, and among others a piece of plate to Eustace Budgell, son of Gilbert Budgell, D.D. There can be no doubt that the latter was the G. B., D.D., mentioned at the above reference. Eustace Budgell was "X." of *The Spectator*, whose name is included in the 'D.N.B.' The tankard referred to in the query passed to Daniel Michell as the residuary legatee and principal heir. A. T. M.

SNIPE IN BELGRAVE SQUARE (12 S. vii. 390, 437, 476, 498).—The Flask in Ebury Square was "the resort of those who came out duck-hunting, a sport much followed in the ponds about" ('Notes and Topographical Memoranda relating to the Out-Wards of St. George's, Hanover Square.' Appendix to a printed lecture by C. J. B. Aldis on the Sanitary Condition of large towns and of Belgravia, 1837). It is known that the

whole area was formerly "The Five Fields," and has a subsoil of clean bright gravel and sand, much of the over-lying clay having been dug up and made into bricks by Mr. Thomas Cubitt the builder who replaced it with an immense quantity of brick rubbish brought from all parts of London and which raised the surface 8 or 9 feet. Mr. Ward, then in the employ of Mr. Cubitt, informed Mr. Aldis that prior to this alteration of levels and building the area was marshy and repeatedly inundated, so that ducks, snipe, and other water-fowl frequented it.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

VAN DER PLAES (12 S. vii. 29).—The brief notice of this artist in Bryan's Dictionary should be corrected and supplemented by the account given in A. J. van der Aa's 'Biographisch Woordenboek der Nederlanden,' where references are given to various sources of information. According to one authority (Kramm) David van der Plaes was born some years earlier than 1647. Mention is made among his works of portraits of Prince Hendrik Casimir, Cornelis Tromp, son of the more famous admiral (why do so many English writers persist in writing "van Tromp"? Pepsys was not guiltless), Jonkheer Hendrik van der Dols and his wife. For some years he worked for the publisher Pieter Mortier, who appears in Bryan's Dictionary as *Martin*. A portrait of van der Plaes, engraved by Houbraken, is to be found on p. 58 of 'De Levensbeschryvingen der nederlandsche Kunstschilders en Konst-Schilderessen,' 1729, and a life on pp. 63-65. EDWARD BENSLEY.

EARLY RAILWAY TRAVELLING (12 S. vii. 461, 511).—The writer of the letter printed at the first reference mentions early railway signalling by means of men posted at intervals along the line. That was known as "police signalling," by reason of the fact that no telegraphic or other system yet existed, and it was deemed necessary, in view of the absence of present-day discipline, to place the traffic in charge of police constables, who passed on the trains, by hand signals, in the manner noted by your correspondent. It is interesting to note that the old "hand signal" code survives at the present time in railway practice.

The railway policeman figures in *Punch*, and the uniform was the same as that described, including the bearing of the constable's staff. For the above reasons

the modern railway signalman is often to-day still termed the "bobby."

The L. and N.W.R. Police Force retained in use the tall hat until the end of the 'eighties, and were the last, I believe, to relinquish the old-time usage.

W. E. EDWARDS.

LONDON IN THE FIFTIES AND SIXTIES: POLICE UNIFORMS (12 S. vii. 431, 475).—I believe an illustration is to be found in *The Illustrated London News* of the year 1862, depicting a London police constable, attired in helmet and tunic, that being the earliest record I can find.

The County Constabulary, however, retained the tall hat for a longer period; in the West of England it survived until the end of the 'sixties, but the leathern crowns were long before discarded. The tall hat was of beaver, having side stays of iron, so connecting the brim and crown. The so-called "swallowtail" was really a modification of the outdoor dress of the period, and it was officially described as a "dress coat." The belt was worn in combination therewith, and each constable carried an unsheathed truncheon, including the House of Commons police. The dress coat, however, was buttoned up to the neck, and the collar was of the high type still worn by the Guards when in full dress. A stock was also included in the equipment, and a song, extant in the 'sixties, ran thus:—

I would I were a bobby,  
Dressed up in bobbies' clothes,  
With a high-crowned hat, &c.

W. E. EDWARDS.

Croxley Green.

THE LEGITIMIST KALENDAR (12 S. vii. 471). The first issue of the *Legitimist Kalendar* was for the year 1894. It consisted of 32 pages, and was published by Henry & Co., 6 Bouverie Street, London, price one shilling nett. The editor's note on the back of the cover-title-page is dated December, 1893. In this note it is stated that "the *Legitimist Kalendar* will be issued annually and the editor hopes to enlarge it considerably year by year."

F. H. C.

The fourth and last edition was that for the year 1910. It was printed for the Forget-Me-Not Royalist Club, and Messrs Phillimore, 124 Chancery Lane, W.C., were offering a few copies (issued at 10s), at 7s. 6d. net, in 1915. Amongst the contents

of genealogical interest were folding pedigrees showing the seize quarters of the *de jure* sovereigns of England, the names of persons exempted from the various Acts of Indemnity, a list of titles still under attainer for fidelity to the Legitimist Dynasty, a list of the Ministers, &c., of the exiled Stuart sovereigns, and a list of 492 non-jurors, arranged under Dioceses; the whole indexed.

FRED. R. GALE.

Crookbury, Fitzjohn Avenue, High Barnet.

The last edition of this book was published in 1910. Copies can still be obtained from Phillimore & Co., Chancery Lane.

G.

PIERRE FRANÇOIS GAILLARD (12S. vii. 489).—This arch criminal, and his mate Pierre Victor Avril, were both guillotined at Bicêtre on the morning of Saturday, Jan. 9, 1836. A graphic account of their remarkable careers and last moments is given in 'Studies of French Criminals' by the late H. B. Irving. WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

He is the subject of a very interesting article entitled 'False Poet but Genuine Assassin,' by the late H. B. Irving in *The Weekly Dispatch* (Aug. 20, 1920). It may be added that Gaillard's (*nom-de-plume* "Lacenaire") contributions to Parisian periodical publications (verse and prose) are still sought by "morbid" collectors in France. It was also said (about thirty years ago) that some of his unpublished MSS. were sold by a relative to a London literary agent, and adaptations were published anonymously by the now extinct firms of Edwin J. Brett (of Fleet Street) and James Henderson (of Red Lion Court) in their once popular periodicals.

ANDREW DE TERNANT.

LOUIS NAPOLEON: POETICAL WORKS (12 S. vii. 490).—Louis Napoleon Bonaparte (King of Holland), brother of Napoleon I. and father of Napoleon III., was a "poet," and published two collections of poems. These have been sometimes attributed to the son, Napoleon III., who before becoming Emperor of the French was known as Prince Louis Napoleon, and during his exile in England wrote works dealing with politics and occasional sonnets, songs, and epigrams. The David Bogue publication is probably a translation of a selection. Napoleon III., however, after becoming emperor published no poetical works in French. His great literary work was the 'Life of Julius Cæsar.'

Lucien Bonaparte (Prince de Canino), another brother of Napoleon I., was the author of a poem entitled 'Charlemagne, ou l'Eglise délivrée' (two vols., 1814, English translation by S. Butler, and F. Hodgson London, 1815), and 'La Cymède, ou la Corse sauvée' (twelve cantos). The poetical works of Napoleon I., most youthful efforts, will be found in the 'Œuvres littéraires de Napoléon Bonaparte' (vol. i.), edited by Tanerède Martel (Paris, Albert Savine, 1888). ANDREW DE TERNANT.  
36 Somerleyton Road, Brixton, S. W.

ARMS OF ENGLAND AND FRANCE (12 S. vii. 447).—A paper was read by the late Admiral Albert H. Markham, K.C.B., in May, 1904, in Budrum Castle, Malta, and is printed, with reproductions of photographs showing the heraldic carvings on the walls and towers, in *Ars Quatuor Coronatorum*, vol. xvii. 74-80. W. B. H.

EMERSON'S 'ENGLISH TRAITS' (12 S. vii. 428, 473).—9. "A blind *savant*, like . . . Sanderson." This was Nicholas Sanderson, the blind mathematician. If your correspondent is requiring any further information not in print and will write to me I shall be happy to help him, having compiled a pedigree of the family from wills proved at York and London and from the inscriptions which I have copied from Penistone, Yorks and Boxworth, Cambs. &c.

CHAS. HALL CROUCH.

204 Hermon Hill, South Woodford, E.18.

DIXON OF FURNESS FELLS (12 S. vii. 410).—The last plate in Boutell's 'Monumental Brasses of England' reproduces the canopy (only) of the brass on the tomb of Nicholas Dixon (1448). Haines also describes him as "Pipe Subthesaurarius."

WALTER E. CAWTHORP.

16 Long Acre, W.C.2.

ADMIRAL BENBOW (12 S. vii. 431, 478).—I am much obliged to Mr. W. P. H. POLLOCK for his reply *re* Admiral Benbow, but I did not want any account about the Sallee Rovers, but one concerning some pirates the Admiral took shortly before he met Du Casse.

Respecting the latter part of Mr. POLLOCK's note, I can only say that it is traditional in my family that the money awarded to the Admiral was 4,000*l.* I will not say how many millions it now amounts to—though I pretty well know.

I have the coat-of-arms (it is painted on wood, and the one on the Admiral's tombstone at Kingstown, Jamaica, is a copy).

Paul Calton's account, which he gave to Campbell, is not to be relied on; he said the Admiral left only two sons, he left three. I have a copy of his will in which he specially mentions his three sons.

If Mr. POLLOCK, or any one interested, will write to me, I shall be pleased to answer. I have spent many years collecting facts about my ancestor (I am a lineal descendant). H. STEWART BENBOW.  
Stetchford, Birmingham.

NOTES ON THE EARLY DE REDVERS (12 S. vii. 445).—It seems impossible to kill the myth that Richard de Reviers, or Redvers, was the son of Baldwin de Meules (*alias* Baldwin of Exeter), Sheriff of Devonshire, whose father was Count Gilbert of Brionne. Stapleton tried to do so ('Mag. Rot. Seacc. Norm.', II. cclxix), but it cropped up again in Burke's 'Extinct Peerage,' p. 140, and Gobbe's 'Norman Kings of England,' Table II. Planché did his best to slay the mistake ('Conqueror and his Companions,' ii. 45), but it re-appeared in the 'D.N.B.' *sub* "Baldwin," as was long ago pointed out by Dr. Round ('Feudal England,' p. 486).

The parentage of Richard de Reviers has never been proved. The best that can be said on the question is to be found in the article on the Earls of Devon in vol. iv. of the new edition of the 'Complete Peerage.' This is contributed by Mr. G. W. Watson, who, I suppose, is the leading authority after Dr. Round on Norman and Anglo-Norman genealogy. The theory that Richard de Reviers survived until 1137, instead of dying in 1107, is founded on the confusion between him and Richard Fitz Baldwin, son of Baldwin of Exeter.

It is certain that, as DR. WHITEHEAD states, Richard de Reviers was never Earl of Devonshire; and for that very reason he could not have been "Earl of Exeter." As Dr. Round explained, in the twelfth century an earl was always the earl of a county, but his title might be taken from either (1) his county; (2) the capital of his county; (3) his chief residence; or (4) his family name ('Geoffrey de Mandeville,' pp. 145, 273, 320-1). Thus no one but the Earl of Devonshire could or would be styled Earl of Exeter. G. H. WHITE.

23 Weighton Road, Anerley.

THE TRAGEDY OF NEW ENGLAND (12 S. vii. 446, 493).—The authorities for the note hereon are many and varied, but chiefly seventeenth and eighteenth century historians. Amongst others Speed's 'Views of the American Colonies'; Neale's 'History (not of the Puritans, but) of New England,' and another author whose name is not given in the 'History' (1708-41) which is dedicated to the Attorney-General of Barbadoes. In the preface it is declared that

"there was no part of this history which had not been shown to persons who have lived in those parts of the world, and been approved by them."

One of those who were largely responsible for the prosecutions for "witchcraft" was Cotton Mather, the son of a Lancashire man. His book on the 'Wonders of the Invisible World, with a further Account of the Trials of the New England Witches,' by Increase Mather over-confirms some of the things charged against the "witch" prosecutors, for where one author affirms that even a dog was hung for "witchcraft," Cotton Mather says two were executed.

Nothing was charged against the "Pilgrims" for their treatment of the native Indians, but in this matter the Duke de la Rochefoucauld's 'Travels in the United States' (circa 1794) may be consulted; and the speech of "Red Jacket," an Indian chief at an assembly of tribes at New York before General Knox the Governor; and for the names of the founders of the First Settlements of North America, and the dates thereof Guthrie's 'Grammar of Geography' published in 1798. This book names nineteen separate colonies founded in North America between 1608 and 1787.

M. N.

See Rufus M. Jones, 'The Quakers in the American Colonies' (Macmillan, 1911) for the persecution of the Quakers in New England, and also for the exile of Anne Hutchinson and others from the Massachusetts Bay colony in 1637 for their religious opinions.

M. H. DODDS.

Home House, Kell's Lane, Low Fell, Gateshead.

MLE. MERCANDOTTI (12 S. vii. 448, 493).—There is a good deal about Edward Hughes Ball Hughes and Maria Mercandotti, in 'The Beaux of the Regency' by Lewis Melville, 1908, which is well indexed. Facing p. 159 of vol. ii. is an etching by Richard Dighton (1819) of 'The Golden Ball.'

Hughes not only owned Outlands, where the honeymoon was spent, but also "rented a mansion in Greenwich Park" where he and his wife

"kept open house; but after a while there were quarrels, which led to a separation, and eventually a divorce. It is not clear, however, on which side was the fault."

Hughes served for a short time in the army. He was commissioned a cornet in the 7th Light Dragoons, Aug. 28, 1817, and placed on half-pay Feb. 11, 1819. See Army List of 1834. ROBERT PIERPOINT.

FRIDAY STREET (12 S. vii. 490).—Stow in his 'Survey' (1842 edn. at p. 131), dealing with the Friday Street in the City of London, says "so called of fishmongers dwelling there, and serving Friday's market." Perhaps the other Friday Streets were also fish markets. JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

According to Hare ('Walks in London,' vol. i. p. 185), Stow says that the metropolitan example gets its name from "Fishmongers dwelling there and serving Friday's markets." ST. SWITHIN.

Does not this name usually denote a fish market? I fancy this is the case with the old *Marché de Vendredi*, at Antwerp—although nowadays it attracts because of the presence there of the Folk Lore Museum, with its interesting ancient domestic utensils, &c. J. LANDFEAR LUCAS.

101 Piccadilly, W.

THE TALBOT INN, ASHBOURNE (12 S. vii. 350, 438, 515).—The following additional information, also contributed to *The Ashbourne News*, has reached me:—

"Mr. A. M. Wither, of Parr's Bank, Ashbourne, informs us that the late Mr. W. R. Holland, who was admittedly an authority on local history, on one occasion pointed out to him the premises next to the Town Hall, and formerly the offices of Messrs. Allsopp, the Burton brewers, as the old Talbot Inn, and there is certainly a good deal about the appearance of the building that suggests it may have been a hostelry at one time. So far, it will be seen, there are three opinions expressed as to the position of the Talbot. In his letter last week, Mr. Twells referred to the late Rev. Francis Jourdain's contention that the inn occupied the site of the present Town Hall. We quote the following from the rev. gentleman's article on 'Ashbourne Signs: Ancient and Modern,' which appeared in the 'Ashbourne Annual' of 1898:—"The Talbot stood in the Market Place, on the site of the present Town Hall. This reminds us of the Earls of Shrewsbury, who were once intimately connected with Ashbourne. In the Grammar School books the following entry occurs: '1614. Itm laid

downe for a print (*i. e.*, present) given to the Earl of Shrewsburie, at Ashburne, for two gallons of claret wine 5s. iiiid. To Gregory Bircumshaw for a cake xvijd. To Thomas Taylor for sugar iis. Two Talbots or Mastiffs are to this day the supporters of the Shrewsbury arms. The inn itself was evidently a place of note, and the arms in its windows were noted by the Herald when visiting Ashbourne in 1611. It is thus mentioned in Walton & Cotton's 'Angler,' where Piscator says: 'We will only call and drink a glass on horseback at the Talbot and away.'—and the travellers order ale, in spite of the warning given later on, that 'Ashbourne has, which is a kind of riddle, always in it the best malt, and the worst ale in England.' The following notices of this famous house appear in the register: 'Buried 1639, Edmund Buxton, of the Talbot. Baptized June 15, 1715. Ann, daughter of Mr. Rob. Law, at the Talbot. Received July 24, 1717, to church, Richard, son of Mr. Rob. Law, of the Talbot, which child was baptized by Mr. Dakin above a month ago. Baptized March 8, 1722—2, Gilbert, son of Mr. Jeremiah Groves (Talbot), Ashburne.'"

This should prove of interest.

CECIL CLARKE.

Junior Athenæum Club.

DEATH OF QUEEN ANNE (12 S. vii. 508).—There seems to have been another "white handkerchief" incident connected with this event. I have seen it related that on that memorable Aug. 1 Bishop Burnet, driving to court, met near Smithfield Mr. John Bradford whom he stopped to speak to, and to whom he promised that should the Queen have passed away he would send a messenger to Mr. Bradford's chapel, who should announce the event by dropping a white handkerchief from the gallery. This was duly done, but Bradford took no notice until in his closing prayer he invoked blessings on the head of our rightful Sovereign King George the First! It is matter of history how profoundly the Queen's death at that moment affected the fortunes of Nonconformity.

SURREY.

ANCIENT HISTORY OF ASSAM (12 S. vii. 110).—If J. S. can see William Robinson's 'Assam,' Calcutta, 1841, I think he will find something to his purpose in chap. iv.

J. W. FAWCETT.

Templetown House, Consett.

ROYAL ARMS IN CHURCHES (12 S. vii. 470, 517).—In my communication at the second reference, l. 11, "It would seem that in 1614 it was unusual" should read *it was usual*.

The church of Groombridge in Kent, built by John Packer, Clerk of the Privy Seal to Charles I., in fulfilment of a vow, as a thanksgiving for the safe return of the

Prince of Wales from Spain, has in stone over the entrance porch a representation of the Prince of Wales's feathers and below it an inscription reading "D.O.M.S. ob felicissimum Caroli Principis ex Hispanijs reditum hoc Sacellum d.d. 1625, J. P."

A house in Gold Street, Saffron Walden, Essex, on the east side, has in plaster work the feathers and motto of the Prince of Wales, with the initials P. A., of probably early seventeenth-century date; and in the oriel window of the great hall of Horham Hall, also in Essex, is a panel of glass dating probably from the early sixteenth century which also bears the motto and feathers.

STEPHEN J. BARNS.

Frating, Woodside Road, Woodford Wells.

"NOW THEN—!" (12 S. vii. 469, 512).—This expression was used in Anglo-Saxon times and is found in sentences indicating a command. There is no temporal signification attached to the "now" and the "then" is unemphatic and enclitic. A somewhat similar French expression is *or çà*, which is used to imply that something begins, *or* being synonymous with *maintenant* and *çà* an interjection that is intended as an encouragement.

T. PERCY ARMSTRONG.

DOMESTIC HISTORY OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY (12 S. vii. 191, 216, 257, 295, 399, 452).—The late Rhoda Broughton, in her last novel, 'A Fool in Her Folly,' when writing about a matter which appears to have taken place soon after the Indian Mutiny had been suppressed, states, in chap. xiii. :—

"Afternoon tea was still an upstart struggling for recognition; born indeed and with a great future, but in many cases to be indulged in privately like dram-drinking, smuggled into bedrooms during visits, and sometimes shared with confidential servants in housekeeper's rooms."

I presume that she refers to about the year 1860.

I do not think that afternoon-tea came into general use until about 1874; I think it was about this time that the late King Edward, when Prince of Wales, started the fashion of dining at a much later hour than the then recognized time. Afternoon-tea must have been a very rare thing in 1860; friends of mine, who are old enough to remember their daily life at that period, tell me that this date is far too early. I know that when visitors called, in the afternoon, at my father's house, they were offered



port, sherry, and sweet biscuits. This was the custom, certainly, about 1866, for I generally took toll of the biscuits during transit. Perhaps this was a custom in what was then called a middle-class family, and did not apply to those higher up in life; who were called by the general term of "the Gentry," whatever that may have meant.

HERBERT SOUTHAM.

LONDON POST-MARKS (12 S. vii. 290, 355).—Would Mr. WILLIAM GILBERT kindly give further particulars of John G. Hendy's 'Post-marks of the British Isles from 1840 to 1876'? I have Hendy's work dealing with post-marks down to 1840; but the publishers of it know nothing of the continuation, nor can I find any mention of the continuation in the ordinary books of reference.

ERNEST S. GLADSTONE.

Woolton Vale, Liverpool.

FOLK-LORE OF THE ELDER (12 S. vi. 259, 301; vii. 37, 59).—According to Mr. Yoshiwara's 'A Bundle of Magical Cures' in the *Kôtyo Kenkyô*, vol. i., no. 9, p. 563, Tokyo, 1913, some folks in the southern part of the province Hidachi in Japan have the following formula for curing the toothache:—

"Bake as many beans as the number of years of the patient's age till they are quite black, bury them under a living elder, and ask it, 'Please take your food with deaf ears and rotting teeth until these beans begin to grow.'"

Needless it is to say baked beans shall never bud and the toothache will never recur. The Japanese elder is *Sambucus racemosa* L., which also grows in Southern Europe.

KUMAGUSU MINAKATA.

Tanabe, Kii, Japan.

OXFORD (ORFORD) HOUSE, WALTHAMSTOW (12 S. vii. 469).—This should read *Orford* House. The owl cameo denotes the crest of the family of Kemp, former residents of the premises, otherwise I believe the property is without history.

WILLIAM R. POWER.

157 Stamford Hill, N.16

DR. ALEXANDER KEITH (12 S. vii. 406, 478).—As Dr. Keith did not understand the language spoken by the natives, it is quite possible that he got hold of the wrong version of the tale. On the other hand it is quite possible he was deliberately deceived. It is doubtful that a special law was enacted to meet our differential treatment to dead aliens. Probably the facts were that the hotel-keeper was anxious to get rid of the body as an undesirable object to give house-

room to in his hostelry, and the mythical law was given as an excuse for his haste. The yarn about the two men watching for Dr. Keith's last breath is also ridiculous, because they would not be allowed to touch a body until the "corpse-viewer" had seen it and given permission to remove it. As it was Miss Pardoe who came to the divine's rescue, perhaps she has related the incident in her 'The City of the Magyar' (London, 1840).

L. L. K.

PICTURE BY SIR LESLIE WARD (12 S. vii. 470).—The picture, about which L. Q. inquires, is not improbably a full-length oil-painting, life size, of the first wife of the late Col. Harry McCalmont who died in 1902. He married in 1885 Amy, daughter of Major General Miller, and she died in 1889. The portrait was an admirable likeness of the poor lady, and one of the gifted artist's happiest efforts. If I am correct in this conjecture, though Sir Leslie may have painted portraits of other ladies, the picture is now at Syston Court near Bristol, the residence of Mrs. Rawlins, a sister of the late Col. McCalmont.

WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

MISSING WORDS WANTED (12 S. vii. 232, 296).—"Come not when I am dead." May I say in answer to a supplementary question that this poem *has* been very beautifully set to music, I forget by whom, but I remember the air well. The song with its setting was included in a volume of Songs from Tennyson published some forty years ago. I should be very glad to know whether this is still obtainable. Unfortunately I remember neither the editor nor the publisher, but the musical contributors were the most famous English composers of the day, such as Sullivan, Barnby, Macfarren, &c. The book was published, I believe, at 21s. C. C. B.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—

(12 S. vii. 491.)

The lines which M. P. N. sends are by Tennyson. They are to be found, under the title 'The Silent Voices,' on p. 855 of his 'Complete Works,' one vol. (Macmillan, 1894), having first appeared in 1892, in 'The Death of Oenone, and other Poems.' Tennyson's own text is less profuse of capitals, "black" and "starry" in the first and eighth lines being undistinguished. EDWARD BENSLEY.

This poem was set to music by Lady Tennyson, arranged for four voices by Sir F. Bridge, and sung at the Laureate's funeral in Westminster Abbey on Oct. 12, 1892.

ALICE M. WILLIAMS.

Of "When the dumb hour," Palgrave in his 'Golden Treasury of Songs and Lyrics,' Second Series, has this note: "The poet's last lines, dictated on his deathbed. If a friendship of near-half a century may allow me to say it, these



solemn words 'As sorrowful, yet always rejoicing,' give the true key to Alfred Tennyson's inmost nature, his life and his poetry."

C. C. B.

(12 S. vii. 511.)

2. This is an incorrect quotation from "'The Stirrup Cup,' as sung by Mr. Santley. Written by H. B. Farnie, composed by L. Arditi. London, Chappel & Co."

Probably the song was published about 1875-80. It was in its time very popular; witness the fact that it was published in three keys. The two verses are as follows:—

The last saraband has been danc'd in the hall,  
The last prayer breath'd by the maiden ere  
sleeping,

The light of the cresset has died from the wall,  
Yet still a love-watch with my Lady I'm keeping.  
My charger is dangling his bridle and chain,

The moment is nearing dear love! we must sever;  
But pour out the wine, that thy lover may drain  
A last stirrup-cup to his true maiden ever!

I cannot ride off, I am heavy with fears,  
No gay disregard from the flagon I borrow,  
I pledge thee in wine, but 'tis mingled with tears,  
Twin-type of the Love that is shaded by sorrow;  
But courage, mine own one, and if it be willed  
That back from the red field thy gallant come  
never,

In death he'll remember, the she who had filled  
His last stirrup-cup was his true maiden ever!

Later there appeared 'The Gift and the Giver,' sequel to 'The Stirrup Cup,' by the same authors and publishers, also "sung by Mr. Santley." A foot-note on p. 1 as to the title 'The Gift and the Giver' says, "A favorite inscription, in olden times, on betrothal rings."

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

## Notes on Books.

*Shakespeare's Last Years in London, 1586-1592*  
By Arthur Acheson. (Bernard Quaritch, £1 1s. net.)

A RECONSTRUCTION of Shakespeare's life, even in regard to the periods of which we know most, is a business which calls for more than ordinary judgment as to the value of such evidence as we possess. To make anything of the obscure years one had need be, to start with, of so cautious a turn of mind as to count the task impossible. A lively, hopeful imagination will certainly create delusions, having vast spaces in which to disport itself, with almost no facts and not very many more clear inferences, to serve as checks or guides. The writer of this book, at the very outset, shakes our confidence in his pessimism—the pessimism required by the situation. He suggests *Jacquespierre* as, possibly, the original form of Shakespeare, and therewith a Gallic origin for bearers of the name.

So hopeful and ingenious a mind must be expected to show itself rather clever and entertaining than over-solicitous as to what the evidence in favour of its surmises will bear: and so we find our author. He advances little of which one can say positively: This cannot be so; but the reasons for which we are invited to agree with him remain slender.

The most interesting of these studies, to our mind, is that of John Florio as Sir John Falstaff's original. This is introduced by an exceedingly apt quotation from an eighteenth century criticism of the dramatic character of Falstaff, the point of which is that those characters in Shakespeare which are seen only in part are "capable of being unfolded and understood in the whole; every part being in fact relative and inferring all the rest." This "wholeness" of Shakespeare's characters—it has, of course, often been commented on—is the subject of several good remarks which conclude with the opinion that these characters may be considered "rather as Historic than as Dramatic beings." Our author proceeds, after quoting the passage, to declare that the reason for this life-likeness lies in the fact that every "very distinctive Shakespearean character" when acting or speaking "from those parts of the composition which are inferred only and not distinctly shewn" is the portrait of a personage contemporary with Shakespeare whom the dramatist knew and took for his model. Fluellen, thus, is Captain Roger Williams; Falconbridge, Sir John Perrot and Falstaff Florio. The Falstaff-Florio case is set forth most plausibly and against it what we have to urge is chiefly our ignorance of Shakespeare's circumstances, his degree of acquaintance with Florio, and his actual methods of working. That quality in Shakespeare which has preserved him among the greatest and most lively forces in literature down to the present hour has often been described as a capacity for seeing and rendering the universal in the individual along with—even thereby enhancing—individual peculiarities. A *portrait* on such lines would be immeasurably more troublesome to produce than a work of pure imagination—imagination, that is, informed and inspired by observation and close knowledge of individual men. Would a man of Shakespeare's power adopt a method, to his perception of what goes to make up a man, so nearly impossible? Again, admitting he did, it cannot be proved that Florio was the model. Florio, we know, was furious with one, H. S., for having made a satirical use of his initials, J. F. H. S., then, is to be identified with Shakespeare and much hangs on that identification—but proof thereof is not to be had.

We should, perhaps, follow our author more readily if he himself were not so well satisfied as to the truth of these conjectures and did not so cheerfully forget how slender are the materials with which he is working and how honeycombed with doubts. And we should also have been grateful to him for so much more care and polish in his own writing as would have enabled a reader to seize his meaning at once.

But we would by no means discourage students of Shakespeare from making acquaintance with his book.

*A History of Scotland from the Roman Evacuation to the Disruption, 1843.* By Charles Sanford Terry. (Cambridge University Press, £1 net.)

DR. SANFORD TERRY claims for the history of Scotland that it is "a story of development unsurpassed by the national experience of any modern community." We concede that claim, and we further agree with him that a new History of

Scotland is wanted. The History we should like to possess would resemble Green's 'Short History of the English People.' Green's point of view and his accuracy have both alike been challenged, but the fine proportion, the arresting style, the liveliness of the portraiture and the movement and charm of the work as a whole have not, we think, been rivalled, far less surpassed, in any other history of a like compass.

Undoubtedly the history of Scotland is more difficult than that of England. Dr. Sanford Terry draws attention to its intimate connection with genealogy. This is equivalent to saying that not only the character of the people and not only the character of individuals require to be grasped and delineated; between these two come the great families and their relations both with one another and the kingdom at large. Periods of French History show this peculiarity; but the stage of France is ampler and the total effect, therefore, less confused and puzzling. In Scottish history influences from difference of race, from family rivalry, from external pressure and from the predominance of individuals produce at several points so intricate a tangle that a certain breadth of treatment becomes necessary in order to make plain to the reader's eye that development on which Dr. Sanford Terry justly insists.

We do not think he has altogether succeeded in this, though we find much in his book to praise. By dint of the most minute workmanship he contrives to present a huge amount of facts within a narrow compass; and by rather alluding to than relating some of the incidents that are known to "every schoolboy" he finds room for more recondite matters. But the writing is so hurried, and sometimes also so involved and abbreviated—as if space had been saved by pruning sentence by sentence—that the reader will find some difficulty in getting into the swing of the narrative, and in passing from detail to a survey of the whole. Persons stand out in too shallow relief, and carry little or no atmosphere, while on the other hand, the perception of national progress has to be arrived at mostly by way of laborious inference. Since the book is calculated for the general reader and the student, who already know the picturesque stories in which Scotland is so rich, we have perhaps no right to cavil at the omission of even the slightest description of Bannockburn, though we may wonder why, on the accepted plan, Rizzio's murder, for example, should have been described. But that which was intended to be treated should have been clearly set out, and arranged in some manner more easy for reference. In a subsequent edition some breaking up of paragraphs might be of service.

None the less if rather too difficult for a work on the scale decided on and with the purpose it is designed to serve, this history of Scotland should be found very useful, and, if somewhat too thick and solid to be called stimulating, will certainly reward the careful reader by possessing him of a fund of well-authenticated and various knowledge. This has been carefully related to the contemporary histories of England and the countries of the Continent by the light of the most recent research. We are glad to mention the thirty-two genealogical tables of the great Scottish families—a novel and very good feature.

*Leicestershire.* By G. D. Pingriff. (Cambridge University Press, 4s. 6d. net.)

WE are glad to see another of these excellent county guides. The information given is sufficient to form a sound foundation for future studies; or, by itself, to make a good body of knowledge concerning the physical characteristics, industries, antiquities, and general history of the county. Leicestershire cannot boast the varied and supreme interest of say, Warwickshire: but it holds plenty to reward the curious inquirer; and, as to history, the Battle of Bosworth and the names of Wycliffe, Lady Jane Grey, Latimer, and Macaulay, form no poor illustration. We should have thought that Grosseteste at least equalled these in importance, and that, if he was to be mentioned at all, (his connection with Leicester not being a conspicuous part of his history) something more to the point than his being "like De Montfort, an opponent of Henry III." might have been brought forward.

Some of our correspondents may be interested in the photograph of a bronze ticket used on the Leicester and Swannington Railway, supplied by the Midland Railway Company. Great pains have clearly been taken to collect an unhackneyed series of photographs, and, so far as this immediate object is concerned, with success. So far as providing a good idea of their several subjects goes, many of them are in truth excellent, but a good number—especially those of the divers landscapes—must be pronounced neither here or there.

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## Notes.

THE TEMPESTS OF HOLMSIDE,  
CO. DURHAM.

IN vol. xiii. of *The Catholic Record Society's Publications* at p. 117 (note 383) I fell into some error about this family. Dodd ('Church History,' ii., 111) seems also to have fallen into a similar confusion. Perhaps I may be allowed to rectify it here.

(a) Robert Tempest, of Holmside, High Sheriff of Durham in 1561, married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Lesthall, of Lachford, Oxfordshire; by whom he had five sons, Michael, George, Robert, William and Thomas. He and his eldest son Michael were attainted in 1569 for having taken part in the Northern Rebellion. He was specially named by Thomas, Earl of Sussex, in a proclamation dated Nov. 19, 1569. On the failure of the Rebellion he crossed the

border into Scotland and on Jan. 7, 1570, was with the Lord of Buccleugh at Brankesome. He and his son Michael embarked from Aberdeen, Aug. 23, 1570. They were at Louvain in 1571. On June 11, 1571 one John Lea wrote to Lord Burghley from Antwerp that Robert Tempest and others had been earnest suitors at Brussels for pensions of which they were assured: but on Jan. 1, 1572 Michael Tempest wrote to his cousin Cuthbert Vasey from Brussels, that he and his father were both in health and living quietly with safety of conscience, without any relief as yet of any prince; nevertheless they were expecting it shortly by the grace of God, and hoped to see a happy end of all their troubles. In another letter addressed to James Swynhoe, gentleman of the English Countess (*i.e.* of Northumberland), and dated from Louvain Mar. 4, 1572, Michael Tempest mentions his "cousin Swinburne." Robert Tempest the father died at Brussels. Shortly afterwards Michael went to Spain with one of his sons, probably William. They were in Madrid, May to July 1574, and received 300 ducats, with the promise of 35 ducats a month, or 40 ducats a month in Flanders. Michael's banishment from the Low Countries was demanded, Dec. 1, 1574 and July 3, 1575. He died abroad before 1588.\*

(b) Robert Tempest, the third son of the above-mentioned Robert took the law as his profession, as his father, and as his brother Michael had done, and going abroad before the Rebellion took the degree of J.U.L. at some foreign university, probably either Louvain or Paris. He arrived at the English College at Rheims Dec. 24, 1583 and was ordained deacon by Cardinal de Guise (afterwards known as the Cardinal of Lorraine) in the chapel of St. Cross in the Cathedral Church of Rheims, Mar. 31, 1584, and left for Rome, being then a priest, Jan. 17, 1585. In 1587 he was living in Paris. He returned to Rheims from Paris Sept. 18, 1590 but left almost at once for Paris returning again to Rheims, Nov. 8, 1590, and was appointed procurator to Dr. Worthington, the head of the College in

\* 'Cal. S.P. Dom. Add.' 1566-1579, pp. 91, 95, 113, 117, 185, 352, 377, 385; 'Members of the Inner Temple' (London, 1877), p. 32; Sharp, 'Memorials of the Rebellion' (London, 1840), pp. 33, 264; Bridgwater, 'Concertatio Ecclesiae': Proost, 'Messenger des Sciences Historiques' (Gand, 1865), pp. 284-6; Hamilton, 'Chronicle of St. Monica's, Louvain,' ii. 136; Surtees 'Durham,' ii. 327 pp. *sqq.*

the following December. In 1592 he was again in Paris, but afterwards was papal envoy in Scotland in 1598, and then went to Antwerp, from which place he came to the English College at Douay July 3, 1599. Returning to Antwerp, he revisited Douay June 17, 1603, and left to take up work on the English Mission for the first time, June 20, 1603. From England he returned to Antwerp, where he died before September 1625, leaving various house property in Antwerp to Douay College, on condition that the College should educate one of his kin on the rents thereof, such kinsman to be nominated by his brother William, of Somerton in Oxfordshire, or his nephew Thomas, one of the sons of the said William, by Elizabeth, dau. of co-heir of William More of Hadham, co. Oxon. The rents being insufficient, Robert Tempest's nephew and executor, Henry Clifford, covenanted to supplement them out of his own pocket. Henry Clifford had married Robert's niece Catherine, daughter of his brother Thomas.\*

(c) The third Robert Tempest, grandson of the first, and nephew of the second, was the second son of Michael Tempest, by Dorothy, daughter of Sir Edward Dymoke of Scrivelsby. He was in Rome in 1580, and arrived at the English College, Rheims, "a schola Augensi" Aug. 16, 1584. He was again at Rome in 1585 when he entered the English College, but returned to Rheims Oct. 23, 1589, and left for Paris on a visit to his uncle Robert Jan. 15, 1590. While there he experienced a famine, in which he and his uncle were only too thankful to feed on the flesh of asses, mules, and horses. He returned to Rheims Aug. 21 and began to lecture on logic Aug. 30, 1590. He received minor orders Apr. 12, the subdiaconate Apr. 13, and the diaconate June 8 or 9, 1591, all at Soissons, and was ordained priest in the chapel of St. Cross in Rheims Cathedral the following Sept. 21. It is not known when he took the degree of S.T.D. which he did before 1599, but it would seem to have been either at Rome or Paris. In July 1599 he was lecturer on moral theology in the English College at Douay. In 1600 he went to Antwerp to say goodbye to his uncle, returning to Douay on June 12, and on July 15 of the same year he set out for

England.\* He was captured in 1612 and imprisoned, but after two years he was released on bail and according to Cardinal Gasquet ('Hist. of Eng. Coll. Rome,' p. 155) "allowed to live with his brother-in-law in Hampshire on parole. In 1624 he became a Jesuit, and died in Hampshire July 13-1640." Who this brother-in-law was I have been unable to find out. Foley ('Records Eng. Prov. S.J., vii. 766) says that he was born in 1563 and professed of the four vows March, 1636.

Robert's elder brother William passed through Rheims on his way to Verdun, where he was to be educated by the Jesuits, and stayed at the English College from May 2 to 12, 1582. On July 8, 1585 he was again received at the College coming from England, and finally on his way from Paris to England he was again the guest of the College from Mar. 25, 1590 to Apr. 23, 1591.† Another brother (the 4th son of Michael), Edward, arrived at Rheims June 1, 1586, was confirmed by Cardinal de Guise, Dec. 18 following, and left for Rome Mar. 27, 1590.‡ There, Cardinal Gasquet writes (*op. cit.*, pp. 157-8), he

'was ordained Mar. 19, 1594, but did not go to England until 1597. Two years later he was already a prisoner in the Clink, London, as appears from a list of prisoners in that year, and from a letter written to the Archpriest Blackwell from that prison on Jan. 15, 1590. He had been captured ten days before by the apostate Sacheverell'

(as to whom see 'N. & Q.' 11 S. viii. 405).

Nicholas Tempest, a cousin of the third Robert, being the elder son of his uncle Thomas, and brother of Catherine Clifford mentioned above, arrived at Rheims Apr. 28, 1584 and again Nov. 8, 1590. He left for Namur July 10, 1591 and returned Sept. 12, 1591. He again returned from Douay Feb. 13, 1593, and left on May 4 following to take up a military career, "nostri vitæ generis pertaesus militatum abiit D. Nicolaus Tempest, scholasticæ theologiæ studiosus." He died *s.p.* before 1643, and was buried at ? Carrow. If, as seems certain, he took service with the King of Spain, Carrow probably means Corunna (Sp. La Coruña).§

\* 'Cal. S.P. For.,' 1580; Hamilton, *op. cit.*, ii. 136; Knox, *op. cit.*, pp. 15, 32, 201, 227, 232, 233, 236, 239, 240, 241, 374; *Cath. Rec. Soc.* x. pp. 7, 22, 26.

† Knox, *op. cit.*, pp. 187, 207, 229, 239.

‡ Knox, *op. cit.*, pp. 210, 214, 229.

§ Knox *op. cit.*, pp. 201, 227, 240, 241, 249, 250; Surtees, 'Durham,' ii. 327 sqq.

\* Knox, 'Douay Diaries,' pp. 12, 23, 200, 203, 234, 236, 237, 250, 282, 300, 374; *Cath. Rec. Soc.*, x. 7, 71, 244, 245; Strype, 'Annals,' III. ii. 598; IV. 148; Hamilton, 'Chronicle of St. Monica's Louvain,' ii. pp. 134, 136.



This originally sinister branch of the Yorkshire Tempests certainly suffered as much as the parent tree for the Catholic Faith. JOHN B. WAINSWRIGHT.

### AMONG THE SHAKESPEARE ARCHIVES.

#### RICHARD SHAKESPEARE'S NEIGHBOURS.

##### 1. *Sir Thomas Hargreave, Vicar of Snitterfield.*

WHILE John Shakespeare was taking his place among seniors and contemporaries in Stratford, his father held a position of some esteem among neighbours at Snitterfield. When Thomas Hargreave, vicar from 1541 to 1557, died, Richard Shakespeare and four other parishioners were called upon to make the inventory of his goods and chattels. The Vicar's income was chiefly derived from his glebe land. He was an energetic farmer with a kinswoman, Ellen Hargreave the elder, to keep house for him. He made his will on Apr. 27, 1557, with bequests to his housekeeper and other relatives in the district—a brother William, a sister Joan (wife of John Seylton of Desford), James Hargreave of Minworth; Anthony Hargreave, who had a son Thomas; and John Hargreave of Sutton (Southam), who had sons Anthony and John. The last named was probably the John Hargreave who was tenant with Richard Shakespeare and John Henley of Master Robert Arden's property in Snitterfield and near neighbour to Richard Shakespeare. Thomas Hargreave remembered also his servants and god-children, and left malt and peas to be distributed among the "poor where need is," likewise "beef and bacon as much as is in the house." He bequeathed his soul "to God Almighty and our Blessed Lady and all the Holy Company of Heaven," and his body "to be buried in the church of Snitterfield afore my seat in the chancel." Towards the re-casting of the bell he left 10s. Residuary legatees and executors were Anthony Fletcher, Vicar of Tachebrooke and our friend Edward Alcock of Wotton Wawen, who were to dispose of what was left for the good of his soul at their discretion. Master Thomas Robins of Northbrooke and his son-in-law, Master Edward Grant, he appointed super-visors.

On Wednesday, May 5, Richard Shakespeare, in the company of Richard Maids,

Walter Nicholson, William Perks and William Round, made a personal survey of the vicarage and farm. They noted the table, benches, tressels, ambrey (cupboard), and seven painted-cloths in the hall; bedding, linen and coffer in the parlour above the hall (of the value of 3*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*); six bedsteads in the chambers; utensils in the mill-house and kitchen; corn winnowed in the house, and corn growing in the field—12 acres of wheat, 17 of rye and maslin, 8 of barley and dredge, 12 of oats and 19 of peas, 68 acres altogether; 4 oxen (7*l.*), a little ambling nag (26*s.* 8*d.*), and an old lame mare (5*s.*); a wain and a cart, 2 old tumbrels, 3 ploughs, 1 pair of harrows and other things: *summa totalis* 34*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*

##### 2. *Widow Townsend of the Wold.*

More than one family lived at the Wold in the parish of Snitterfield. Among them were the Townsends—John and his wife Margaret, and their two sons, William and Thomas, and two daughters, Mary and Joan. John Townsend was a freeholder, known to Master Robert Arden. He witnessed the release of John Palmer's tenement, adjoining Richard Shakespeare's farm, to Master Arden on Oct. 1, 1529. When he made his will on Oct. 10, 1546, he left his freehold to his wife for life and to dispose of at death as she thought best. He expressed the wish that she and Thomas should occupy two parts of the farm jointly, and William the third part. Among the three he distributed his corn and crop, carts, beasts and horses and other things, reserving a cow for his daughter Joan and a nose-calf for her son. This Joan was Mistress Waterman of Stratford, wife of Thomas Dickson *alias* Waterman, glover and whittaver in Bridge Street, and future Alderman, and her son was young Thomas, the future husband of Phillipa Burbage and landlord of the Swan. John Townsend's other daughter (apparently Mary) was married to John Staunton of Longbridge, near Warwick, and the mother of children. One of her later born, or perhaps a grand-child, was Judith Staunton, who became the wife of William Shakespeare's friend, Hamlet Sadler. After Judith and Hamlet Sadler the Poet named his twin children on Candlemas day, 1585.

Widow Townsend survived her husband ten or twelve years. With her sons, of whom Thomas married and had a son Thomas, she lived on the freehold farm at

the Wold, taking an active share in the work. We see her in her "old coat" on week-days, with her head in a kerchief, among her bees and milk-pails, grinding malt and making cheese, and busy in the kitchen, aided by her servant and kinswoman, Alice Townsend, who after her death, we gather, married her son, William. Thomas ploughed the fields with his team of oxen; or followed the "ox-harrow with seventeen tines (or teeth) of iron." On Sunday she went to church, where her husband was buried, in a hat or cap, wearing her beads and a silver ring, in a gown of velvet, a black kirtle and a red petticoat "over-bodied with red russels" (fox-skins), and "a harnessed girdle of silver."

She made her will on June 1, 1558, bequeathing the farm to Thomas, with "all the wood lying against the elms at the chamber end," and a cow and a few household things, and all the remainder of her possessions, except some personal gifts, to William. Mistress Waterman obtained her mother's cap; Thomas' wife had the "harnessed girdle of silver," and the rest of the Sunday garments; a god-daughter, Margaret Phillips, daughter of William Phillips of Stratford (and cousin of the other Margaret Phillips, daughter of Mistress Waterman, now wife of Edward Walford of Evenlode) inherited the silver ring, and Alice Townsend, the prospective wife, as it appears, of William, a cow, a pair of sheets, a twilly (or coverlet), a caldron, two pewter dishes, a pair of tache-hooks and two "partlets." Mary Staunton's children received a memorial groat apiece, while her husband had the appointment of supervisor to the will. Thomas' right to seven gold pieces (two angels and five crowns), given to him one day by his mother in the barn, is acknowledged by William.

On Oct. 10, 1558, the inventory of Widow Townsend's goods was made by Thomas Palmer, Thomas Mayowe, and William Bett (or Bott), another resident on the Wold.

Was it through the Townsends that young John Shakespeare was apprenticed to a glover and whittawer in Stratford? And did he enter the service of Joan Townsend's husband, Thomas Dickson *alias* Waterman, and become a member of her household? When a nephew of Joan and a grandson of Widow Townsend named John, son probably of Thomas Townsend, had a son Edward baptized on July 13, 1578, Edward Cornwall, brother-in-law of John Shakespeare, living in John Shakespeare's

old home in Snitterfield, stood godfather; and when eight years later, on Sept. 4, 1586, John Townsend's son Henry was baptized in Snitterfield Church, John Shakespeare's brother, Henry Shakespeare of Ingon, was sponsor.

### 3. Roger Lyncecombe.

Another link between Snitterfield and Stratford was Roger Lyncecombe. He was a yeoman of Snitterfield with a small shop in Henley Street, Stratford, near the home of John Shakespeare and Mary Arden. His farm at Snitterfield was by the Lammas Close. He had land also at Yardley, which he purchased and bequeathed to his son Thomas. We get a glimpse of him in the year 1538 as overseer of the will of a Stratford man, William Facey, who also had land at Yardley. He had two sons, John and the aforesaid Thomas, and three daughters, one married to Thomas Warner of Wellesburn, the second to Henry Bowton of Pillardington, and the third, Agnes, who was not married in his lifetime. On Jan. 14, 1557, he was appointed overseer of the will of a Snitterfield neighbour, William Bracy, whose goods he helped to appraise on Feb. 7 following. An item in this will throws light on the "second best bed" in William Shakespeare's will sixty years later. William Bracy said:—

"My wife Margery shall have to her use all my household stuff except one bed, the second-best, the which I give and bequeath to John my son with three pair of sheets."

He evidently wished his wife to retain the best bed, and his son to have the second-best after his death. As evidently Shakespeare wanted his wife to keep her bed, which was the second-best at New Place, when his daughter and her husband, Doctor Hall, came into the house on his decease.

On June 24, 1557, Roger Lyncecombe was made overseer of the will of another Snitterfield friend, Thomas Harding. He signed his own will on Aug. 13, 1558, and Richard Shakespeare helped to value his goods on Apr. 21, 1559. The widow maintained the connection with Stratford, where on June 22, 1560, her daughter Agnes married the young usher at the Grammar School, successor to old Dalam and assistant to Master William Smart, William Gilbert *alias* Higgès (pronounced Hidges). They perhaps lived in a house in Rother Market, for which widow Lyncecombe paid rent until her death in 1570. William Gilbert *alias* Higgès lived

in Stratford (with a short break when he resided at Wotton Wawen) as usher, scrivener, clock-keeper, assistant-minister or in some other capacity for over half a century, and must have been a very familiar figure to William Shakespeare.

EDGAR I. FRIPP.

(To be continued.)

## STATUES AND MEMORIALS IN THE BRITISH ISLES.

(See 10 S. xi., xii.: 11 S. i.—xii.: 12 S. i.—vi. *passim*.)

### ROYAL PERSONAGES.

Boadicea.—Westminster Bridge, inscriptions;—

Boadicea | (Boudicca) | Queen of the Iceni | who died A.D. 61 | after leading her people | against the Roman invader. | This Statue by Thomas Thornycroft | was presented to London by his son | Sir John Isaac Thornycroft, C.E. | and placed here by the London County Council | A.D. 1902. | Regions Cæsar never knew | Thy posterity shall sway. |

Parliament Hill, *Essex Naturalist*, viii., 1894, p. 248.

Elizabeth, dau. of Charles I.—Newport Church, I.O.W. Monument by Marochetti, erected by Queen Victoria.

Charles II.—Old Southwark Town Hall (12 S. v. 260), underneath the statue was an inscription: "Combustum an. 1676. Reedificatum Annis 1685 et 1686." Removed from the watch-house to the garden of Mr. Edmonds at Walworth (*Gent. Mag.*, 1840, pt. i., p. 359). Offered for sale by a Kensington dealer in 1915, who found it in a field at Hayes, Middlesex (*John o' London's Weekly*, Sept. 4, 1920). Stocks' Market (12 S. v. 260).—Sloane MS. 655, f. 42b.

Charlotte.—Kew Palace (Queen's bedroom). Brass plate over fireplace with inscription;—

This tablet is placed here | by command of | Her Majesty Queen Victoria | in memory of her grandmother | Her Majesty Queen Charlotte | consort of | His Majesty King George III.

There is also a bust of Charlotte by Percy Fitzgerald in the room.

George IV.—Kingstown Harbour, Dublin.—Obelisk surmounted by a crown marking the spot where the king ran down the slope to his barge. Royal Dublin Society (on staircase) statue with inscription;—

This Statue | of | His Majesty George IV. | was erected by | the Merchants engaged in the |

Linen Trade of Ireland | to commemorate | His Majesty's gracious visit | to the | Linen Hall | on the 23rd of August | 1821. | T. Kirk fecit | R. H. A. | 182L. [*sic*] | DUBLIN.

In entrance hall, Royal Dublin Society, statue by William Behnes, completed by C. Panormo, inscription on front of pedestal;

GEORGIVS | IV. | MDCCCXXI.

Bust in Goldsmith's Hall, London.

Caroline.—Statues at Queen's College, Oxford and Stowe, Bucks.

William IV.—Statues over gateway, Royal Victualling Yard, Cremill, Plymouth, and Bank of England (Cheese). Busts in Goldsmiths' Hall (Chantry), Vauxhall Gardens (sold for 16s. in 1844) and on staircase of the Tower armoury.

Victoria.—Buckingham Palace, the National Memorial was prepared on Primrose Hill the large temporary wooden erection near the gymnasium being put up for the purpose; see 'The Regent's Park and Primrose Hill' (Webster), p. 90. Entrance hall, St. Thomas's Hospital, white marble statue in state robes, by M. Noble, the gift of Sir John Musgrove, Bart., President, 1873. Junior Constitutional Club, Piccadilly, white marble statue in state robes, by [Sir] Thomas Brock, with inscription;—

This statue in commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee was subscribed for by members of the Club, and was unveiled on 5th February, 1902, by the Marquess of Salisbury, K.G., Prime Minister.

St. Paul's Cathedral, in front of steps, inscription;—

Here Queen Victoria | returned thanks to | Almighty God for the | sixtieth anniversary | of her accession, | June 22, A.D. 1897. |

Houses of Parliament, two statues in Victoria Tower, one within the porch and the other immediately above the entrance, in Prince's Chamber (north wall) marble statue by J. Gibson. See also 'Return of Outdoor Memorials in London,' issued by L.C.C., 1910, pp. 51-53. Maidstone, Kent, statue at top of High Street, by John Thomas, with inscription;—

The gift of | Alexander Randall | to his native town | 1862. |

Plaster replica in the town museum. Dublin. Courtyard of Leinster House, bronze statue by John Hughes, the pedestal being wrought in France of French stone by H. Vienne. The three bronze groups represent Peace, Industry and War; it is still uncompleted and its effect spoiled by the surrounding high buildings. Unveiled Feb. 15,

1908, by the Lord Lieutenant (Lord Aberdeen). Kingstown, Dublin, on the jetty are two stones, forming part of the harbour wall boundary, recording the first and last visits of the queen, the inscriptions are ;—

V.R. 1849.

V.R. 1900.

Medical Examination Hall, Strand (12 S. iii. 15).

Particulars are desired of the Victoria memorials at Newport, I.O.W., and in the grounds of Woodlands (Luttrelstown), Dublin (obelisk).

J. ARDAGH.

27 Hartismere Road, Walham Green, S.W.6.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN AUSTRALIA: THE TITLE DUKE OF CORNWALL.—In connection with the visit of the Prince of Wales to Australia there is an incident relating to his titles which should be put on record in 'N. & Q.' An official instruction was issued as to the manner in which His Royal Highness was to be described in addresses presented to him, and in the addresses prepared before his arrival the direction was followed. In these there is no mention of the "Duke of Cornwall." In fact in certain quarters where greater knowledge should have existed it was asserted that the Prince was not the Duke of Cornwall. When His Royal Highness reached Victoria Sir Langdon Bonython, K.C.M.G., a well-known Cornishman, directed attention to the omission by a letter in the Melbourne *Argus*. He emphasized the points that the "Duke of Cornwall" is not a mere title, but very much more than that, and that "the eldest son of the King is Duke of Cornwall," being made Prince of Wales. Correspondence followed with the result that the Prime Minister of Australia received from Lieut.-Col. Grigg (Secretary to the Prince of Wales) a communication in which he said :—

"The Prince of Wales has observed that some discussion has taken place regarding the omission of the title of 'Duke of Cornwall' from the list of titles prefixed to the addresses presented to him here. His Royal Highness very much regrets that owing to some error in the original communication forwarded to this country on the matter, the title of 'Duke of Cornwall,' of which he is very proud, has not appeared in the addresses hitherto received by him. He directs me, therefore, to ask you to have the proper list of titles, which I attach, circulated to all concerned."

The following is the list referred to :—

His Royal Highness Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David, Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester in the Peerage of the United

Kingdom, Duke of Cornwall in the Peerage of England, Duke of Rothesay, Earl of Carrick, and Baron of Renfrew in the Peerage of Scotland, Lord of the Isles and Great Steward of Scotland, K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., G.M.B.E., and M.C.

From the above list the words in italics in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Duke of Cornwall, were omitted, the consequence being that the addresses prepared in accordance with the original instruction contain an absolute misstatement. His Royal Highness is not "Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester in the Peerage of England." He is "Duke of Cornwall in the Peerage of England," and "Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester in the Peerage of the United Kingdom."

AN AUSTRALIAN CORNISHMAN.

Melbourne.

PRONUNCIATION OF GREEK.—Sir Richard C. Jebb, M.P., Regius Professor of Greek (1902), writes in chap. xvi. of the 'Cambridge Modern History,' vol. i. p. 581, headed 'The Classical Renaissance':—

"Mention is due here to the important part which both these eminent men [Sir John Cheke and Sir Thomas Smith] bore in a controversy which excited and divided the humanists of that age. The teachers from whom the Scholars of the Renaissance learned Greek pronounced that language as Greeks do at the present day. In 1528 Erasmus published at Basel his dialogue *De reela Latini Grecique Sermonis Pronuntiatione*. His protest was chiefly directed against the modern Greek iotasism: *i.e.*, the pronunciation of several different vowels and diphthongs with the same sound, that of the Italian *i*. He rightly maintained that the ancients must have given to each of these vowels and diphthongs a distinctive sound; and he urged that it was both irrational and inconvenient not to do so. He also objected to the modern Greek mode of pronouncing certain consonants. His reformed pronunciation came to be known as the 'Erasmian'; while that used by modern Greeks was called, the 'Reuchlinian,' because Reuchlin (whom Melancthon followed) had upheld it. About 1585, Thomas Smith and John Cheke—then young men of about twenty—examined the question for themselves, and came to the conclusion that Erasmus was right. Thereupon Smith began to use the 'Erasmian' pronunciation in his Greek lectures—though cautiously at first; Cheke and others supported him; and the reform was soon generally accepted. But in 1542, Bishop Gardiner, the Chancellor of the University, issued a decree, enjoining a return to the Reuchlinian mode. Ascham has described, not without humour, the discontent which this edict evoked. After Elizabeth's accession, the 'Erasmian' method was restored."

Arising out of this passage I should be glad to know: (1) Do the words "as Greeks do at the present day" mean in 1528-35 or in 1902? The phrasing is somewhat obscure. (2) If in the former, what was the

value of the protest of Erasmus? (3) Surely the Greeks "at the present day" (1528) would be better guides in the matter than either Erasmus or Smith or Cheke, as Italians are accounted to be in the pronunciation of Latin. (4) What is the root difference (other than that indicated above) between the two systems? (5) Does either of them obtain in our Universities and colleges in our "present day"?

J. B. MCGOVERN.

St. Stephen's Rectory, C.-on-M., Manchester.

**THE PRESS AND CHRISTMAS.**—The general suspension of the publication of newspapers in England on Christmas Day, 1913, is recorded at 11 S. viii. 505, *The Times* being the last of the London papers to break the continuity of issue. It may now be useful to note that no newspapers were published on Boxing Day, 1920, and that for three consecutive days (Sunday falling on Dec. 26) there was an entire suspension of English newspapers.

ROLAND AUSTIN.

**MADAME DE SÉVIGNÉ AND MASSON.**—The 'Selection from the Letters of Madame de Sévigné and her Contemporaries' (Oxford Clarendon Press Series, French Classics first published 1868) was edited by Gustave Masson, professor at Harrow School. The 'Lettres Choies de Mesdames de Sévigné, de Grignan, de Simiane, et de Maintenon' (Paris, Bossange, 1835) was edited by J. R. Masson. This is probably the only instance of "classics" edited by two annotators of the same surname for educational purposes. The selections (so far as Mme. de Sévigné is concerned) are nearly similar.

ANDREW DE TERNANT.

36 Somerleyton Road, Brixton, S.W.

**TOBACCO: RETURNS.**—Inquiry among the tobacco authorities in this country having failed to elicit an explanation of the origin of this term as applied to a description of tobacco, I have been favoured by the Tobacco Merchants Association of the United States, Beekman Street, New York, with the following references.

Fairholt, in his 'Tobacco: its History and Associations' (1876), writes:—

"The lighter kinds of tobacco, such as Returns, Sprinoco, &c., are very sparingly wetted; only just sprinkled, and not allowed to soak. They are just sufficiently damp to squeeze into form in the box; and, owing to their dryness, are less easily cut than damper tobaccos, which owe their dark colour principally to 'liquoring'; and to increase this, the manufacturer saves the stained water which drains

from the leaves, to wet the tobacco with, over and over again; nothing is wasted in a tobacco factory."

Prescott, in 'Tobacco and its Adulterations' (1858), writes:—

"Shag tobacco is chiefly prepared from the Virginian and Kentucky leaves. Returns, from the small pieces of broken leaf produced in the various processes of manufacture."

W. A. Penn, in 'The Sovereign Herbe,' page 125, states:—

"Shag, the oldest of cut tobaccos, is prepared from strong leaf, very finely cut into strips of one-fiftieth of an inch, and steamed and kneaded. Returns is made in the same way from light coloured and mild tobacco. It is so called from being originally prepared by returning shag for re-cutting."

J. LANDFEAR LUCAS.

101 Piccadilly, W.1.

**PRINCE CHARLES EDWARD STUART'S SWORDS.**—The following short entry is transcribed from *The Manchester Evening News*, Wednesday, Oct. 13, 1920, which seems worthy of a place in 'N. & Q.':—

"A sword which was worn by 'Bonnie Prince Charlie' has gone to the United States as a gift from Lord Garroch to Mrs. Calhoun of Washington, a descendant of the House of Mar."

The underneath subject was on view at Royal Jubilee Exhibition, Old Trafford, Manchester; department of Old Manchester and Salford, 1887, and it was described in a catalogue, 'Relics of Old Manchester and Salford,' pp. 92.

Sword bearing the inscription:—

"Presented to Sir Thomas Sheridan, Kt., by His Royal Highness Prince Charles Edward Stuart, Lawful Heir to the Throne of Great Britain, Ireland, France, &c., in the presence of the Chevalier de St. George, Viscount Strathallan, Lords Nairn, George Murray, Kilmarnock, Cromarty, and Balmerino, at our Palace of Holyrood, Edinburgh, 1745. Semper fidelis secret et hardi."

Owner (the late) Sir William Cunliffe Brooks, Bart., M.P.

FREDERICK LAWRENCE TAVARÉ.

22 Trentham Street, Pendleton, Manchester.

**THE ANTIDOTE OF MITHRIDATES** (See 12 S. vii. 519).—The antidote of which the receipt is said to have been discovered in the cabinet of Mithridates VI, consisted of 20 leaves of rue, 1 grain of salt, 2 nuts, and 2 dried figs, but this is not the Mithridatium of the Roman and later physicians, or anything like it. Celsus gives a receipt (I believe the earliest known) containing 38 ingredients. These were afterwards increased to 75, but many receipts have less, and that adopted in the first London

Pharmacopœia and retained until 1788 had from 45 to 48, none of the four named above being amongst them. The most active ingredient was opium, and to this the medicine doubtless owed its popularity. It owes (so far as is known) nothing to Mithridates but its name.

C. C. B.

### Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

A NATURAL DAUGHTER OF GEORGE III.—An old diary lately discovered contains this entry: "My mother was a very beautiful woman, and was of very high birth." The allusion is to Frances Haywood or Hayword, who was m. (1) to — Read, Reed, or Reid, and (2) on Dec. 22, 1800, at Liverpool to James Waller Hewitt, who was bapt. James only on Nov. 2, 1777, at Wickham Market, Suffolk, being son of William Hewitt and Sarah Waller. Tradition relates that Frances Haywood was a natural daughter of George III., that she was some years older than J. W. Hewitt, that she was "great friends" with George III.'s daughters Sophia, born 1777, and Amelia, born 1783, and that Mrs. Hewitt's daughter Frances used to go to the Duke of Kent's house and was given a scarf by the Princess Victoria. Further, that the beautiful Frances Haywood-Reed-Hewitt had her portrait painted by Allen Ramsay (1713-1784), or Sir Joshua Reynolds (1723-92), or Sir Henry Raeburn (1756-1823).

I cannot find any record of the above marriage at Liverpool in 1800. On Dec. 11, 1801, their daughter Frances was bapt. at New Windsor, Berks. In April, 1803, their daughter Mary Catherine was born, and in November, 1807, their daughter Clarissa was born. From October, 1808, to May, 1811, J. W. Hewitt was ensign and lieutenant in the Bedfordshire Militia. From May, 1811, to November, 1817, he was ensign and lieutenant in the 1st Regt. of Foot, of which the Duke of Kent was colonel. In November, 1817, he retired on half-pay. About that date he and his wife "separated," and she settled with her three daughters at Belfast, where in 1827-28 the two elder were married. Mrs. Hewitt died and was buried at Belfast, as was also her unmarried daughter Clarissa about 1888-96.

"Capt." Hewitt died at Reading on July 9, 1867, aged 89. Tradition states that he and his wife and their daughter Clarissa received until the day of their deaths "a secret grant from a high source."

Can any student of the secret history of the period 1750-1850 throw any further light on this mysterious beauty?

C. PARTRIDGE, F.S.A.

Stowmarket, Suffolk.

CORNELIUS DREBBEL.—I shall be much obliged to any reader of 'N. & Q.' who can give me further information concerning the person and the works of the Dutch naturalist, inventor and engineer Cornelius Drebbel, who lived about 1604-1625 in England at the court of James I, or concerning his son-in-law, Dr. Abr. Kuffter, dyer, at Stratford, Bow. I am especially in search of such data as may be found in *unpublished* records or in the manuscripts of private libraries, in judicial acts, bills, &c., the printed records being already taken into account by me.

PROFESSOR DR. F. M. JAEGER.

The University, Groningen, Holland.

MATTHEW PARIS.—The following invective against the Preaching or Mendicant Friars (presumably a modern translation from the Latin) is said to have been written by Matthew Paris, who was a Benedictine monk at St. Albans, and naturally looked upon them as rivals:—

"The friars who have been founded hardly forty years have built residences as the palaces of Kings. These are they who enlarging day by day their sumptuous edifices encircling them with lofty walls, lay up in them their incalculable treasures, imprudently transgressing the bounds of poverty and violating the very fundamental rules of their profession."

If some one will tell me where this passage occurs among the writings of Matthew Paris I shall be very much obliged.

PHILIP NORMAN.

45 Evelyn Gardens, S.W.7.

FAMILY OF DICKSON.—I am collecting data for a biographical and genealogical history of the family of Dickson of Scotland, and I should be glad to hear from any of that name with genealogical details of their ancestry and any items of interesting family history.

JAMES SETON-ANDERSON.

SAMUEL DICKSON, M.D., born 1802, was the author of 'Chromo-Thermal System of Medicine.' He studied medicine at Edinburgh, L.R.C.S. Edin., 1825, obtained a

commission as Asst.-Surgeon in the army and went to India to join the 30th Regt. of Foot. During five years' service in India he acquired a large surgical experience. On his return home in 1833 he took his M.D. degree at Glasgow and began private practice at Cheltenham. He subsequently removed to Mayfair. Was an author of 'Hints on Cholera,' &c. He married Eliza, dau. of D. Johnstone of Overtoun, and died at 28 Bolton Street, Piccadilly, W., on Oct. 12, 1869, aged 67 years.

I seek genealogical details of his ancestry. Was he a son of Samuel Dickson, W.S., of Edinburg, born 1777?

JAMES SETON-ANDERSON.

39 Carlisle Road, Hove, Sussex.

'QUI HI IN HINDOSTAN.'—I am anxious to know who was the author of 'The Grand Master, or Adventures of Qui Hi in Hindostan,' published in 1816; also where Rowlandson got the materials for his illustrations to the 'Adventures of Qui Hi.'

S. T. S.

'LIFE IN BOMBAY.'—Can any of your readers tell me who was the author of 'Life in Bombay and the Neighbouring Outstations,' published by Bentley in 1852?

S. T. S.

"TO OUTFUR THE CONSTABLE."—What is the origin of this phrase, which means to exceed one's financial resources? It appears to have been fairly frequently used during the latter part of the last century. Besant and Rice use it in 'Ready-money Mortiboy,' 1872 (vol. ii. chap. v.), and R. L. Stevenson used it in one of his letters a few years later.

W. ROBERTS.

"FRANCKINSENCE." (See 12 S. vii. 503).—Does the entry "for pfumes and Frankinse, xiiii<sup>d</sup>," given by MR. ARTHUR WINN, in his 'Extracts from the Aldeburgh Records' point to a post-reformation use of incense? WILFRED J. CHAMBERS.  
Clancarty, Regent Road, Lowestoft.

THE GREEN MAN, ASHBOURNE.—I should like to know when this well-known inn with its famous signboard, hanging across the street, was built. Boswell in September, 1777, took his post-chaise from the Green Man which he describes as "a very good inn at Ashbourne," and adds that the landlady, one M. Killingley, presented him "with an engraving of the sign of her house, to which she had subjoined an address."

It is now the principal inn of the town, but according to Bagster's edition of 'The Complete Angler,' published in 1815, the Talbot (see 12 S. vii. 350, 438, 515) "till about sixty years since was the first inn at Ashbourn."  
G. F. R. B.

CARLYLE'S 'FRENCH REVOLUTION.'—Carlyle in his 'French Revolution' stated that Billaud and Collot in 1795 were "shipped for Sinamarri and the hot mud of Surinam."

Is there not a geographical error here in confusing Dutch Guiana with the French penal colony?  
THOMAS FLINT.

SPENCER MACKAY, ARMIGER.—Jacobus A[lexander?] Gordon dedicates his thesis "Tentamen medicum inaugurale de arsenico" (Edinburgh 1814) to his maternal uncle ("avunculus"), Spencer Mackay, armiger, London—"tibi omnia post Deum debeo." I believe Gordon is identical with Meredith's friend Dr. James Alexander Gordon (1793-1872), father of James Edward Henry Gordon (1852-93), the electrician. Who was Spencer Mackay? The 'D.N.B.' gets no nearer the origin of James Alexander Gordon than the statement that he was born in Middlesex.  
J. M. BULLOCH.

37 Bedford Square, W.C.1.

THE GLOMERY.—Sir John Cheke (tutor to King Edward VI.) is mentioned as being the last Master of the Glomery in Cambridge University.

Perhaps some reader of 'N. & Q.' may be able to define his function?  
R. B.

Upton.

[The 'N.E.D.' explains "glomery" as "ad. med. L. *glomeria*, prob. ad. AF. \**glomerie*=*gramarie*, GRAMMAR," instances the Cambridge *Magister Glomeriae*, and quotes Mullinger, 'University of Cambridge,' i. 140: "It was customary in the earliest times to delegate to a non-academic functionary the instruction of youth in the elements of the [Latin] language. Such, if we accept the best supported conjecture, was the function of the *Magister Glomeriae*." A pupil at a Cambridge grammar-school seems to have been called a "glomerel."]

"DAVID LYALL," PSEUDONYM.—I have seen this pseudonym recently in a catalogue as being used by Annie S. Swan, afterwards Mrs. Burnett Smith. The British Museum Catalogue, however, records it as used by the late Miss Helen B. Mathers (Mrs. Reeves). Can it be definitely stated to which of these ladies may be attributed the novels written under this pen-name?

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.



EARLY ASCENTS OF MONT BLANC BY ENGLISH TRAVELLERS.—The fourth ascent of Mont Blanc was made in 1788 by a young Englishman named Woodley accompanied by the celebrated guides Jacques Balmat and Cachat le Géant, and two others. He is described by the Genevese Alpine traveller, Marc-Théodore Bourrit, who accompanied him during part of the ascent, as "fils du gouverneur de l'Amérique Anglaise." Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' throw any light on his identity?

I should also be particularly glad to know something about the following Englishmen the dates of whose ascents of Mont Blanc I give in parenthesis:—

1. Capt. John Undrell (1819). According to the 'Royal Kalendar' for 1818 he was promoted to the rank of commander in the R.N. in 1815.
  2. Frederick Clissold (1822).
  3. H. H. Jackson (1823).
  4. Capt. Markham Sherwill (1825).
  6. Dr. Edmund Clark (1825).
  7. Alfred Waddington (1836).
  8. Mr. Nicholson, a London barrister (1843).
  9. W. Bosworth (1843).
  10. Dr. Archibald Vincent Smith (1847).
  11. J. D. Gardner (1850).
- All of the foregoing except numbers 7, 9, and 10 published narratives of their expeditions, but as far as I am aware nothing else is known about their lives.

HENRY F. MONTAGNIER,  
Member of the Alpine Club.

Champéry.

KENSINGTON GRAVEL AT VERSAILLES.—An old issue of *The Quarterly Review* is an authority for the statement that the garden walks at the Palace of Versailles were laid out with gravel from Kensington, which was of European repute. When and by whom was this transaction carried out? By what method was the transportation of the gravel from Kensington to Versailles effected, and what was the total quantity of material so transferred? Where were the Kensington gravel pits situated?

J. LANDFEAR LUCAS.

WEST COUNTRY PLACE-NAMES IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.—I have just been examining Riecraft's 'Survey of England's Champions,' the date of which on the first title-page is 1647 and on the second 1649. I am puzzled at the forms taken by some Devon and Cornwall names of places and should be glad of information about them.

Budex, Beaudex and Beaudaux are, I suppose, forms of the modern St. Budeaux. The first evidently recalls the local nineteenth-century pronunciation of "Buddix." What however is the place referred to as Pouldram House and what is the modern name of "Tadcaster in Cornwall," taken along with "Foy"? W. S. B. H.

COATS OF ARMS: IDENTIFICATION SOUGHT.—Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' help me to identify the bearers of two coats of arms painted on the portraits of a man and his wife, dated 1558?

His coat is Sable, on a chevron between three butterflies argent, an escutcheon of the field, charged with a fleur-de-lys.

His wife's escutcheon shows two coats impaled: the first as above; the second Gules, a fesse wavy arg. between an escallop-shell of the last in chief, and a crown or in base.

Some member of the Papillon family would seem to be indicated, but I have been quite unable to trace the lady's family, which was evidently foreign.

R. T. GUNTHER.

Magdalen College, Oxford.

'MELIORA.'—When a boy I often used to see copies of a magazine with this title. When did it originate and when did it die? Who were its editors and contributors.

I. F.

[In *The Times* 'Handlist of English and Welsh Newspapers' *Meliora* is referred to the year 1858 and described as "A quarterly review of social science in its ethical, economical, political and ameliorative respects." Apparently it came to an end in 1869.]

STEVENSON AND MISS YONGE.—Which of Miss Yonge's novels is alluded to by R. L. Stevenson in his essay, 'A Gossip on a Novel of Dumas's'? In it he writes that he made the acquaintance of Dumas's 'Le Vicomte de Bragelonne' in 1863, and that he saluted the name of d'Artagnan like an old friend, having "met it the year before in a work of Miss Yonge's." The question is which?

EDWARD LATHAM.

61 Friends Road, Croydon.

"PRINCIPAL."—In the official list of 'His Majesty's Ministers and Heads of Public Departments, Revised October, 1920,' this word appears to be used in a novel sense: it would be a convenience to have that sense defined. The members of the "Cabinet Secretariat" have the titles: Secretary, Principal, Assistant Secretary, Assistant Secretaries (three names), Principals (two



names), Assistant Principal (Private Secretary to the Secretary), Confidential and Chief Clerk, Assistant Chief Clerk.

While the Committee of Imperial Defence is provided with: Secretary, Principal Assistant Secretary, Assistant Secretaries (three names), Principal, Confidential and Chief Clerk, Assistant Chief Clerk.

The noun *Principal* does not seem to occur elsewhere in the list.

Q. V.

THACKERAY: 'THE NEWCOMES.'—In vol. i., chap. ix., of 'The Newcomes,' Thackeray speaks of the Rev. Charles Honeyman's "luxurious sofa from Oxford, presented to him by young Cibber Wright of Christchurch." In later editions, in place of "young Cibber Wright," we find "young Downy." I shall be obliged to any one who will explain why Thackeray made this change of name.

CHARLES E. STRATTON.

Boston, Mass.

BARLOW FAMILY.—At 9 S. viii. 144, I asked for particulars of the Rev. F. Barlow, described as "Vicar of Burton" on the title-page of his 'Complete English Peerage,' 1772, &c., but nothing definite was elicited. At 12 S. i. 469 is mention of a Descendants' Dinner of the Barlow family, held in London in December 1906, and it may now be possible to renew the former query with better chance of success. My principal object is to identify the "Burton" of which the Rev. F. Barlow was vicar at the period indicated.

W. B. H.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR ROBERT SALE.—It is said that in a despatch from him, sent from Jellalabad, concealed in a quill, a small paper was enfolded on which was written "iodine." When this was applied to the invisible writing, written with rice water, the letter became visible.

What is the authority for this statement?

G. H. J.

CHATTERTON'S APPRENTICESHIP TO LAMBERT.—Sir Sidney Lee's account of Chatterton (published in 1906) contains the following statement:—

"He lived at his master's house, was harshly used and *greatly overworked*."

The italics are mine.) All previous biographers of Chatterton agree that he had much leisure time, and was thus able during office hours to carry on his own literary work. It would be interesting to know on what grounds Sir Sidney Lee charges

Lambert with having overworked Chatterton. This charge has not been brought before against Lambert even by the most ardent defenders of Chatterton.

G. W. WRIGHT.

'FRANKENSTEIN.'—I should be glad to be informed of the earliest recorded instance of the confusion between the protagonists in Mrs. Shelley's story 'Frankenstein,' in general literature or journalism. In journalism at least three instances have occurred in the past few months of references to the creation of a "Frankenstein," meaning of course the monster which Frankenstein brought into existence.

It would be interesting to know if there is any satisfactory explanation of the extraordinary prevalence of this curious error, which constitutes a problem with few parallels in literature. H. J. AYLIFFE.

2 New Steine, Brighton.

## Replies.

### A NOTE ON SAMUEL PEPYS'S DIARY.

(12 S. vii. 507.)

I AM particularly interested in SIR CHARLES TOMES'S note, as I have for some time past been endeavouring to trace the exact relationship of Nan Pepys of Worcester with the Diarist, in connexion with my forthcoming book on Pepys and his family.

The only information I have been able to obtain in relation to any Anne Pepys of Worcester is the following:—

In Water's 'Genealogist's Gleanings,' there is a reference to the will, dated Apr. 5, 1658, and proved on Oct. 2 following, of John Danvers of Upton, in the parish of Ratley, Warwickshire, Esq., whereby he bequeathed a legacy of 100*l.* to Anne Pepes, wife of John Pepes of Littleton in the co. of Worcester.

I searched at Somerset House for the will of John Pepes of Worcester, but found none. In the Administration Book now at Somerset House, however, I found that on May 31, 1660, Letters of Administration to the estate of Anne Pepys *alias* Peakes, late of Littleton, Worcester, were granted by the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, to her husband John Pepys *alias* Peakes. This proves that this Anne died intestate and not leaving a will as Dr. Wheatley conjectured.

I am inclined to think that John Pepys *alias* Peakes, married a Pepys and that he afterwards changed his surname to his wife's maiden name of Pepys.

Who "my cozen Nan Pepys, of Worcester," referred to in the 'Diary,' under dates, Feb. 15, 1659/60, July 10, 1660, and June 12 and 15, 1662, and Nov. 3, 1667, was, I cannot say, but probably, as Dr. Wheatley remarked, she was a daughter of the above named persons.

The Nan Pepys referred to in the 'Diary,' married first Mr. Hall and secondly, Mr. Fisher, and though it would seem strange that the Diarist should continue to call her "Pepys," I shall show in my book that in another instance, he continued to call one of his relations by the name of her first husband long after his death and her remarriage.

The most comprehensive pedigree extant is that by the Hon. W. C. Pepys in his 'Genealogy of the Pepys Family' (published in 1887) in seven sections. I hope to include a corrected and annotated genealogy of the diarist's ancestors and contemporaries in my work.

W. H. WHITEAR, F.R.Hist.S.

PAMPHLET ON KENSINGTON SQUARE (12 S. vii. 509).—The pamphlet your correspondent inquires about is entitled:—

"Notes on Kensington Square and its notable inhabitants, A.D. 1881. London: Wakeham & Son, Printers, Church Street, Kensington, W., 1881, for private circulation only."

It contains 19 pp. and the reprint has 32 pp., with the same title except that the date is "A.D. 1881-1883," and the imprint is 1883. The prefatory note to the reprint is signed "J. J. M." The author was Dr. John Jones Merriman, long an inhabitant of the Square, who died in 1896. The dates given by Loftie are, it will be seen, incorrect. Both of the above mentioned editions are in the writer's possession.

W. H. WHITEAR, F.R.Hist.S.

EMERSON'S 'ENGLISH TRAITS' (12 S. v. 234; vi. 228).—The heroine of No. 18 at the earlier reference, who was as mild as she was game, and as game as she was mild, is Esther Summerson. This praise was drawn from Inspector Bucket by her conduct during their journey in pursuit of Lady Dedlock. See the fifty-ninth chapter in the one volume edition of 'Bleak House.'

9. (At the second reference.) "A tent of caterpillars." One of the meanings of the

substantive "tent" given by the 'N.E.D.' is "the silken web of a tent-caterpillar," and on the next page a tent-caterpillar is defined as "the gregarious larva of a North American bombycid moth, *Clistocampa*, which spins a tent-like web."

15. "Penshurst still shines for us, and its Christmas revels, 'where logs not burn, but men.'" Emerson's quotation, only "where" should be "when," is the conclusion of Ben Jonson's 'Ode to Sir William Sidney on his birth-day,' the last piece but one in 'The Forest.'

EDWARD BENSLEY.

"EMINERE" (12 S. vii. 427).—This has no claim to be counted as an English word. It is merely the Latin infinitive constructed with an English auxiliary verb, and should be italicised. At 9 S. xii. 163, col. 2, an example of this usage was quoted from Burton's 'Anatomy of Melancholy,' III. i. ii. iii. "they shall *malè audire* in all succeeding ages." This was illustrated by Bentley's "But of some incidental things— I do *ἐπέχειν*." In III. i. iii. of Burton's treatise we have "The *Decii* did *se vovere*." Other examples could be found if it were worth looking for them. EDWARD BENSLEY.

EARLY RAILWAY TRAVELLING (12 S. vii. 461, 511; viii. 13).—I have read with much interest the letters of your correspondents. In Mr. W. M. Acworth's delightful book 'The Railways of England' it is pointed out that though the early English engineers hesitated to increase the size of the carriages they had no scruples as to the length of the trains, and he quotes contemporary references to "a luggage train of 80 wagons," the length of which was nearly half a mile; a passenger train that carried 2,115 passengers; and another which consisted of 110 vehicles filled with passengers and propelled by five engines four in front and one behind, the length of which extended to nearly one-third of a mile. This was in the early 'forties. Coupé carriages, which must, I think, have originated in the diligences of France were not uncommon about twenty-five years ago. I recollect travelling frequently in them on the main line of the Great Southern and Western Railway of Ireland, and also on the London and North Western Railway. I can recall such a journey on the last mentioned line as recently as the year 1898. The carriage was a second-class one, but had probably begun life in the higher class.

Another survival from coaching-days met with in early railway-practice was a long stop—twenty minutes or more—at some

important junction where dinner was served to hungry through-travellers. The dinner at York "in the pleasant refreshment-room hung round with engravings," is mentioned in 'Mr. Verdant Green Married and Done for,' and on the Irish line mentioned dinner used to be served about 5 p.m. at Limerick Junction, where two rather slow trains leaving Dublin and Cork, at 1 p.m. and 2.45 p.m. met and passed each other. Those of your readers who know this station, will recall its rather whimsical design—which compels trains approaching from four different directions to run past their platforms before they can reach their proper stopping-places, by backing into them.

M. G. L.

The railway policemen at Shrewsbury Station (L. & N.W. and G.W.R. Joint) wore the tall hat *a very few years ago*, and may do so even now, but I am not sure.

HERBERT SOUTHAM.

LINES ON NEBUCHADNEZZAR (12 S. vii. 351, 437, 439).—The authoritative note of the Provost of Queen's College, Oxford, at the second reference, makes it probable that the poem about Nebuchadnezzar which was the subject of T. S. O.'s inquiry was a bundle of fragments and not one connected poem. The story there mentioned that a similarity of names caused some unsuccessful sets of verses, intended for the Newdigate competition of 1852 on 'Belshazzar's Feast,' to fall into the hands of an undergraduate instead of a judge of the prize, may be dismissed with a smile, and all that can now be done is to record such short fragments as are remembered, out of a considerable number thrown off by some clever writer or writers in the summer term of 1852.

As T. S. O. (how thin the disguise!) particularly asks for definite references, perhaps I may be allowed to add the only *printed* references which I know to the "poem." One is an extract from 'A Son of Belial: Autobiographical Sketches, by Nitram Tradley' (London, 1882, 8vo: the author was Edmund Martin Geldart, resident at Balliol, 1863-8):—

P. 187. "I was never favoured with a sight of one of these productions [the English Poem on a sacred subject, a triennial prize first competed for in 1851, and often not *printed*], but a couplet was quoted in my time as taken from a poem on Nebuchadnezzar, wherein of that monarch it is told, that what time he ate grass like an ox—

He murmured as he chewed the unwanted food,  
It may be wholesome, but it is not good.

I think I have now nearly exhausted the field of theological *pabulum* on which the young Nebuchadnezzas of Bosphorus [Oxford] were put to graze in my day, nor do I know that I should be inclined to pass upon it a much more favourable verdict than that of the Assyrian potentate. Good it most certainly was not, and, however wholesome in the abstract, it did not agree with me."

It will be observed that Mr. Geldart is mistaken about the quotation, being from a 'Poem on a Sacred Subject,' which the context shows to have been on the writer's mind; whereas the 'Newdigate,' a non-theological poem, was the real occasion of the Nebuchadnezzar fragments.

The second reference is in the *Oxford Undergraduate's Journal* for Nov. 20, 1867 p. 205, where the following passage occurs, as from a 'Rejected Poem for the Newdigate Prize':—

While at these words the wise men stood appalled  
Some one suggested Daniel should be called.  
Daniel was called, and just remarked in passing,  
Oh! Mene, Mene, Tekel and Upharsin."

Perhaps this is all that we shall ever recover of the lines inquired for. FAMA.

BEAUCLERC (12 S. vii. 391, 437).—In September last *The Times* printed several letters about the early handwriting of the Kings of England. The correspondence was closed by a letter in the issue for Sept. 25, in which I quoted the following decisive statement by Mr. W. J. Hardy:—

"Prior to the reign of Edward III. we have no evidence of any member of the Royal Family being able to write his or her name."

The mark was written in in a space left by the scribe, who had previously written the name to be represented by the mark. The first actual name signature of a King of England is believed to be that of Richard II. in 1386.

FAMA.

Oxford.

DENNY, DE DEENE AND WINDSOR FAMILIES (10 S. xii. 424; 11 S. ii. 153, 274; vi. 418; 12 S. vii. 247, 358).—One feels great diffidence in venturing to dissent from DR. ROUND. But apart from any assumptions connected with the fesse dancettee coat or otherwise, there would seem to be the indisputable evidence of fact that the surnames Denny and Dene, &c., did run into one another in the days when orthography was in a very fluid state. The following examples, from different periods, will show what is meant.

Robert "Dany," also called "Dene" and "Dan" (Subsidy Lists, Chancery Proceedings, &c.) succeeded William "Dany,"

probably his father, in the Manor of Horsted Parva. Of the same family was Agnes, wife of John "Daney," also called "de Dene" and "atte Dene" (Subsidy Lists and Patent Rolls). "Dyn" is another variation in the case of this family, in the same period, namely *circa* 1300 to 1430.

John "Danney," K.B., 1306, also described as "Deane," "Dean," "Denie," and "Dene."

In the Inq. p.m. of Robert Dynne of Heydon, Norfolk, 1499, one of his trustees is called sometimes William "Deen," and sometimes "Denne." This may have been the father of Baron Sir Edmond Denny (called "Deene" in a document of 1500), and identical with William "Denny," "Denne" or "Dene," of London, a legal personage of the fifteenth century.

The surname of Henry, Archbishop of Canterbury, 1501-3, appears as "Deen," "Dene," "Deane," "Deany," "Deney" and "Denny." Similar variations occur in the case of the surname of Sir John Deane of Great Maplestead, who died in 1625.

The conclusion which I have drawn from such evidence as the above is supported by the very considerable authority of Mr. Walter Rye, who wrote as follows in an article on 'Old Norfolk Families,' some years ago:—

"There were men of the name of Denny in the county *e.g.*.....in 1499, and in forms of Dene and Deney it occurs in Norwich much earlier still."

During many years of research I have never come across any evidence that there was ever a family connected with Denny, Cambs, which took its surname from that place. Even if such evidence were forthcoming, it would not necessarily prove that every family named Denny derived its surname from that or any other place.

H. L. L. D.

HORSELEPERD (12 S. v. 320).—My query as to the meaning of this word has now been answered by the Earl of Kerry in a letter which appeared in *The Wiltshire Gazette* (Devizes) for Sept. 30, 1920. This letter, the last of a number on the same subject most of which appeared in *The Gazette* during the early part of 1920, is quoted and summarized in *The Wiltshire Magazine*, the organ of the Wiltshire Archaeological Society, vol. xli. (December, 1920), pp. 212, 213.

O. G. S. CRAWFORD,

Hon. Sec., Congress of Archæological Societies.

ST. LEONARD'S "PRIORY," HANTS (12 S. vii. 90).—What authority is there for calling this a Priory? I know of no references to it as such, and from the existing remains it would appear to have been merely a large farm belonging to the monks of Beaulieu Abbey to which it belonged.

O. G. S. CRAWFORD.

LONDON POSTMARKS (12 S. vii. 290, 355; viii. 18).—The late John G. Hendy's 'Postmarks of the British Isles 1840 to 1876' was issued as a serial supplement to 'Gibbons' Stamp Weekly' some 12 or more years ago, and was afterwards published in volume form by Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391 Strand, W.C.2, with 842 illustrations, price in paper 3s. and in cloth 4s. GEO. HARDWICK.  
8 Hallswelle Road, N.W.11.

NOTES ON THE EARLY DE REDVERS (12 S. vii. 445; viii. 15).—Richard de Redvers was not son of Baldwin "de Brionne." I do not know who his father was. Baldwin the Sheriff, de Excestre, was father of three sons, the youngest of them, Richard *fil.* Baldwin, dying without issue on June 25, 1137. Nor did the family of de Redvers hold the barony of Okehampton, which Baldwin the Sheriff held in 1086, his son and heir, William, in 1090, the latter's brother and heir, Richard, in 1129. In 1166, Matilda d'Avranches, heir of Baldwin the Sheriff, and wife of Robert, the younger natural son of Henry I, was tenant of it. See V. C. H. Devon, I, 555 and *seq.*

L. GRIFFITH.

REPRESENTATIVE COUNTY LIBRARIES PUBLIC AND PRIVATE (12 S. viii. 8).—A very valuable section of York Minster Library consists of Yorkshire books, MSS. prints, &c., collected and left to it, by Mr. Edward Kailstone, F.S.A. of Walton Hall near Walsfield. To this treasure, something like a thousand kindred works have been added either by gift or purchase. There are some pleasant paragraphs about Mr. Kailstone in Chancellor Raine's preface to 'A Catalogue of the Printed Books in the Library of the Dean and Chapter of York.'

I should imagine that almost every county has a store such as that which Mr. ROWE desiderates; but every town should try to keep together anything that throws a light on its own history. The "shire of broad acres" has not done badly, as your correspondent shows and, inasmuch as he did not mention the Kailstone garnering, it

is not unlikely that there may be more *caches*, than he is aware of even in Yorkshire, for the benefit of posterity—to say nothing of hoards elsewhere.  
ST. SWITHIN.

Surely it is now a matter of general knowledge that every Public Library makes a special feature of collecting the literature of its own district and also that those in County and the larger towns possess (as in that under my care) very large local libraries. Apart from this, the information has already been printed in the 'Libraries, Museums, and Art Galleries Year-Book' for 1914 and the 'Literary Year-Book' for 1913, and if these are not accessible, a card to any Librarian always secures full information as to the extent of his own collection.

The question of recording private collections is another matter, and I doubt if it would be welcomed generally. My own experience suggests that most correspondents are not interested so much in local history and topography as in genealogy, and too frequently they ask for searches to be made for references to their forbears which private owners would hardly undertake, and in my opinion should not be expected of custodians of public collections. I have found that the suggestion of a fee to be contributed towards the funds of the library in return for such services ends the correspondence.  
PUBLIC LIBRARIAN.

BATEMAN BROWN. (See under "The Hermit of Hertfordshire" 12 S. vii. 466, 516).—Mr. PRESCOTT Row may be interested to have a few particulars I can give him of Bateman Brown, whose book he now possesses.

Bateman Brown, J.P., was born at the village of Houghton, Hunts, Apr. 9, 1823, the year of a great flood there. In 1896 he bought Bridge House, Huntingdon, and died there May 9, 1909, aged 86, and was buried at Houghton. His wife, Mrs. Susannah Brown died at Bridge House May 7, 1913, aged 88, and was also buried at Houghton. 'Reminiscences of Bateman Brown, J.P.,' was published at Peterborough, 1905.

Bateman Brown was the son of Potto and Mary Brown. Potto Brown was born at Houghton, July 16, 1797, and died Apr. 12, 1871. A biography was published by Mr. Albert Goodman called 'Potto Brown: the Village Philanthropist,' 1878. I can remember them all very well.

HERBERT E. NORRIS.

Cirencester.

KILDALTON CROSS, ISLAY (12 S. vii., 511).—The richly ornamented cross and other sculptured stones at the ancient church of Kildalton (not Kidalton as written in J. C. M. F.'s query) are fully described and illustrated in Stuarts 'Sculptured Stones of Scotland,' vol. 11, p. 36; *Proceedings of the Society of Scottish Antiquaries*, vol. xvii, p. 277; R. C. Graham's 'Carved Stones of Islay,' p. 83, with plates xxiv. and xxv., and Romilly Aken's 'Early Christian Monuments of Scotland,' pt. iii., p. 392. In the National Scottish Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh, there is a plaster cast of the cross, presented by Mrs. Ramsey of Kildalton, standing 9 feet high.

HERBERT MAXWELL.

Monreith.

"HUN" (12 S. vii. 330, 375, 438, 492).—"The Rowers," by Mr. Rudyard Kipling, mentioned by MR. LEFFMANN at the last reference was published in *The Times* of Dec. 22, 1902 (see 12 S. iv. 25, *s.v.*, Germans as "Huns"). The poem has been republished in 'Rudyard Kipling's Verse,' 1919, vol. ii. p. 57, where it is dated 1902. "(When Germany proposed that England should help her in a naval demonstration to collect debts from Venezuela)."

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

THE BRITISH IN CORSICA (12 S. viii. 10).—A reference to Fortescue's 'History of the British Army' would probably give the information required. In the occupation of 1794 Sir David Dundas had the command, and the 18th Foot (Royal Irish) was at least one of the regiments engaged. In the affair of 1814 the Pembroke, and possibly 'L'Aigle' also took part; there was a Brigade of Infantry engaged as well. The French hoisted the Bourbon flag on the approach of the English and a treaty was effected under which the French were placed under the protection of the English and the forts of Ajaccio, Calvi and Bonifacio were surrendered.

Should Mr. Lewis wish for a more detailed account of the 1814 affair, I shall be glad to let him have a copy of some private papers I have.

F. M. M.

Rochester.

A FEW WARWICKSHIRE FOLK SAYINGS (12 S. vii. 507).—Some of these sayings are not confined to Warwickshire. My mother, a Leicestershire woman (born near Melton Mowbray), would often speak

of an idle shiftless person as "a poor come day, go day, God send Sunday creature." The saying about apples not causing belly-ache after St. Swithin has christened them I have often heard in South Notts, where, too, the snail rime, with slight variation I fancy, was familiar. We used, too, to stir the cream in the churn with a hot poker to make the butter come, but I do not remember any mention of witchcraft in connexion with this. I have known salt to be thrown into the fire "to keep the witch out of the churn" in Lincolnshire. C. C. B.

The proper reading of this first saying is, "The *silent* sow sucks the most wash." All sows may be reckoned *sty*, but the moral is that people who chatter the least, but best attend to the business in hand, are those who make the most out of life.

SUREY.

'POOR UNCLE NED' (12 S. vi. 287; vii. 373, 438, 514).—Probably there are many variants of this song, and most of them arise from trusting to memory of words never seen in print. I, for example, did not remember, when I last wrote, to have had the song before me; but I now find it in 'The Scottish Students' Song Book,' compiled in 1897, one of the editors of which was "J. Malcolm Bulloch, M.A., Aberdeen," now well known to readers of 'N. & Q.' In this, the first verse is thus given:—

There was an old nigger and his name was Uncle Ned,

But he's dead long ago, long ago;  
He had no wool on the top of his head  
In the place where the wool ought to grow.

Den lay down de shubble an' de hoe,  
Hang up de fiddle and de bow,  
Dere's no more hard work for poor old Ned,  
He's gone where the good niggers go.

But what is wanted to settle the words is a copy of them as they appeared in print in the earliest sixties, when they were first sung in this country, as all versions from memory so markedly differ.

ALFRED ROBBINS.

My recollection of this song is that the first verse ran thus:—

There once was a nigger and his name was Uncle Ned,

But he's gone dead long ago;  
He had no wool on the top of his head,  
In the place where the wool ought to grow.

[Chorus.]

Hang up the shovel and the hoe-o-o-o,  
Take down the fiddle and the bow;  
For there's no more work for poor Uncle Ned,  
For he's gone where the good niggers go.

(Probably all the "thes" should be written "de.") I know the tune quite well, and could write out the air—but you would not want to print it.

One thing that has made this old song stick in my memory is a version in "Daily Telegraphese" which my father used to quote. I believe this is it—literally:—

"I once had an avuncular relative whose name was Edward, but he has long since departed for that bourne whence no member of the community coloured or otherwise, has ever been known to return. He had no capillary substance on the summit of his pericranium, in that place where the capillary substance is wont to vegetate.

"Hang up the mechanical instruments, agricultural or otherwise; take down the musical instruments, stringed or otherwise. For there's no more manual labour for my avuncular relative Edward, inasmuch as he has departed for that bourne whence no member of the community, coloured or otherwise, has ever been known to return."

J. C.

VOUCHER=RAILWAY TICKET (12 S. vii. 510).—The earlier form of railway pass was a voucher by reason of the fact that it was printed on paper with a counterpart. The destination and amount of fare was added in ink and a duplicate of the transaction recorded on the counterpart. These were in use at least until 1845, and possibly from the commencing date of railroad transport. ALECK ABRAHAMS..

In the beginning the permit to travel by train was conferred with more circumstance than at present, and, although I do not remember the receipt for a fare being called a voucher, the term does not seem out of character before the introduction of cardboard tickets. At least on the line between Leicester and Swannington, metal tokens, octagonal in shape, were used. Each was numbered, and the number corresponded with that of the passenger, as entered in a way-bill which was kept by the guard of the train. ST. SWITHIN.

THOMAS FARMER BAILEY (12 S. vii. 410).—There are at least five varieties of book-plates with the name Farmer Baily thereon (not Bailey). They are as follows:—

1. Farmer Baily (crest).
2. Farmer Baily, Hall Place, Kent (armorial).
3. Thomas Farmer Baily, Hall Place, Tonbridge (crest).
4. T. Farmer Baily, Hall Place (armorial shield (Baily impaling Addison) in a beaded oval, in red).

5. T. Farmer Baily, Sunnyside, Ryde, I.W. (armorial shield in a beaded oval surmounted by a foreign coronet, in red).

Perhaps the additional fact that Baily apparently also lived in the Isle of Wight may be of assistance to MR. CLEMENTS.

Farmer Baily purchased the estate of Hall Place in the parish of Leigh, Kent in 1821, and died in Oct. 1828. His only son and heir (by Amelia Perkins his wife who married secondly, Sept. 2, 1832 Wm. Smith of Sydenham) was Thos. Farmer Bailey of Hall Place. He was born Sept. 24, 1823, and married on Feb. 21, 1863 Gertrude Sarah, daughter of James Addison, and granddaughter of the Rev. James Addison, vicar of Thornton-cum-Allerthorpe, Yorks. He was a J.P., D.L., High Sheriff 1866 and Lord of the Manor of Leigh Hollanden.

CHAS HALL CROUCH.

BOTTLE-SLIDER, COASTER (12 S. vii. 471, 516).—If ST. SWITHIN had gone to the "mammoth mother," he might have found "coaster" fully explained, with quotations for c. 1887 and 1888. We have a pair that date from the time of William IV. or earlier. They appear to be papier mâché, varnished black, with grapes and vine leaves gilt thereon.

J. T. F.

NOLA (12 S. vii. 502).—See Glossary to Durham Account Rolls under "Knoll," and p. 601, "ad campanam vocatam le knoll" (1397-8). The particular bell at Ripon described as "le knoll," also as "le blank knoll," required timber and carpenters' work, doubtless for the bell-frame, in 1379-80. See 'Memorials of Ripon' (Surtees Soc.) iii. 99. The term *nola* appears to have been applied also to a clapper, as at Winchester in 1572-80.

J. T. F.

Winterton, Lincs.

LADY CATHERINE PAULET: SIR HENRY BERKELEY (12 S. vii. 511).—As MR. FOSTER does not tell us the approximate dates of the miniatures to which he refers, it is impossible to answer his queries.

Lady Catherine Paulet, dau. of William, third Marquess of Winchester, married Sir Giles Wroughton, Kt. Lady Catherine Paulet, second dau. of Harry, fourth Duke of Bolton, married first William Ashe, and secondly, 1734, Adam Drummond of Megginch, and died in 1775. Lady Catherine Margaret Paulet, second dau. of Harry, sixth Duke of Bolton, married Sept. 17, 1787, William Henry, Earl of Darlington,

afterwards Duke of Cleveland, and died June 17, 1807. See Burke's 'Peerage.'

Sir Henry Berkeley, of Brewton, was knighted in 1585, and was Sheriff of Somerset in 1587. He

"married Margaret, daughter of William Leggon, of Staffordshire, esq., by whom he had three sons, viz. Sir Maurice, Sir Henry (from whom descended the Berkeleys of Yarlington, which branch is now extinct), and Sir Edward Berkeley." See Collinson's 'Somerset,' I. xxxvii.; iii. 280-1.

This second Sir Henry married Elizabeth, dau. of Henry Nevill of Billingbear, Berkshire.

HARMATOPEGOS.

PEACOCKS' FEATHERS (12 S. vi. 334; vii. 137, 277, 477).—In Baron von Haxthausen's 'Transcaucasia,' trans. J. E. Taylor, London, 1854, pp. 260-61, the Yezidis are spoken of thus:—

"Of the Holy Spirit they know nothing; they designate Christ as the Son of God, but do not recognise his divinity. They believe that Satan (Speitan) was the first-created, greatest, and most exalted of the arch-angeli; that the world was made by him at God's command, and that to him was entrusted its government; but that, for esteeming himself equal with God, he was banished from the Divine presence. Nevertheless he will be again received into favour and his kingdom (this world) restored to him, they suffer no one to speak ill of Satan..... On a certain day they offer to Satan thirty sheep; at Easter they sacrifice to Christ, but only a single sheep.....Satan is called Melik Taous (King Peacock)."

Has not this heretical association of Satan and peacock been the cause of some Europeans' opinions that peacocks' feathers are unlucky?

KUMAGUSU MINAKATA.

Tanabe, Kii, Japan.

THE ORIGINAL WAR OFFICE (12 S. vii. 310, 354, 416, 435, 452).—Up to the present I have only been able to trace back the quotation given me by Professor Andrews to 1721; but hope for further success.

As his book ('Guide to the Materials for American History to 1783, in the Public Record Office of Great Britain 1914') is not very accessible to some of your readers, I may perhaps quote (from vol. ii, 274):—

"The office of the Secretary at War must have been at first in or near the chambers of the Duke of Albemarle at the Cockpit. Lock is mentioned as having an office at the Guards House in 1676, and probably Blathwayt used Little Wallingford House for the same purpose. Clarke dated his letters from the Horse Guards in 1697. We learn that for a time the War Office was located on the south side of Pall Mall, in the old Ordnance Office, built for the Duke of Cumberland when captain-general. For the greater part of the early eighteenth century, however, the Secretary at War, the deputy secretary and clerks the



Paymaster-General of the forces and the Commissary-General of the Musters had their quarters in a building on the east side of the street leading from Charing Cross to Westminster, about where the War Office is to-day. This building had a frontage on the street of 55 feet, but was only 46 feet wide at the rear, while the dimensions up one flight of stairs were only 31 feet before and behind. In 1751 the present building of the Horse Guards was begun and [it was] completed in 1756, on the site of the old Guards House, the yard, and the stables, and neither the War Office was removed in the latter year."

The office of Secretary at War was abolished by Stat. 26 and 27 Vict. c. 12, to which the royal assent was signified on May 4, 1863. Q. V.

HERALDIC (12 S. vii. 490).—I wish your correspondent had cited an instance or some instances of the occurrence of the blazon which is the cause of his query. I imagine it to be due to the canting device, the interlaced knot of the Lacy family, or to the double B twist of the Bourchiers.

ST. SWITHIN.

WOOL-GATHERING (12 S. vii. 510).—In the early part of the nineteenth century when people were careful of everything, and not ashamed of small economies, poor women would go wool-gathering, that is, they would glean from hedgerows, &c., flakes or locks which the thorns had torn from the fleeces of sheep that had approached too near to pass untolled. When I was in the nursery a faithful shepherdess suggested that her charges might pursue this occupation in our own paddock; but the prospect of "great cry and little wool" was not found particularly alluring. When sheep were washed there must have been pickings for pious standers-by and when the shearing came coarse dag-locks would be a precious perquisite if the farmer did not keep them for himself. When at times "one's wits go a-wool-gathering," as they are supposed to do, it is imagined that they stray about to small profit as did the women who sought stuffing for cushions in the hedges.

ST. SWITHIN.

FRENCH PRISONERS OF WAR IN ENGLAND (12 S. vii. 469, 517).—An interesting volume could be written entitled 'Sons of French Prisoners of War in England who Became Famous.' One of the most conspicuous is Henry Litolff, the composer-pianist, born in London in 1818. He was the son of a French-Alsatian soldier taken prisoner in the Peninsular War, who became a violinist

in a London theatre, and married an English-woman. Henry made his first appearance as an "English boy pianist, aged 12," at Covent Garden Theatre in 1832. When in his 17th year he married an English girl a little older than himself. In 1851 he settled in Brunswick, became a naturalized German (citizen of the Duchy), married the widow of a German musical publisher, and gave his name to the still flourishing firm of Litolff (London agent, Enoch, Great Marlborough Street). Three years before the Franco-German War, Henry Litolff settled in Paris, married his third wife, the Comtesse de Larochevoucauld, and died a Frenchman at Bois le Combes (near Paris) in August, 1891.

ANDREW DE TERNANT.

36 Somerleyton Road, Brixton, S.W.

TERCENTENARY HANDLIST OF NEWS-PAPERS (12 S. vii. 480).—A preliminary search in the Index of Titles to 'Section II. The Provincial Press' shows that the Addenda for one county will amount to about 150, almost entirely belonging to the nineteenth century. The compiler's plan of admitting school magazines to his list, while excluding parish magazines, has been borne in mind. M.

[We are prepared to print any Addenda to the Handlist which our correspondents may care to send us in the last number for each month. They should reach us not later than one week before the date of issue.]

THE HERMIT OF HERTFORDSHIRE (12 S. vii. 466, 516).—My mother remembers that, when staying with cousins at Hitchin in 1858, she was taken to see Lucas as one of the local attractions; and that, being at that time an adherent of "Pussyfoot," she managed to evade drinking from a somewhat dirty bottle with which the hermit welcomed his visitors. A. R. BAYLEY.

"NOW, THEN—!" (12 S. vii. 512; viii. 17).—Your correspondent MR. JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT makes the inquiry whether the German *Nun* as an interjection is not used in a similar way to "Now, then." Possibly he has in his mind the combination *Nun also*, but the more exact parallel would be found in the two words *Nanu*. This phrase has exactly the same meaning when spoken to children as the warning "Now, then," or "stop-it." It has a second meaning, being an exclamation of surprise *Nanu* or "What can this be?"—a startled inquiry. The first word *na* is frequently used as a prefix, thus *Naja*, *Nanu*, *Naso*, also as the



expression of doubt, *na, na, na.* Is there any connexion between this and the *nah*—having the same pronunciation—so frequently used in the West Riding of Yorkshire and referred to by your correspondent, J. T. F.?

HENRY W. BUSH.

JOHN WILSON, BOOKSELLER, HIS CATALOGUE (12 S. v. 237, 277, 297; vi. 21).—It may interest contributors at above references to know that in *The Bookworm*, iv. 336 (1891), are thirteen lines commencing:

Give me a nook and a book,  
And let the proud world spin round,  
giving William Freeland as the author.

W. B. H.

DANTEIANA, 'PURG.' v. 130-136 (12 S. vi. 226).—Stendhal, as quoted by Mr. T. PERCY ARMSTRONG at this reference, provides a charitable, and therefore acceptable, version of the story of the unfortunate Pia de'Tolomei. But why did Dante place her in the 'Purgatorio' amongst the "Neghittosi morti violentemente" (as Scartazzini terms those in this canto), or, as Lombardi calls them "negligenti che tardando il pentimento, sopraggiunti da morte violenta, si pentirono, e furono salvi"? Of what had she to repent? Not assuredly of Nello's mere suspicions of her infidelity nor of his taciturnity. Clearly Dante, in consigning her to purgatorial sufferings must have shared the then common belief in her lapse from fidelity to her husband, and have had some knowledge of her repentance as of her violent death. Lombardi quotes Volpi as holding that:—

"Pia, moglie di M. Nello della Pietra, la quale, come fu creduto, trovata dal marito in adulterio, fu da lui condotta in Maremma e quivi uccisa,"

but Lombardi's 'Nuovo Editore' adds:—

"Il Postill. del Cod. Caet. con molta da grazia la storia, che sembra la più genuina di questa donna, in tal guisa: 'Ista fuit la Pia nobilis Domina de Tholomeis de Senis, et uxor Domini Nelli de Petra de Panoteschis in Maritima, quæ cum staret ad fenestram per æstatem, maritus ejus misit unum famulum, qui cepit eam per crura, et projecit deorsum, propter suspectum, quem habuit de ipsa, et ex hoc ortum est magnum odium inter illas domos.'"

Seeing that opinions differ so widely as to the guilt or innocence of Pia (Landini, L'Ottimo and Commente, Volpi, and Buti for the former, with the Anonimo Fiorentino, Benvenuti, &c., for the latter view), and in doubt as to Dante's bias, I am constrained to hold that, to quote Mr. H. F. Tozer's words, as "of the manner of her death nothing is

certainly known," neither is there of the motive for that death. Yet one wonders why Nello did not find a corner to himself in 'Inf.' xii. amongst the "violenti contro il prossimo." Dante's retributive justice is oftentimes curiously unbalanced.

J. B. MCGOVERN.

St. Stephen's Rectory, C.-on-M., Manchester.

HOOK: OXENBRIDGE: MORTON (12 S. viii. 10).—If the Morton referred to is the son of Robert Morton and an ejected minister afterwards an M.D. there is a portrait of him in a full bottom wig and a gown of the R.C.P. engraved in line by W. Elder after B. Orchard

D. A. H. MOSES.

## Notes on Books.

*The Place-Names of Northumberland and Durham.*  
By Allen Mawer. (Cambridge University Press, 11. net.)

THIS volume is worthy of its place in the Cambridge Archæological and Ethnological Series. It carries forward a tradition of study now well established, and the author claims to have developed this tradition in one or two respects on new and fruitful lines. In the first place he virtually confines himself to names for which we have documentary evidence dating before 1500, making a clear distinction between documented and undocumented names. Next, he lays great stress on the importance of topographical conditions and has rejected explanations which do not harmonize with those conditions, even if etymologically satisfactory. This principle is undoubtedly sound. We are glad, too, to note his interest in sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth century spellings, with their suggestion of peculiarities in local pronunciation.

The great mass of names in Northumberland and Durham are of Anglian origin, and Mr. Mawer notes that no special frequency of Celtic names is to be observed on the north-western or western border whence the survival of a Celtic population in the hill-country might be deduced. He observes, however, with justice that names readily assigned to English and plausibly explained may, after all, be etymological perversions of Celtic forms—instancing the old English forms for York and Salisbury which could (and assuredly would) have been explained quite wrongly but for the Roman version of the original Celtic having been preserved. Several examples occur in which folk-etymology may well be suspected—almost detected—as Hexham, Gateshead and Auckland—which are well discussed here.

The interesting question of the interpretation of *-ing*-names is dealt with in a good note, wherein Mr. Mawer accepts Prof. Moorman's dictum that the ordinary O.E. *-ing*-name (as distinct from *-inga*- and *-inges*-names) is simply a compound of a genitive, *-ing*- being the possessive element therein. This is certainly the only view that covers all the facts and Mr. Mawer is able to

bring forward among others a new and clinching example where an *-ing-* form is equated with a possessive. Birch has a seventh-century charter dealing with a grant of land at Wieghestun, and this name appears in an endorsement of the tenth or early eleventh century as *nunc wigelmignctun* [sic].

The Alphabet of names is preceded by a full bibliography and followed by a useful alphabet of the elements used as the second part of place-names; one of personal names used as the first part; a scheme of phonology and an appendix on change of suffixes.

*The Story of 'Our Mutual Friend.'* Transcribed into Phonetic Notation from the Work of Charles Dickens. By C. M. Rice. (Cambridge, Heffer, 5s. net.)

IN his 'Notes on Pronunciation' the transcriber tells us that "the pronunciation employed is generally that of an educated Southern Englishman." However, according to the notation employed, the word "all" is to be pronounced "orl"—and that at once raises difficulties, for we are prepared to deny that the "educated Southern Englishman" does so pronounce "all." Again in the phrase "all that is to be told" the same symbol represents the vowel sounds in "that" and "to." Only a very poor and slovenly speech would make them so; and the same may be said about a speech which renders "er" at the end of a word by exactly the same sound as the vowel in "the."

The principle upon which this phonetic notation works seems to be that of noting any vowel as sounded at its weakest.

The slight nuance of its true quality which (1) is usually to be heard in cultivated speech even when rapid, and (2) becomes quite perceptible in slow or emphatic speech, is ignored, and if this notation ever prevailed would be lost. Thus the word "consolation" has the neutral vowel symbol for the second "o": but who can pronounce the word with even a slight retarding and keep that vowel neutral? The passage in which it occurs is an utterance of Mortimer's at the Veneering's dinner-party (he is speaking "languidly," too) and it may perhaps be argued that the spelling is conversational. But spelling of such over-refinement drives one into the opposite direction, making one wish that, if vowels are no longer etymological, they might be eliminated from spelling as far as possible. At any rate, if this phonetic method is seriously to be tried it ought to be standardized—for ordinary writing—by the pronunciation of approved and carefully chosen speakers. It would then, we believe, be found best always to note the characteristic sound of a vowel even when, in rapid speech, it tends to be slurred and nearly lost—as in the example above. The sound can be weakened to suit the fashion; but if written as merely neutral cannot so easily recover its true quality. We confess ourselves inclined to doubt the value of such transcripts as this, and even to think them undesirable.

WE are informed by the Oxford University Press that the Early English Text Society has appointed Mr. Humphrey Milford to be the sole publisher for the Society as from the beginning of this year.

## Obituary.

CECIL DEEDES.

By the death of Prebendary Cecil Deedes we have lost one of our most valued correspondents. Those whose studies have led them to any occupation with mediæval MSS. will need no indication of the greatness of the loss, for Prebendary Deedes was widely known as an authority in that field. Librarian for some time of Chichester Cathedral, he edited for the Sussex Record Society the Registers of Bishop Praty and Bishop Rede, and for the Canterbury and York Society the Munits of the Bishopric of Winchester and the Register of John de Pontissara, besides much other work of a kindred character. It is no doubt as a scholar and ecclesiastical historian that his name will be best remembered, both by readers of 'N. & Q.'—who owe him much curious information—and by the general public. But his activities were by no means limited to scholarship. He had worked as a priest at Oxford (curate of SS. Philip and James and Chaplain of Christ Church; vicar of St. Mary Magdalene); in S. Africa (organizing secretary of Central African Mission and Canon of Maritzburg), and in Essex (Rector of Wickham St. Paul's, Halstead, Essex), before coming to Sussex, the county with which he is most closely associated. He was Prebendary of Chichester ("Hova Ecclesia," 1902-3; "Exceit," 1903), and Rector of St. Martin and St. Olave in that city, after some thirteen years' work at Brighton as Curate of Brighton in charge of St. Stephens.

Cecil Deedes was born in 1843—son of the Rev. Lewis Deedes, Rector of Bramfield, Herts—and was unmarried. He had recently resigned the living he held in Chichester and gone to live at Frensham where his death took place.

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## Notes.

OLD CHURCH MUSIC AT WIMBORNE  
MINSTER.

In *The Times* of Saturday, Dec. 11, appeared  
a notice of William Byrd in connection with  
the recent publication of his works as  
vols. xiv. to xvi. of the "English Madrigal  
School"; and, in the following Thursday's  
issue, was a report of the "discovery" of  
some of his music in manuscript at Wimborne  
Minster.

It was well known that there was a  
quantity of old Church Music put away in  
boxes which were stored in the room above  
the vestry, which was formerly the Treasury  
of the Minster, but which, for nearly two  
hundred and fifty years, has been the apart-  
ment in which the celebrated Library of  
Chained Books has been kept. In all prob-  
ability these boxes had never been opened

for sixty years. But, in the early spring of  
1917, the Rev. Walter Slater, Minor Canon'  
Sacrist, and formerly Precentor of Win-  
chester Cathedral, kindly went carefully  
through the whole of the music contained in  
these boxes, and subsequently gave a  
lecture on the subject, to the members of  
the Gild of St. Cuthberga.

But how came this music to be at Wim-  
borne? The Minster, which stands on the  
site of an old Roman church, or temple, the  
remains of which still exist beneath the  
floor of the nave, dates back to the year 705.  
It was first founded by St. Cuthberga,  
sister of Ina, as a Benedictine nunnery; but  
was destroyed by the Danes in the early  
part of the eleventh century; although the  
slab which covered the remains of Ethelred,  
the elder brother of Alfred the Great, who,  
as the A. S. Chronicle records, was buried  
there, still remains. The Minster was re-  
founded as a secular foundation, with a  
Dean and Canons, by Edward the Confessor.  
It became a Royal Free Chapel, and so  
continued until the reign of Edward VI.,  
when the College was dissolved. By letters  
patent of Queen Elizabeth it was refounded  
in 1563, and three priests and three clerks  
were to be provided to perform Divine service  
in the church, &c. From that time, now  
more than four hundred years ago (what-  
ever may have been the case previous to the  
dissolution of the College in 1547), there  
appear to have been a surpliced choir and a  
choral service at the Minster. The earliest  
existing Minute Book of the Governors  
dates back to 1579. On Nov. 30 of that  
year there is a minute recording that orders  
were issued by the Governors to the effect  
that "the servitors (*i.e.*, 'secondaries,' or  
'reading-clerks') are not to come into the  
choir without their surplices; but to go  
into the vestry and put them on and to  
come into the choir together." On the same  
day it was ordered that surplices were to be  
made for four "querister boys." And, a  
month later, it was enacted that Thomas  
Toogood, one of the "secondaries," should  
have 20s., in addition to the 4l. which he  
already received as wages, for teaching the  
chorister boys and "pricking the books  
needful for the choir." By a later charter,  
of Charles I., 1639, it was provided that there  
should be "four choristers, two singers and  
one organist, in addition to the three priests  
and three clerks, whom they were to assist  
in the services of the church." Although  
there had been choristers before, they were  
now placed legally on the foundation.



In the Churchwardens' Account Books there are records of payments made in 1494-5 for repairs to the organ in the chapel of St. Mary and to another organ in the rood-loft, and in 1496 mention is made of a payment to "Richard Gilbert, keeper of the organs." From that time onwards there are constant records of payments for repairs, for organ blowing, and to the organ players.

Enough has been said to show why it is not to be wondered at that some old Church music should be found at Wimborne. The collection contains an Organ Book in which are some Toccatas, or Voluntaries, by Girolamo Frescobaldi (born 1601), and two other organ pieces, viz., a 'Verse for ye Double Organ' (apparently a two manual instrument), by Mr. Richard Portman (b. about 1610, a pupil of Gibbons, and Organist of Westminster Abbey in 1633); and a 'Verse for ye Single Organ' (or one-manual instrument), by Dr. Orlando Gibbons (b. 1583, and also Organist of Westminster Abbey). The Organ Book contains, too, many services and anthems by composers, some number of whom lived before the Civil War, when so much of the Church Music was destroyed. The Minster possesses what appears to be an unique setting of the Benedicite by Richard Farrant. It seems to have no connexion with the Alto part of a Benedicite, for men's voices by R. Farrant, which is in the British Museum, nor with his organ part which is in the Library at Christ Church, Oxford. There are half-a-dozen anthems by Michael Wise, who was Organist at Salisbury Cathedral, 1668-87; in particular two very beautiful ones, 'Prepare ye the way of the Lord,' and 'The ways of Sion do mourn.' There is also one for Christmas, 'Behold I bring you good tidings,' which seems not to be extant elsewhere. It is not given in Myles Foster's book, nor is it in the British Museum Catalogue of MSS. sacred vocal music. This Minster Book has six lined staves, and on the cover is the date 1670.

One of the MSS. books, written in score, contains the Creed, Sanctus, and Gloria in Excelsis, by Ebdon in C. It is remarkable because it omits the Kyrie, and because it seems to be the indication of Choral Celebration of the Holy Communion between the Restoration and modern times. It contains, also, in addition to known anthems, one by John Goldwin, 1670-1719, 'Come ye children, hearken unto me,' which is not in any other library.

The Organ Books, numbered 5, 6, 7<sup>7</sup> contain, in addition to services which are printed and easily accessible, works by former organists of the church, e.g., George Day, 1695-1713; John Fyler, 1713-43, and George Combes, 1743-56. The latter was afterwards Organist of Bristol Cathedral. An anthem of Day's, 'Haste Thee, O Lord,' seems to have escaped the notice of Mr. Myles Foster, in his 'Anthem and Anthem Composers.'

There are also some interesting books containing the separate voice parts in different volumes, including Weelkes's (b. 1758), 'Verse Evening Service in G minor.' He was Organist of Winchester College, and afterwards of Chichester Cathedral.

Amongst other composers, whose works are in the Minster collection, are Thomas John Mudd (b. 1580, Organist of Peterborough Cathedral), Thomas Carter (b. 1735), Samuel Howard, and Hawkins.

The Minster MSS. ought to be useful for collating with other MSS., e.g., The Nicene Creed by Tallis, in one of the part-books at Wimborne, shows variations from his Creed in Boyce's (printed) Cathedral Music (Warren's Edition).

Enough has been said to show the interest of the old church music at Wimborne Minster, and why it is to be found there. I must add that I am indebted for what I have written about the music itself to the notes which were given to me by the Rev. Walter Slater, after his inspection referred to above.

JAS. M. J. FLETCHER.

#### LETTERS OF 1720 FROM THE LOW COUNTRIES AND HANOVER.

THE four letters which follow (recently acquired from Mr. P. M. Barnard of Tunbridge Wells) were written during a lengthy tour of the Low Countries and Germany (lasting from 1720 to 1723) by one Robert Whatley to a recipient whose name does not indeed appear in the text of any of them; but who is evidently Sir Peter King, later Lord Chancellor and at this time Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. This attribution is arrived at primarily by reason of the fact that the cover of letter II has been preserved and is addressed in Whatley's hand to King, while the four letters obviously form a series. If further proof were needed, we might observe that the writer is



known to have been a protégé of the Chancellor, under whose auspices he was admitted to the Inner Temple (*cf.* his 'A Short History of a Ten Years Negotiation....,' 1737, p. 1), and by whose favour he was called to the bar in 1714 (*op. cit.*, *ibidem*). Further evidence on this point will be found in King's letter to Newcastle of Apr. 3, 1724, recommending Whatley for employment (British Museum, Additional MSS. 52,687, folio 19), and to the relation between patron and client the whole tenor of these letters bears witness. The attention devoted by Whatley to ecclesiastical matters and, above all, the long discussion on the differences between Roman Catholicism and Protestantism that occupies part of the third letter point the same way, for King had already come forward as a theologian and, *pace* Lord Percival in 1750, was known to spend his leisure hours in divinity, in which science he was "very learned" ('Diary of Viscount Percival,' Historical MSS. Commission, 1920, vol. i., p. 112), while, finally, two short endorsements, "June 28. 1720. Mr Whatley" and "Mr Whatley July. 22. 1720", on the first and on the cover of the second letter respectively, are in a hand that is almost certainly identical with other recorded specimens of King's writing.

Whatley's subsequent career was undistinguished. Taking Holy Orders, he was presented in 1729 by the Crown to the Rectory of Toft in Lincolnshire, just previously to which he had been made Prebendary of Bilton in York. In 1750 he exchanged this latter stall for the more lucrative one of Fridaythorpe in the same Cathedral, in the enjoyment of which post he died in June, 1767. The middle years of his life were embittered by a claim for promotion to be effected by Walpole, as the result of an alleged promise to King, and this accounts for five of the several publications (pamphlets and sermons) with which he is credited in the catalogues of Bodley and of the British Museum.

The letters show us a normal itinerary of the tourist of those days who was visiting Belgium—a country which Whatley seems to have found a pleasant contrast with ungenial, Protestant Holland—and reminds us that the passion of "doing" the battlefields is no new thing, while forgotten Huy and the half-forgotten brother of George I. also pass before our eyes. It is perhaps also not unworthy of note that the writer visits the towns of French Flanders without so much as troubling to mention

the fact that he had crossed from one State into another. To this day they are not greatly dissimilar from those of Belgium, while at the time in question they had been French for less than two generations. Nor, in the last place, is it likely that many accounts of the Jubilee of 1720 exist.

I.

Rotterdam, June. 28. O.S. 1720.

MY LORD,

Before this Letter will come to your Lordships hand You will undoubtedly have heard of the Return of the Yachts\*; and as You have not seen Me to return You my Thanks for their bringing Me over You may very well conclude that I am still on this side of the Water. I found it impossible to satisfye my appetite for seeing these Countrys, during the Interval of the Yachts Stay. Besides having once pass'd the Rubicon, I cou'd on no account entertain Thoughts of retreating before I had advanc'd further. Brabant, & Flandres, those Scenes of the greatest Actions for some of the last Centuries, lye too near Me, not to effectually excite my Curiosity to visit them before I can think of returning. And the impatient Desire I have for foreign Conversation, and to see something more of the Manners of the Germans, will make Me spend the Residue of my Time at Hanover. So Your Lordship may see that I have cut my self out work enough for this Summer. I depend on it that I shall Spend it very much to my Satisfaction and I hope to my Improvement.

The obliging Reception my Friend has given Me Here, has engag'd Me to make this City my principal Abode till this Evening When I intend for Antwerp in order for Brussels. Tho' I have not advanc'd so far as y<sup>e</sup> Hague, unless it was with my Eyes last Sunday from Delft Steeple, yet I have not confin'd my Self altogether within these Walls. One Day I have spent at Dort; another at Scheidam and the parts adjacent; and two more at at [*sic*] the Brille and Helvoetslys, from whence I pass'd over the Maes to Maesland Sluys,† and so round to Rotterdam by Delft. The Inclination I have of seeing the Country in all its Lights, induc'd Me to make this Tour, out of the way of the great Towns. I thought indeed to have gone as this Day to y<sup>e</sup> Hague for a week and to Amsterdam for another & so to have return'd by Naerden,‡ Utrecht & Tergou§ to this Place. But I find I must give Brussels the preference and pay Brabant & Flanders the first Visit. This has been occasion'd by their Celebrating in this latter City a famous Jubilee|| which is to commence next Sunday. This being celebrated once in 50 years, has occasion'd my going thither at this Time. What it is or on what account it is celebrated I know not; but as I am inform'd it will be very curious, and as I understood the greatest Preparations are making, to celebrate it with the utmost magnificence, I thought it proper to be

\* The King "with all the Yachts" had reached Helvoetsluys on the 16th ("London Gazette," No. 5860, p. 2) and Whatley had been allowed to travel with the cortège.

† Maasluys. ‡ Naerden. § Gouda.

|| Of the Sacrement de Miracle of 1370.

present thereat. Whatever it is I hope I shall prove my Self no incurious observer. When I have in some measure satisfied my Curiosity in that Country, I shall return to Holland, to do the same, in order to proceed on my Journey to Hanover. Here Your Lordship may perhaps be for asking Me, with respect to y<sup>e</sup> Court there what M<sup>r</sup> Feilding did with respect to my desiring to go aboard my Lady Dutchesses Yacht, Whether I have any Views of being troublesome to any Body there, on account of my own Interest? to which I can safely say, No. I shall go thither to spend the residue of y<sup>e</sup> Summer Season, as I wou'd to Bath, or Tunbridge, meerly for my own Entertainment; which from y<sup>e</sup> Company that will be there may not be y<sup>e</sup> least improving. What extraordinary Expence I shall be at, will I don't doubt be abundantly made up in the pleasure and Advantage, I shall reap from my Travells. I am pretty sure of meeting one good friend there, & that is D<sup>r</sup> Stagendahl the Kings Physician; who came over aboard our Yacht, with whom I had a great deal of Conversation; & who shew'd Me particular Civilities; And told Me that what ever Services he could do Me at Hanover, should I come so far, he wou'd very readily perform. This I shall extend to no particular Favours from the King, but only in y<sup>e</sup> way of Conversation & Enjoyment of my Self while There. I shall be very glad, & I am sure I shall receive great Pleasure from it, if Your Lordship will honour Me with a Letter to my Lord Carteret or any other of your Friends that are there. The abovementiond Lord will I reckon be there near about y<sup>e</sup> Time I propose to be there my Self. And I shall count my Self particularly happy in y<sup>e</sup> Honour of his Acquaintance.

I forbear to mention S<sup>r</sup> Rob<sup>t</sup>. Corberths Misfortune as supposing Your Lordship has heard it related already in England. I wish his Native Country may restore the poor distemperd Gentleman to Himself. I forbear mentioning any thing concerning y<sup>e</sup> Office of Insurance &c. lately set up in this Town, because I have this day seen a just account of it in our English Papers.

Before this comes to your hand I hope Y<sup>r</sup> Lordsh<sup>p</sup> will have receiv'd a small Present I have ventured to send You from hence. The Pickle Herrings are just now come in; & being inform'd that on their first Coming They are made Presents of, to Persons of y<sup>e</sup> First Quality in Europe, This Reason & my Liking them so much my Self, made Me willing to complement Y<sup>r</sup> Lordship with a few Choice Ones. They eat them, when they are skin'd with Bread & Butter, & if You please, You may pick the flesh off their Bones & mincing it small You may mix it with a 3<sup>d</sup> part Chalott & Cucumbers with Oyl & Vinegar. I wish they may please Your Taste, & those who You shall be pleas'd to regale with them. I only beg the favour of You to pardon the Freedom in sending them. And beleive, that I am & ever will be, My Lord.

Y<sup>r</sup> Lordships most obliged, & most obedient humble Servant,

ROB<sup>t</sup>. WHATLEY.

P.S.—If Y<sup>r</sup> Lordship shall you chafe [*sic*] to honour Me with a Line from You, Be pleas'd to use y<sup>e</sup> following Address. To Me at M<sup>r</sup> George Kemble's Merchant in Rotterdam.

## II.

Ostend July. 22. N.S. 1720.

MY LORD,

I can't allow My Self to come so near Your Lordship, as I am when at this Place, without paying my Duty to You by the Visit of this Letter. I acquainted Your Lordship in my last with the Reason of my seing these Countrys, before I had made my Tour of Holland: and indeed I have receiv'd so much satisfaction from the Magnificence with which this Jubilee was celebrated at Brussels, that I should never have pardon'd My Self, if having an Opportunity, I had neglected to gratify my Curiosity on so curious an Occasion. The new Scenes I have met with since I came into these Roman-Catholick Countrys has given Me incredible Delight, and tho' there was an extraordinary Magnificence exhibited both in the Great Church, and streets of Brussels, beyond what I ever saw, or had even an Idea of before, yet it has not drowned the Pleasure I have had in being Eye-witness to the Delightfulness of the Country, Beauty of the Towns, and Civility of the Inhabitants. But notwithstanding I have had very great Satisfaction in gratifying my Sight with the Variety and Newness of the Objects which have presented themselves to Me on all hands, Yet my most particular satisfaction has been in the Conversation I have had in every Place I have pass'd through, and even on y<sup>e</sup> Road in Travelling with the Ecclesiastics of all Orders. It is impossible to mention with what Civility they receive a Stranger in their Houses, & how ready they are to satisfy one in every Particular that one wou'd desire. I hope I shall live to have the Honour to relate to Your Lordship some part of the Conversation I have had with Them; & design further to have before I leave the Country. It would be too tedious to make any mention of it in a Letter; & I shall content my Self at this Time with making a Remark or two on the Procession we have had on occasion of this famous Jubile. I shall refer Your Lordship to the public accounts You will undoubtedly have at large of the occasion, and august manner in which it has been celebrated. In order to Honour it, the fronts of the Houses in those Streets through which it pass'd were adorn'd with Greens from the Bottom to the Top, & embellish'd with the finest Tapistrys and Pictures each inhabitant either had by them or could procure: Besides a vast number of Triumphal Arches set forth after the most beautiful Manner with Paintings, Mottôs, and other Decorations. I saw the Procession from our Residents (M<sup>r</sup> Leathes) House; near it was a most magnificent Triumphal arch, the Inscriptions of which were peculiarly calculated for the Neighbourhood. The Jesuits had the Direction of every Thing, and most of their Mottos on all the Arches tended either to establish the Truth of their Hoc est Corpus Doctrine, or to set forth the greatness of the Miracle for the Commemoration of which this Jubilé was instituted. The forementiond Arch had on each side the Quotations out of all the Gospels by which they ordinarily prove their Transubstantiation, and in the middle was the following Inscription,

Eucharistiæ Veritas Hæreticis demonstratur.

I shall further lay before Your Lordship 2 Couplets which I met with in the Church, among many Other of less Note, that relates to the particular occasion of the Jubile. It was writ under a Passage of S<sup>t</sup> John in the last Chapter of his Gospel, where He Speaks of the vast number of Miracles more, that were done by Christ, than what he had related. It was in these words, viz,

Tot sacrâ fortasse stupes vi pignoranda acta

Prodigia, haud uno dinumeranda Die;  
Sed mage, quod Species (mirum super omnia)  
sacræ

Post medium maneant, et tria Saecla, stupes.

NB.—It was 350 years ago the miracle happened of ye Hosts bleeding which very host yet remains.

I leave Your Lordship to make your Reflection on it; and shall intrench on your precious Time no longer than whilst I acquaint You that I came from Rotterdam through Antwerp and Mechlin to Brussels: That after I spent a week in this latter place, I came through Ghent and Bruges, to this Place; whither I came this Day at Noon, and shall proceed to morrow for Newport (whither the Curiosity of visiting a Monastery of English Carthusians onely draws Me) to Dunkirk, S<sup>t</sup> Omer, Ipre, Menin, Lisle, Tournay & Mons & so to Brussels. Whether I shall go from thence to Namur & so down y<sup>e</sup> Maes to Utrecht or directly thro' Louvain to Holland I have not yet Determin'd.

But the Inclination I have to be at Hanover as soon as possible will I believe determine Me for the Latter. Just on my Departure from Rotterdam I had the Good Fortune to fall into the Company of Admiral Norris's Son who with his Tutour was coming into these Countrys, with the very same Intent as my Self; as y<sup>e</sup> latter has travelled here before, and is a very learned Gentleman I reap great advantages by it.

My Lord, Wherever I am, it is a sensible Pleasure to Me to think I have Your Lordship for my Friend; and that You are pleas'd in my Manner to Interest Your Self in my Welfare. I have no greater Passion than to recommend My Self to Your Esteem; and I shall be ever ambitious of sheving My Self in what Degree I am

My Lord,

Your Lordships most obedient,  
and most faithful humble Servant  
ROBERT WHATLEY.

C. S. B. BUCKLAND.

(To be continued.)

## AMONG THE SHAKESPEARE ARCHIVES.

(See ante, p. 23.)

### RICHARD SHAKESPEARE'S NEIGHBOURS.

#### 4. Henry Walker, Thomas Palmer and John Sambridge.

RICHARD SHAKESPEARE was in request among his friends in the last months of Queen Mary; and the first of Queen Elizabeth

He witnessed the will of one Henry Walker on Aug. 31, 1558, tenant of a leasehold-farm in Snitterfield, who died, apparently, a widower, leaving twelve children in the care of his eldest son John. The farm was well stocked with 29 beasts (oxen, kine, calves and horses), 5 great hogs and 6 store hogs, 4 geese, 6 hens and a cock, 2 pullets, 6 stalls of bees. There was corn in the barn and in the field, malt and hay, and 3 fitches of bacon in the roof. But if there was enough to eat the sleeping accommodation was limited, and the four bedsteads (some of them with "painted cloths about them")—must have been put-to-it to contain the family, which included moreover a boy-boarder entrusted to the father's care by Master Bushell of Cleve at the rate of 17d. a week. Among the testator's assets was a debt from Richard Shakespeare for 6s. 8d.

Thomas Palmer belonged to a family much respected in Snitterfield and next-door neighbours of Richard Shakespeare. His father and his uncle had been *decennarii* (tithing men) under the lord of the manor, and in performance of their duty had reported Richard Shakespeare for *non suit* of Court or neglect of his hedges. Such presentments made little difference in friendship, and when Thomas Palmer died leaving seven young children and debts which swallowed up more than a third of his small property, Richard Shakespeare made the inventory, on Jan. 3, 1560, pricing his four oxen, two cows, four calves, one steer, two mares and a weaning-colt, corn and hay in the barn, brass and pewter and linen.

John Sambridge made his will on Sept. 18, 1558, and Richard Shakespeare 'praised his goods and cattle on May 7 following. He was a humble person with little to be 'praised. He left a widow and a son by a former wife. There were difficulties to face between the son and his step-mother. This memorandum appears in the will:—

"That Thomas Sambridge, the son of John Sambridge of Snitterfield, hath granted to his mother-in-law, Eleanor Sambridge, to have twelve years in the house that he hath right to have after the death of his father, John Sambridge; the said Eleanor permitting him to have two lands within the fields of Snitterfield yearly, and the said Thomas to find cider at his own cost and charges, and Eleanor to wash the suits of Thomas during the said time."

The goods which Richard Shakespeare inventoried included 12 pewter platters and dishes and saucers, 4 brass pots and 2 pans,

and painted cloths in the hall and chamber ; and the "cattle" comprised a cow, 2 store pigs and a little horse.

#### 5. *William Bott of the Wold.*

William Bott, Batt or Bett (pronounced, with the vowel long, Boot, Bait or Beet) interests us as a Snitterfield man who was a younger contemporary of Richard Shakespeare and an older contemporary of the latter's son John, and settled, like John Shakespeare, in Stratford-upon-Avon, where he resided in and acquired the house which John Shakespeare's son William afterwards purchased and made his home, New Place.

At Snitterfield William Bott lived at the Wold. He learned to write, and he became the agent of Squire Clopton. He had a wife, Joan, and children in 1552, when Thomasin Palmer left them all "a pied heifer of three year old and two launds of wheat lying in Woodway, the one betwixt Roger Smith on both sides and the other betwixt William Bracy and John Hancock." He witnessed the will and 'praised the goods of Hugh Green in Mar., 1553. On Jan. 31, 1554, he witnessed the will, of which he was appointed overseer with Richard Maids, of his friend, Hugh Porter, after the death of the latter's daughter, wife of Robert Maids. Hugh Porter, who lived five or six years after making this will, bequeathed Bott 40s. On Sept. 8, 1557, Thomas Palmer made Bott overseer of his will and left his children a little gift of 3d. apiece. A list of Hugh

Porter's debtors drawn up on Nov. 26, 1557, includes the following:—

"Richard Shakespeare of Snitterfield oweth unto the same 40s. The executors of Robert Arden of Wilmecote and Thomas Stringer of Bearley oweth unto the same for Robert Arden £5. 2. 3. William Bott of Snitterfield £30, for the which sum of £30 William Bott hath to mortgage to the forenamed Hugh Porter all the land within the town of Hatton."

The executors of Robert Arden were his daughters, Alice and Mary, the second being in Nov., 1557, wife of John Shakespeare in Henley Street. William Bott was already engaged in those speculations which afterwards got him into trouble. Hugh Porter's will was proved in the Court of Canterbury on the 7th February, 1560, and to Bott and to Porter's natural and loved daughter, Eleanor, fell the task of distributing the residue of his estate "in charitable deeds and works, for the wealth of his soul and all Christian souls." Thus again Bott had the handling of money that was not his own. On Apr. 21, 1559, he made the inventory of the goods of Roger Lyncecombe with Richard Shakespeare and others. He witnessed the will of his master, William Clopton, on Jan. 4, 1560. And with Richard Shakespeare and others he made the inventory of the goods of Henry Cole of Snitterfield on June 1, 1560. On the promotion of young William Clopton from New Place to Clopton House, in succession to his father, Bott removed from the Wold to New Place.

EDGAR I. FRIPP.

(To be continued.)

#### AN ENGLISH ARMY LIST OF 1740.

(See 12 S. ii. *passim* ; iii. 46, 103, 267, 354, 408, 438 ; vi. 184, 233, 242, 290, 329 ; vii. 83, 125, 146, 165, 187, 204, 265, 308, 327, 365, 423 ; viii. 6.)

The next regiment (p. 72) was raised in 1688 by Sir Robert Peyton to support the Prince of Orange in the rebellion against King James II. From 1741 it was designated the 20th Foot, but in 1782 the county title—East Devonshire Regiment—was conferred upon it in addition to its number. This title it retained until 1881 when it became The Lancashire Fusiliers.

Colonel St. George's Regiment of Foot.		Dates of their present commissions.	Dates of their first commissions.
Colonel	.. .. Richard St. George (1)	.. 27 June 1737	Ensign 1690
Lieutenant-Colonel	.. .. John Batereau (2)	.. 25 June 1722	Cornet 1 July 1705.
Major	.. .. Robert Catherwood (3)	.. 31 Aug. 1739	Ensign Dec. 1711.

(1) Uncle of Sir Richard St. George, 1st Baronet (created, 1766). Appointed to the Colonelcy of the 8th Dragoons in May, 1740, being succeeded by Colonel Alexander Rose.

(2) Cornet in Lord Windsor's Regiment of Horse, July 1, 1705. Captain in the 20th Foot, June, 1715 ; Major, Nov. 12, 1717. Appointed Colonel of a newly raised regiment of Foot in 1742, which was disbanded in 1748. Died in 1749.

(3) Captain in this regiment Dec. 21, 1720 ; Lieut.-Colonel in Colonel Battereau's newly raised Regiment of Foot, 1742. Died in 1749.

Colonel St. George's Regiment of Foot (continued).		Dates of their present commissions.	Dates of their first commissions.
	Robert Johnston ..	.. 25 June 1722	<i>Lieutenant</i> 28 Sept. 1706.
	James Gendraulx ..	.. 5 July 1725	<i>Captain</i> 29 July 1715.
	John Vickers (4) ..	.. 26 June 1730	<i>Ensign</i> 14 Feb. 1701/2
<i>Captains</i> .. ..	Anthony Meyrac (5) ..	.. 1 Aug. 1733	ditto 22 Sept. 1722.
	Cromwell Ward ..	.. 26 Aug. 1737	ditto 28 Aug. 1708.
	John Price ..	.. 28 ditto	<i>Lieutenant</i> 18 Aug. 1708.
	Francis Roussilliere ..	.. 31 Aug. 1739	<i>Ensign</i> 10 May 1718.
<i>Captain Lieutenant</i> ..	Arthur Horseman (6) ..	.. 31 Aug. 1739	ditto 9 Jan. 1719.
	John Williams (7) ..	.. 25 June 1722	ditto 9 June 1721.
	Robert Cambie ..	.. 24 Nov. ditto	ditto 6 Apr. 1709.
	Robert Hart ..	.. 17 Apr. 1732	ditto 3 Feb. 1722.
	Christopher Turner ..	.. 1 Aug. 1733	ditto 18 Oct. 1705.
<i>Lieutenants</i> .. ..	Homer Maxwell ..	.. 23 Jan. 1735	ditto 26 Jan. 1730.
	William Lockhart ..	.. 14 Feb. ditto	ditto 20 May 1732.
	Lewis Bouchetiere ..	.. 16 Jan. 1736	ditto 5 Apr. 1723.
	James Ash ..	.. 26 Aug. 1737	ditto 8 May 1727.
	Daniel Robertson ..	.. 28 ditto	ditto 1 July 1727.
	John Vickers (8) ..	.. 19 Apr. 1731	
	John Beckwith (9) ..	.. 1 June 1733	
	Talbot William Keene ..	.. 14 Feb. 1735	<i>Ensign</i> , 10 Mar. 1710.
	Elex. Trapeau ..	.. 23 Feb. 1735/6	
<i>Ensigns</i> .. ..	Richard King ..	.. 26 Aug. 1737	
	Richard St. George ..	.. 28 ditto	
	Bolton Barrington ..	.. 27 Feb. 1737/8	
	Walter Johnston ..	.. ditto	
	Thomas Dalton ..	.. 31 Aug. 1739	

The following additional names are entered in ink in the interleaf:—

<i>Captain</i> .. ..	Lewis Marcell ..	.. 13 Mar. 1740/1
<i>Ensigns</i> .. ..	Thomas Parsons ..	.. 23 Apr. 1740
	Henry Jackson ..	.. 1 July ditto

- (4) Died in 1769. See obituary notice in *The Gentleman's Magazine*.  
 (5) Major, May 27, 1745.  
 (6) Captain, July 1, 1740.  
 (7) Captain-Lieutenant, July 1, 1740.  
 (8) Lieutenant, Apr. 23, 1740.  
 (9) Lieutenant, July 1, 1740; Captain, 12 Dec. 1746.

J. H. LESLIE, Lieut.-Colonel (Retired List).

(To be continued.)

THE GEOPHONE.—The geophone is one of the many devices which, developed under the strenuous demands of war, now constitute permanent additions to our industrial equipment in peace time. It is a listening instrument invented for detecting enemy activities in sapping and mining and for locating artillery. It is now being used by the U.S. Bureau of Mines for locating miners who have been entombed. Although quite small it is essentially a seismograph, working on the same principle as the ponderous apparatus which records earth-quake tremours.

In connexion with this subject we are told in an American mining paper that Herodotus, describes the method by which opposing armies, in one case at least, detected the presence of the other's mines. The device employed may be considered

the forerunner of the modern geophone. He says:—

“The Persians beleaguered Barca for nine months, in the course of which they dug several mines from their own lines to the walls. But their mines were discovered by a man who was a worker in brass, who went with a brazen shield all round the fortress and laid it on the ground inside the city. In other places the shield, when he laid it down, was quite dumb; but where the ground was undermined, there the brass of the shield rang. Such was the way in which the mines were discovered.”

The translation is not faultless, but will serve our present purpose. The original text is given in Herodotus ('Hist. Libr.,' iv. 200 (2)) on page 238 of the Dindorfian edition. The siege of Barké (*circa* 512 B.C.) is mentioned also by Æneas, the Tactician ('Poliorceticus,' chap. xxxvii.), who gives the name of the besieger as Amasis.

L. L. K.

**POOR RELIEF BADGE.**—A curiosity of its kind, this may be worth reproducing though it may not be without parallel. A handbill, of which this is a verbatim copy, reads as follows:—

At a Vestry held in the Parish Church of Llanbeblig in the County of Carnarvon, on Monday the 4th day of May, 1818

It is ordered,

That all the Paupers who shall in future apply for and insist upon having Weekly Relief, shall be Badged with Red Letters Ll. P., to be fixed by the Overseers in the Front of the Hat of each Pauper to be worn daily, and if any of the Paupers shall be found at any time in the Town of Carnarvon or in any part of the Parish of Llanbeblig without a Badge upon his or her hat such Pauper shall forfeit one Week's allowance.

That it is the opinion of the Parishioners present at this Vestry, that it is improper to permit persons, that are not settled in this Parish to wander and beg therein, and in order to ascertain who are settled in the Parish, It is ordered that the Overseers do without delay, procure printed Tickets in which the paying Overseer of the Poor is to write the name, age, and description of each Pauper wishing to apply for Voluntary relief about the Parish. That these orders be translated into the Welsh language, and printed in English and Welsh and distributed throughout the Parish.

(Signed)	Thomas Roberts, Vicar.	
	William Griffith	} Wardens.
	Robert Williams	
	Rice Jones	} Overseers of the Poor.
	William Tannar	
	David Jones	

And the Parishioners present.

L. E. Jones, Printer, Carnarvon.

ANEURIN WILLIAMS.

**LORETTO.**—There is a curious note on p. 436 of a short edition of 'Quentin Durward' edited by H. W. Ord and published by A. and C. Black. It runs as follows:—

"Loretto. There are three Loretto's, possessing images or relics of the Virgin Mary: the most celebrated is in Styria in Austria, where miraculous cures are reputed to be effected. Two pilgrimages are made annually to it."

There appear to be eleven Loretto's in the Old and in the New world, and far and away the most important of them is the Loretto, near Ancona, famed as it is for being the place, to which the house inhabited by the Holy Family was transported by angels from Palestine. This Loretto is a centre of pilgrimages. If there is a Loretto in Styria it is not mentioned in Meyer's 'German Encyclopædia,' and in Ritter's 'Geographisch - Statistisches Lexicon' no mention is made of any Loretto in Austria.

T. PERCY ARMSTRONG.

The Author's Club, Whitehall Court. S.W.

**FEMALE PSEUDONYMS USED BY MEN.**—In 1811 Shelley with T. J. Hogg composed 'Posthumous Fragments of Margaret Nicholson.' Grant Allen (1848-1899) published two novels, 'The Typewriter, Girl' and 'Rosalba,' under the name of "Olive Pratt Rayner." The greater part of the best work of William Sharp (1856-1905), appeared under the name of "Fiona Macleod," and I believe that the name of "Agnes Farrell" as author of the novel 'Lady Loran,' concealed the identity of Francis William Lauderdale Adams (1862-1893). This list can probably be extended

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

**ANN VANE.**—Johnson in his 'Vanity or Human Wishes' wrote:—

The teeming mother, anxious for her race,  
Begs for each birth, the fortune of a face,  
Yet Vane could tell what ills from beauty spring:

Lord Hailes pointed out to Boswell that the example was unfortunate as Vane could lay no claim to the compliment. Croker charges Lord Hailes with being hypercritical, remarking that Vane was handsome, or, what was more to the purpose, appeared so to her royal lover. An entry under date Mar. 13, 1731/2 in the recently published 'Diary of Viscount Percival' reviewed at length at 12 S. vii. 161 suggests that Lord Hailes's criticism was sober:—

Col. Schutz told me that he had been with Mrs Vane, that he avoided it as long as he could till Prince [Frederick] took notice of his not going..... This fat and ill shaped dwarf has nothing good to recommend her, neither sense nor wit.

Mrs. Vane died in 1736 before Johnson reached London, and is a different person from Frances Lady Vane whose career is deployed in Smollett's 'Peregrine Pickle.'

J. P. DE C.

**STORIES OF WHISTLER.**—Mr. A. B. Piddington, K.C., of Melbourne, author of 'Spanish Sketches' (Oxford University Press) tells his friends the following Whistler stories. Is the second one new?

"When I was in Toledo I met the famous etcher, Mr. Strang, who was travelling through Spain with his son. One afternoon we were talking of Velasquez and Whistler, and naturally the anecdote cropped up of the young idolater who told Whistler that he and Velasquez were the only artists who knew how to paint light and air, and was rebuked by Whistler's comment, 'But why drag in Velasquez?' Mr. Strang told me that he had known Whistler well and that during the famous trial when Whistler obtained one farthing damages from Ruskin (who had said *inter alia*, that one of Whistler's pictures was

'a pot of paint thrown in the face of the public') there was one particular afternoon when the hopes of Whistler's admirers sank very low because Walter Sickert, giving evidence as one of them, had failed miserably in cross-examination. That evening Strang called at Whistler's house, and the following dialogue took place: Strang—'I can't understand how Walter came to make such a mess of it to-day.' Whistler—'No, more can I.' Strang—'I suppose it must have been conceit.' Whistler—'Very likely, but I can't understand anybody being conceited but me!''

J. LANGDON BONYTHON.

Carclew, Adelaide, South Australia.

### Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

COUNTESS MACNAMARA.—Miss Frances Williams Wynne, the writer of 'The Diaries of a Lady of Quality,' which were edited by Abraham Hayward in 1864, writing at Richmond in August 1832, says (*op. cit.* pp. 216-9):—

"We have just had Countess Macnamara here .....she gave me a singular instance of devotion to her beloved Bourbons, which, being asserted on her personal knowledge, is, I suppose, in the main, true. A Miss W., who some fifty years ago was an admired singer on the English stage, made a conquest of a Mr. A. a man of large property, who married her. Whether the lady's character was not immaculate, or whether, the march of intellect not having begun, actresses of the best character were not yet reckoned fit society for ladies, does not appear; certain it is, that, finding she could not get any society in England, the A's went to establish themselves at Versailles, where they took a fine house, gave fêtes, &c., &c. His wealth gave splendour; her beauty, her singing, her dancing, gave charm. The Polignacs came to her fêtes, and afterwards introduced her to the little society, to the intimate réunions, of which Marie Antoinette was a constant member. When adversity befell this object of admiration, of almost idolatry, Mrs. A. devoted herself, her talents, and (better than all) her purse to her service.

It was chiefly during the Queen's melancholy abode in the Temple that Mrs. A. most exerted herself. In bribes, in various means employed for the relief of the poor Queen, she expended between £30,000 and £40,000 sterling. This of course was taken under the name of a loan, and soon after the restoration Mrs. A. made a demand upon Louis XVIII. Every item of her account was discussed and most allowed, till they came to a very large bribe given to the minister of police, one to the gaoler, and bribes to various persons, to manage the escape of the Dauphin and the substitution of a dying child in his place. Louis XVIII. would not agree to this article, and insisted upon its being erased from the

account as the condition upon which he would order the gradual liquidation of the rest of the debt. To this condition Mrs. A. would not accede: Louis XVIII. died: the accounts were again brought forward. Charles X. was just going to give the order for paying the debt by instalments when the revolution came, and Mrs. A. seems now further than ever from obtaining any part of her money.

It is to me very sad that Mac. does not seem to feel that, admitting all her premises, her story tells very much against her beloved Bourbons.....She concludes the history I have just written by saying, 'I had a message for Mrs. A. from *Holyrood*, which I was desired to deliver in person. I had great difficulty in tracing her: at last I found her a week ago,' (she told me where but I have forgotten). She represents her as preserving remains of beauty at about 70, *coiffée en cheveu*, with a mask of paint. ....It seems that they are all convinced, and this Mrs. A. is ready to make any oath, that the Dauphin did not die as was supposed in the Temple. The Duchesse d'Angoulême has always said, 'I have no evidence of his death, and know that it did not take place in the Temple, but I have no evidence of his being alive at any subsequent period.'"

The Miss W. is Miss Charlotte Walpole; the Mr. A. is Mr. Edward Atkyns. See 10 S. ix. 343, xi. 457 and the authorities there quoted.

Who was Countess Macnamara?

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER.—Can any reader kindly tell me whether the three Primers which preceded the first Prayer Book of Edward VI. can be obtained in a reprint, and if so, where; also, the same information as to the Scottish Prayer Book of 1637.

EVERARD HAMILTON.

ALCHEMICAL MSS.—I shall be extremely grateful if any of your readers can help me trace the whereabouts of two interesting alchemical manuscripts. One is a fourteenth century volume that belonged to the late Reginald Cholmondeley of Conover Hall and is described in the 'Historical MSS. Commission Report,' vol. v. p. 334. Among numerous other alchemical texts it is said to contain a copy of Roger Bacon's 'Tractatus trium verborum ad Johannem Parisiensem.'

The other manuscript was the property of the late J. Eliot Hodgkin of Richmond, Surrey. It is a fifteenth-century alchemical work and is described in the 'Historical MSS. Commission Report,' vol. xv., part 2, pp. 2-4.

I am at present engaged in completing a catalogue of the early alchemical MSS. in the British Isles, which is to be printed as the opening volume of an International



Catalogue of Alchemical MSS. published by the Union Académique Internationale under the General Editorship of Prof. Bidez of Ghent.

It is much to be desired that the contribution from this country should be as far as possible complete, and any assistance in tracing either the above mentioned manuscripts or any other early alchemical manuscripts in private hands will be warmly welcomed and of course duly acknowledged in the publication.

DOROTHEA WALEY SINGER.

Westbury Lodge, Norham Road, Oxford.

EDUCATION OF THE FIRST DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.—Can any reader give me any information as to where the first Duke of Marlborough was educated when a small boy? I have reason to believe that his first school was a French one, but cannot find any details of his education in the 'Lives' which are at my disposal here.

F. M. M.

Rochester.

ST. THOMAS'S DAY CUSTOM.—In a letter from his Vicarage of Fen Drayton, Cambs, my son mentions the occurrence there of what appears to be a very old custom.

On Dec. 21, St. Thomas's Day, all the widows (or, as on the last occasion, all representatives) go round the village and collect money which is then divided equally among them. I should feel obliged if any of your correspondents could inform me if this custom is practised elsewhere, and what its origin was?

ALEX. THOMS.

7 Playfair Terrace, St. Andrews, Fife.

YEW-TREES IN CHURCHYARDS.—Could any reader kindly give precise date and reference to the Statute, or other authority, ordering yew-trees to be grown in churchyards for supplying bows? The date was about 1474. And why to be grown in churchyards? Was it on account of the poisonous nature of the yew?

G. B. M.

AN OLD SILVER CHARM.—Can any one explain the symbolism of a small antique silver ornament in the form of a leafy twig, with a heart, a key, and a queer little serpentine bird, arranged among the leaves?

The end of the twig has a hole drilled through it (as if the ornament were intended to be worn round the neck), and a coil of silver cord round it. The heart looks as if meant to be pierced.

Woldingham.

G. A. ANDERSON.

"CONTY."—In a letter of Nov. 28, 1843, my father (Edward Whitwell) described a visit to a "Thief School," where he was asked to help in teaching the first class. One of the boys opened a conversation with a mate with: "Your brother nailed three half conties," and insisted on explaining to his teacher that it meant that he had stolen three half-sovereigns. What is the origin of the word? ROBT. J. WHITWELL.  
10 Brompton Square, S.W.3.

LEIGH HUNT AND CHARLES DICKENS.—Is any appearance of Leigh Hunt's sonnet of welcome to *Household Words* (1850) known earlier than the posthumous edition of Hunt's poems in 1860? F. PAGE.

THE LEGEND OF DUNFRAOICH.—I shall be very grateful if you can tell me something about the "Legend of Dunfraoich." It is connected with Loch Fraoichy in the parish of Kenmore, Perthshire, Scotland. I should also be glad to know where I can obtain a copy of Gillies' 'Collection of Gaelic Songs' (in English). M. D. ADAMSON.

Lisle Court, Lymington, Hants.

PASSAGE IN LOCKHART'S 'LIFE OF SCOTT.'—In Lockhart's 'Life of Scott,' vol. viii., will be found at pp. 70-1 the following passage:—

"I was much struck by his description of a scene he had once with Lady— (the divorced Lady —), upon whom her eldest boy, who had been born before her marriage with Lord —, asking her why he himself was not Lord — (the second title). 'Do you hear that?' she exclaimed wildly to Scott, and then rushing to the pianoforte played in a sort of frenzy, some hurried airs, as if to drive away the dark thoughts then in her mind. It struck me that he spoke of this lady as if there had been something more than mere friendship between them. He described her as beautiful and full of character."

Who is the lady referred to?

FREDK. CHARLES WHITE.

14 Esplanade, Lowestoft.

NORTONS IN IRELAND.—Can any reader interested in genealogy inform me whether a younger branch of the Norton family (formerly) of Rotherfield Park, Hampshire went over to Ireland and settled there about the seventeenth century? A great-grandfather of mine, Samuel Norton, came from Ireland and settled in Hampshire at the end of the eighteenth century, and he is supposed to have been a descendant of a younger branch of these Hampshire Nortons, but I have not yet been able to trace which particular branch of this family settled in



Ireland. Possibly one of the younger of the eight sons of Richard Norton (died 1556) by his wife Elizabeth (dau. and heiress of Sir William Rotherfield, Knt.) may have founded a cadet branch in Ireland.

I shall be glad of any information on this point.

It may be of interest to note that during the Civil War the senior branch of this family (viz. the descendants of Sir Richard Norton, Knight [died 1592] by his *first* wife) were staunch Royalists, and suffered very heavily for their loyalty; whilst Colonel Norton, a descendant of the above mentioned Sir Richard by his *second* wife, was a staunch Parliamentarian, and, about 1643, took a leading part in the storming of Basing House, which was held on behalf of King Charles by John, 5th Marquis of Winchester (whose nephew Francis Paulet married, in 1674, Elizabeth, d. and heiress of Sir Richard Norton, 2nd Bart.).

It would be interesting to know if Colonel Norton and any other of his branch of the family accompanied Cromwell to Ireland, or were sent there by his orders, and whether if so Colonel Norton left any of his younger kinsmen in Ireland. It is known that he himself did not settle there, but Cromwell frequently stayed with him at old Alresford House (Hants), and he may very probably have obtained a position in Ireland for one or more of his younger kinsmen through his friendship with the Protector.

F. CROOKS.

Eccleston Park, Prescot.

THE FIRST LORD WESTBURY.—What was the episode thus referred to in the notice of Charles Neate (1806–1879) in the 'D.N.B.'?

"[He] was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1832, but an unfortunate fracas with Sir R. Bethell, afterwards Lord Westbury, terminated his career there.... 'the old scoundrel,' as he was in the habit of styling Westbury."

In 'Memory's Harkback,' 1808 to 1858, by F. E. Gretton, B.D. (1889) are two allusions to the same occurrence; at page 138,

"[Bethell] To his juniors he was curt, almost rude, so that you wondered that one or another did not, in the robing-room imitate the late Professor Neate, and apply the *lex digitalis*."

At page 285:

"From hard words we come to legal, or illegal, blows; for example, Mr. Neate boxing Bethell's ears in the robing-room."

The 'D.N.B.' does not mention the incident in its account of Lord Westbury.

W. B. H.

BISHOPSGATE: DRAWINGS WANTED.—In connexion with a history of the ward of Cripplegate in the City of London, which I am about completing, I should be glad to hear of any original unpublished drawings of buildings, &c., of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. I have all those contained in the British Museum and the Guildhall Library JOHN J. BADDELEY.

32 Woodbury Down, N.

G. P. R. JAMES, THE NOVELIST.—I should be glad to learn some particulars of his mother, whose name is not recorded in the 'D.N.B.' xxix. 209. His father, Dr. Pinkstan James, Physician Extraordinary to the Prince Regent, died at the novelist's house near Evreux, July 14, 1830.

G. F. R. B.

SIMSON AND DRUMMOND.—The Rev. Matthew Simson (born 1675, d. May 20, 1756) ordained to Pentaitland, Sept. 10, 1705, translated to Fala, 1742, married, March 1709, Alison (born 1686, died 1736), 5th dau. of Adam Drummond, 9th Baron of Lennoch and 2nd Baron of Megginch, by Alison Hay his wife, dau of . . . . Hay of Haystoun, and had, with other issue known to me:—

Adam, a Lieut., smothered in the black hole of Calcutta, June 18, 1756.

James.

Colin, who went to India.

Whom did they marry and are any of their descendants living? Please reply direct.

JAMES SETON-ANDERSON.

39 Carlisle Road, Hove, Sussex.

CAMPBELL: FORBES JOHNSTON: HANKEY.

—I should be glad of any information as to the careers of the following officers after they left Ceylon:—

1. Lieut.-Col. James Campbell of the 45th Foot, author of 'Excursions, Adventures and Field Sports in Ceylon,' published in London, 1843.

2. Major Jonathan Forbes, 78th Highlanders, author of 'Eleven Years in Ceylon,' London, 1840.

3. Major Arthur Johnston, 19th Foot, author of 'A Narrative of the Operations of a Detachment in an Expedition to Candy in the Island of Ceylon in 1804,' London, 1810.

4. Sir Frederick Hankey, G. C. M. G., sometime of the 51st and 19th Regiments.

None of these appear in the 'D.N.B.'

PENRY LEWIS.

**LIGHT AND DARK A HEADPIECE.**—Many books of notable interest or instruction published during the period 1570–1641 have on the title-page, or elsewhere, a head-piece in which a light A (left) and dark A (right) are conspicuous. What is the origin of the device, and what interpretation can be placed upon this emblem?

R. L. EAGLE.

19 Burghill Road, Sydenham, S.E.26.

**TULCHAN BISHOPS.**—What are they? In what countries are they found. I. F.

**AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.**—

I should be grateful to any reader of 'N. & Q.' who would tell me the names of the authors of the following:—

1. From 'December and January,' an article in *Blackwood*, February, 1886.

"Though to-morrow, in the experience of most of us, has generally turned out to be very like yesterday, it is never necessarily so, and the heart that can still believe in to-morrow is the strength of humanity, and the hope of the world."

2. A novel entitled 'The Old (or Odd?) Farm-house.'

H. E. G. E.

## Replies.

**JOHN THORNTON OF COVENTRY,  
AND THE GREAT EAST WINDOW OF  
YORK MINSTER.**

(12 S. vii. 481.)

In the course of his very interesting paper upon John Thornton of Coventry, MR. KNOWLES raises several points which call for particular comment.

1. He is correct in stating that previous to 1405, nothing is known of John Thornton except that he was "of Coventry." It is quite evident from the details given in the contract with the Dean and Chapter of York, that he was a master glazier. But it is also at least permissible to suggest that prior to 1405, he had been employed at Coventry rather than at Nottingham. It must be remembered that, until the dissolution of monasteries, Coventry was a town of great importance. In addition to its Benedictine Abbey, and several stately churches, it was the home of numerous wealthy merchants whose trading Guilds were amongst the foremost in the land.\*

\* For an interesting account of Coventry, past and present, refer Dr. Hutton's 'Highways and Byways in Shakespeare's Country.'

Such a town as this would be sure to number glass-painters amongst its population. John Aubrey, the Wiltshire antiquary, (1626–1697) tells us that when a schoolboy at Blandford in Dorset, he used to visit the shop and furnaces of "old Harding, the only country glasse-painter that ever I knew though before the Reformation there was no county or great town but had its glass-painters." Harding died c. 1643, aged 83 or more.

If a small town like Blandford could still find work for a glass-painter at a time when the art was thought but little of, what must have been the position of affairs in Coventry during the fifteenth century, when painted glass was in ever increasing demand, and when great abbeys, priories, and churches were being erected both in the town, and in the country round about?

2. MR. KNOWLES has mistaken the purport of a statement on page 20 of my book 'Ancient Glass in Winchester.' I merely ventured to suggest that John Thornton of Coventry might be identical with one John Coventre who as a "clour and jcynour" was employed upon the King's works at Westminster in 1352–3. I did not suggest that he was a son. This tentative theory is, however, effectually disproved by MR. KNOWLES's further statement that John Thornton was still alive in 1433. This, assuming him to be identical with John Coventre (who must have been at least 18 years of age in 1352), would make him close upon 100 in 1433. Certainly he would be past taking much interest in glass-painting.

As MR. KNOWLES brings forward no documentary evidence in support of his theory that John Thornton was a son of John Coventre, it is naturally impossible to deal further with the point at present, but it may be added that Thornton's name does not appear either amongst the glaziers employed at Westminster in 1351 and 1352; or amongst the few men mentioned in the fabric rolls of Windsor as late as 1367.

3. MR. KNOWLES's suggestion that the work of glazing the Royal Chapels at St. Stephen's, Westminster, and at Windsor, was "rushed through" by means of impressed labour, is certainly not borne out by the fabric rolls of Windsor Castle. These fabric rolls are quoted at great length by the late Sir William St. John Hope in his magnificent book upon Windsor Castle (from which much of the following information is taken).

The glaziers, some thirty in all, were certainly impressed from various parts of England. On the other hand they were paid good wages, the master glaziers receiving 7s. a week each, and the lesser grades in proportion to their tasks, while they were allowed a fortnight's holiday at Whitsuntide.

The work of glazing the windows of St. Stephen's Chapel at Westminster appears to have lasted from June 20 to Nov. 28, 1351, and early in March, 1352, the craftsmen commenced work upon the glass intended for Windsor, which, in turn, was finished by Michaelmas of that year.

The completed panels were not inserted in the windows of the Castle Chapel and Chapter-house until the next year, as may be proved by the following entries in the fabric rolls for the week beginning, Mar. 18, 1353 :—

Paid for 18 elm boards for making boxes for carrying the panels of glass from Westminster to Windsor	3s
36 elm boards of the same, a piece 4 <sup>d</sup>	12s 8 <sup>d</sup>
Carriage of the same from London to Westminster	5s
for Hay and Straw to put in the boxes	14 <sup>d</sup>
300 nails for making the said boxes	12 <sup>d</sup>

whilst there is a further payment of 18s. to John Talwyche for freighting of his 'shout' or sailing barge, carrying 6 boxes of glass from Westminster to Windsor.

It should also be pointed out that impressment of labour was not confined to these few glaziers. Between 1350 and 1377 King Edward III. carried out very extensive building operations at Windsor, during which several successive Clerks of the Works were appointed (amongst them William of Wykeham, afterwards Bishop of Winchester). Each of these officials was given power to impress men and set them to work upon the King's works at Windsor.

The same practice still prevailed in later reigns. Thus in 1390 Letters Patent were granted to Geoffrey Chaucer, Esq., Clerk of the King's Works in the Palace of Westminster, the Tower of London, and elsewhere, authorizing him to choose and set to work masons, carpenters, and other workmen about the necessary repairs of "Our Collegiate Chapel of St. George within our Castle of Windsor"; whilst in 1472 King Edward IV. granted similar powers to "our dearly loved cousin the venerable father in God, Richard, Bishop of Salisbury, Master Surveyor of the King's works at Windsor." Nor was this power of

impressing labour entirely confined to home service. In 1370 William Wynford, one of the Royal masons, was ordered to retain workmen for the King's works "beyond the Seas."\*

Again we find King Henry V. on his second expedition to France in 1416 authorizing Thomas Morstède, his only Army surgeon, forcibly to impress as many surgeons as he needed, together with a suitable number of mechanics for the making of surgical appliances and to embark them in the port of Rye.†

Previously to this the King had asked the London Corporation of Surgeons to supply him with a dozen volunteers for the use of his Army and it was upon their failure to comply with his wishes that he resorted to drastic measures.

4. MR. KNOWLES'S concluding suggestion that the east window of Great Malvern Priory representing the Passion of our Lord is probably a later work of John Thornton's, may easily be tested by a single reference to the St. William window at York Minster with which he compares it. A panel‡ from the latter window depicting Robert and Richard, two sons of the donor (William, seventh Baron de Ros) and his wife Margaret, shews that the canopy shaft is enriched with a small figuré standing on a base beneath a projecting canopy. This is a very common characteristic of the York school of glass-painting but does not appear in the east window of Great Malvern Priory.

JOHN D. LE COUTEUR.

Winchester.

BOTTLE-SLIDER (12 S. vii. 471, 516; viii. 37).—The large ornate plated specimens with florid mounts must have been contemporary with the introduction of heavily cut glass decanters with which they were formerly used. They were also manufactured in silver, inlaid wood and japanned ware—to-day, almost invariably made in electro-plate when for hotel use. They are described as "bottle trays," or "bottle stands" in the old Sheffield makers' pattern

\* 'A History of Winchester College,' p. 109, A. F. Leach, F.S.A.

† This incident is graphically depicted in *The Illustrated London News* for Sept. 6, 1913, by Mr. A. Forestier to whom I am indebted for several interesting particulars.

‡ The panel in question is illustrated in the *Handbook on Stained Glass*, published by the South Kensington Museum (p. 64, fig. 43).

books of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. One firm alone illustrates one hundred and five varieties between the years 1788 and 1815.

Some years ago I recollect being shown at one of the Oxford colleges a miniature kind of railway line on which ran a pair of coasters in form of a wagon with wheels, made of old Sheffield plate, holding two decanters. Whilst sitting round the hearth after dinner, in this manner the Fellows could circulate the bottles by pushing the wagon up and down the rail without leaving their seats.

F. BRADBURY.

Sheffield.

BEVERLY WHITING (12 S. viii. 11). Beverly Whiting was admitted to the Middle Temple on Sept. 8, 1722, as the son and heir of Henry Whiting (*American Historical Review*, vol. xxv. p. 683). He afterwards became the godfather of George Washington (Howe's 'Historical Collections of Virginia,' p. 509). Further particulars about him and his family may be found in a 'Memoir of Rev. Samuel Whiting, D.D., and his wife Elizabeth St. John,' by William Whiting, former President of N. E. Hist. Geneal. Society, Boston, 1871.

C. E. A. BEDWELL.

Middle Temple Library, E.C.

CHRISTIAN WEGERSLOFF (12 S. vii. 231).—A man bearing these names, doubtless the father of the Westminster boy, petitioned for naturalization in the 12th of Will. III.; he had then been living for seventeen years in London and the suburbs; see Huguenot Society Publications, vol. xviii, p. 300.

J. B. WHITMORE.

LOUIS NAPOLEON: POETICAL WORKS (12 S. vii. 490; viii. 14).—The David Bogue publication is not a "translation of a selection" of the occasional sonnets, songs, and epigrams of Louis Napoleon. It is a political skit directed against the Prince, who at the time of its publication was in the transition stage from President to Emperor. David Bogue's name on the title-page is followed by the announcement that the book "may be had of all French booksellers who have a weakness for Cayenne," and the "preface by the translator" quotes a decree of the Prince President "done at the Elysée, this 1st of April." The full title is 'The Poetic Works of Louis Napoleon now first done into plain English.' There are ninety-five small woodcut illustrations, the source of which is not stated. Most of these were

used again twenty years later by John Camden Hotten in 'Napoleon III. from the Popular Caricatures of the last Thirty Years.'

F. H. C.

REPRESENTATIVE COUNTY LIBRARIES: PUBLIC AND PRIVATE (12 S. viii. 8, 34). The Public Library of Newcastle-on-Tyne and the Library of the Lit. and Phil. of Newcastle, are pretty good for local works (but not perfect). Two splendid libraries of local works (of the late M. Mackey and the late R. Welford) have recently been dispersed. Sunderland Public Library is fairly good for Sunderland printed works, and Darlington Public Library for works relating to that town. Probably the best private Durham library is that of Mr. J. W. Fawcett of Consett (one of your correspondents) which in 1915 numbered over 15,000 printed volumes of which some 5,000 were local (North country) works. Besides these it had over 10,000 charters, deeds, &c. (copies and originals) relating to Durham, Northumberland, &c.

BESSIE GREENWELL.

Newcastle-on-Tyne.

JOHN HUGHES OF LIVERPOOL, 1706 (12 S. viii. 12).—Presumably the transcript "in Mason's characters" refers to the shorthand of William Mason, the famous stenographer (see 'D.N.B.'). Little light can be thrown on the identity of John Hughes. In 1705 and 1708 "Mr. John Hughes" had a sugar warehouse in John Street and a hc use in Lord Street, Liverpool. In 1727 one of the name was Mayor. In 1719 J. H., mariner, was overseer of the poor; in 1726 sidesman and in 1727 churchwarden, of the Parish Church. Possibly this was the transcriber. If so, his will was proved at Chester, 1739, and he may have been a son of Moses Hughes, of Water Street, buried at St. Nicholas' Church, Jan. 27, 1712, will proved at Chester, 1713.

R. S. B.

HAMBLEY HOUSE, STREATHAM (12 S. viii. 11).—In the early years of the nineteenth century Streatham possessed a number of schools. J. Hassell in 'Picturesque Rides and Walks,' published 1817, says:—

"The air of Streatham is considered very salubrious and healthful and being a pleasant and convenient distance from London, is particularly desirable for the placing of children and advantageous for seeing them, being only an hour's ride from the bridges. There are coaches to this village three times a day. Fares inside 2s. 6d.; outside 1s. 6d. The stages go from Gracechurch Street and the Ship, Charing Cross. There are also the Croydon and Brighton coaches

which pass through the village every hour in the day from the Elephant and Castle, Newington Butts...The academies of Streatham and its vicinage have long been reputed as first-class seminaries, and some of them occupy situations of great beauty."

Hambley House Academy was situated on the High Road facing the west side of Streatham Common occupying the land between the present No. 412 and Barrow Road.

RORY FLETCHER.

MODE OF CONCLUDING LETTERS (2 S. x. 326, 376, 434, 501).—The following examples, from Parr's 'Life of Usher,' 1686, cover a period of almost half-a-century:—

"*Οσώτατος*, Jac. Usserius, 1607, 1611.

Ever at your service, Edward Warren, 1610.

Wishing unto you as unto mine own self, James Usher, 1611.

Yours as his own, Thomas Lydiat, 1611.

Yours in all Christian Affection, James Usher, 1613.

Yours ever to his Power in the Lord, H. Briggs, 1615.

Yours very loving in the Lord, Tobias Eboracensis, 1616.

Yours to be commanded in all Christian Duties, Thomas Lydyat, 1616, 1617.

Yours in Christ, William Crashaw, 1617(?).

Your poor Friend, Edward Warren, 1617.

Your assured loving Friend, Samuel Ward, 1613.

Your truly affectionate and faithful Friend, Henry Bourgeois, 1617.

Your true affectionate Friend, while I am Henry Bourgeois, 1617.

Your most assured loving Friend and Brother, James Usher, 1617, 1619.

Your most loving and firm Friend, *Id.*, 1618.

Your true and devoted Friend, William Camden, 1618.

Your unfeigned Well-willer, Alexander Cook, 1614.

*To Usher when Bishop of Meath.*

Your Lordships to be commanded in the Lord, Thomas Gataker, 1621.

Y. L. most affectionate to love and serve you, William Boswel, 1621 (from Westminster Colledge).

Y. L. to be commanded [Sir] Henry Spelman, 1621.

Y. L. humble Servant, J. Selden, 1621.

Y. L. constant and assured and to be ever commanded [Sir] Robert Cotton, 1622 (New Exchange).

Y. L. in all service, Samuel Ward, 1622.

Y. L. in all duty, Thomas James, 1623.

Y. L. in all observance, Samuel Ward, 1624, 1625.

Y. L. in all practice, *Id.*, 1624 (Much-mondon and Cambridge).

Y. L. humble Servant to his Power, Abraham Wheelock, 1625 (Clare-Hall).

*To Usher when Archbishop of Armagh.*

Your Grace's in all Duty, Thomas James, 1625.

Your Lordships in what he may, Samuel Ward, 1625.

Earnestly desirous to be directed by your Lordship, or confirmed in the Truth, John Cotton, 1626. (This letter was written from Boston in Lincolnshire; and seven years later the writer of it went to Boston, New England.)

Y. L. ever obliged, Ralph Skynner, 1624 (Walthamstow).

Y. L. for ever, Samuel Ward, 1626.

Y. L. poor welwiller, A. Cook, 1626.

Your Graces in all Duty to be commanded, Thomas Davis, 1627 (Aleppo).

Your Lordships ever truly assured, to honour and serve you, J. King, 1628 (Layfield).

A Servant thereof [*i.e.*, of your Grace] most bound and devoted [Sir] Henry Spelman, 1628 (Barbacan).

Your Lordships unfeignedly to command, Geo. Hakewill, 1628 (Exeter Coll.).

Whose faithful Servant I remain Jo. Prideaux, 1628.

Your Graces faithful Servant, Jo. Philpot, 1629 (Dublin).

Your Graces loving poor Friend, and Brother, Guil. London [Laud], 1629.

Your Lordships most engaged Servant, Ger. Langbaine, 1647 (Queen's Coll.).

Yours in the Lord; Yours, to use, in the Lord;

Yours to command in what I may, Thom. Whalley, 1653(?).

RICHARD H. THORNTON.

Portland, Oregon.

ORDERS AND ORDINANCES OF THE HOSPITALS (12 S. viii. 5).—A good example of the 1552 edition, produced by Rycharde Grafton, abides in the Guildhall Library. It is some years since I handled it, but speaking from memory it is distinctly an original impression rather than a reprint. The size is small octavo, signatures A<sup>1</sup> to J<sup>8</sup> in eights, unpagged, black letter. Likely places in which to find other issues, or reprints, would be the Bishopsgate Institute and St. Bride's Institute. The very limited demand will explain the small number printed, and great rarity of these early official publications.

One of the surest clues as to precise age lies in the paper (and watermarks, if any). Both paper and press-work in Pepys's time had begun their downward grade. It will be noticed, by close observation, that paper, used for official city publications, in the sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries, if not specially white in tone, was of good honest rag substance, with ample tub size. Hence the longevity of exemplars. For instance, compare other issues of the kind, to be found at the Guildhall:—

"Decree for tythes to bee payed. Iohn Wolfe, 1596." 8vo. Black letter.

"General matters, 1600." 8vo. Black letter.

"Order of my Lord Maior, Alderman and Sherifes for meetings and... appeared throughout the yere. Iohn Windet, 1604." 8vo. Black letter.

"Lawes of the market. W<sup>m</sup> Jaggard, 1620." 8vo. Black letter.

There is a reason for the conformity of quality which marks these books. The enviable and much-sought office of "official printer to the city" was given only to workmen of established reputation. Before appointment they undertook to produce good work at a fair price. W. JAGGARD, Capt.

I possess a copy of this scarce work in its original binding (whole leather) in excellent condition with a preface signed, Goodfellows, which belonged to my grandfather, Ralph Price, Treasurer of Bridewell Hospital in 1836. In the beginning is written, "very scarce."

LEONARD C. PRICE.

Essex Lodge, Ewell.

'LIFE IN BOMBAY' (12 S. viii. 29).—Has been attributed to James Gray; possibly a son of James Gray, poet and linguist, who died in India in 1830, where, says 'The Dictionary of National Biography,' his family mostly settled—and also to a Miss Cormack. The lithographs in the book are from drawings by the author. Do these bear any name (or initials) other than that of the lithographers? R. B.

LONDON POSTMARKS (12 S. vii. 290, 365; viii. 18, 34).—One of the most objectionable of these, perhaps, is current at the present time for ship-letters, viz., "London: Paquebot." As the letters are conveyed on English vessels surely the older form "ship letter" might be preserved in place of the mixture of languages noted above.

English postmarks, too, are sadly illegible—yet those from abroad (United States or Switzerland, for example) are clearly articulated throughout showing what can be done. R. B.

Upton,

'THE WESTERN MISCELLANY,' 1775 AND 1776 (12 S. viii. 11).—Goadby's publication circulated in several counties in the West of England (see *Western Antiquary*, iii. 50), and would seem to have borne different titles in different districts. 'The Tercentenary Hand-List of Newspapers' refers to it as *The Weekly Miscellany*, and mentions vols. i.-v., vii.-xix. (1773-83), and again as *The Weekly Entertainer; or Agreeable and Instructive Repository*, &c., and mentions vol. iii., &c., 1784-1818, and N.S. 1823-25. W. S. B. H. finds it called *The Western Miscellany*, while other titles are *Weekly*

*Entertainer for Cornwall and Devon, or the Agreeable and Instructive Repository* (1782-1815), and *Weekly Entertainer and West of England Miscellany* (1816).

Goadby himself died in 1778 (see G. C. Roase, 'Collectanea Cornubiensia,' col. 1429) and a memoir of him appeared (so it is stated at 8 S. i. 393) in the issue of Jan. 3, 1820. Goadby's wife (d. 1798) may have edited the paper as she seems to have been a person of some literary ability, if it be true that she wrote the life of Bampfylde-Moore Carew, King of the Beggars. Some think, however, that it was Goadby who was the author of the book (see *Western Antiquary*, vol. vii. p. 86; see also 'The Gypsy Bibliography,' published by the Gypsy Lore Society in 1914, and at 2 S. iii. 4; iv. 330, 401, 522). M.

ENGLISH VIEWS BY CANALETTO (12 S. vii. 448).—A few years ago a most interesting collection of paintings of Old London by Canaletto, Scott, and Boydell were sold at Christie's, King Street, St. James's Square. Many of these were purchased by the late Mr. Henry Andrade Harben, a good and enthusiastic London collector, son of the late Sir Henry Harben, first Mayor of Hampstead.

Mr. Harben bequeathed a number of these to the London County Council, of which body he had been a member. Some of them were hung in various parts of the Council's offices at Spring Gardens and I think I recollect one of old Westminster Bridge being among them.

I hope this information may be useful to Mrs. HILDA F. FINBERG, and that it may be worth investigating further.

E. E. NEWTON.

Hampstead, Upminster, Essex.

CHARTULARIES (12 S. vii. 330, 414).—Gross ('Sources and literature of English History from the earliest times to about 1485,' London, 2nd edn., 1915) gives a lot of information with regard to these, both published and unpublished. The manuscript index volumes in the Manuscript Room at the British Museum are specially arranged under this heading and are drawn up with admirable clearness. I would recommend Dr. Rowe to make friends with the authorities there.

The Beaulieu Chartulary is in the possession of the Duke of Portland; a MS. transcript by Harbin (eighteenth century), collated with the original in 1831 by Sir

Frederick Madden, is at the British Museum (Harl. 6603). It has never been published.

For Montacute see Somerset Record Society's publications. A query addressed to the Editor of *Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries* (Witham Frary, Bath) would be sure to be answered.

It is certainly high time that a "bibliography of existing monastic records" was compiled. Will not Dr. Rowe himself fill the gap? If our provincial archaeological societies would undertake bibliographical work of this kind they would be fulfilling a useful purpose. What is needed to-day is not the piling up of raw material but the making accessible of what already exists unknown to students. This can only be done through the bibliographies and indices geographically arranged.

O. G. S. CRAWFORD.

Hon. Sec., Congress of Archæological Societies.

KENSINGTON GRAVEL AT VERSAILLES (12 S. viii. 30).—MR. LANDFEAR LUCAS will find copious references to the Kensington gravel pits in vol. v. of Walford's 'Old and New London,' at pp. 178 *et seq.*

WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

One of the largest of the Kensington gravel pits, was near Church Street, Kensington. The site is now covered by Sheffield, Vicarage, Berkley, Inverness, Brunswick and Courtland Gardens. Another is marked on Rocque's map, 1754, a little north of Kensington Palace, and in the same, the part of Notting Hill, High Street, where it is joined by Church Street, is marked "Gravel Pits." I have, many years ago, seen letters for the neighbourhood of Campden House, addressed "Kensington Gravel Pits." Pepys ('Diary,' June 4, 1666) refers to "walking through the Park and seeing hundreds of people listening at the Gravel Pits" to the sound of the guns of the fleet during the sea-fight with De Ruyter.

W. H. WHITEAR, F.R.Hist.S.

][Lewis's 'Topographical Dictionary,' 1835, states that what it calls the "village" of Kensington was "amply supplied with water by the West Middlesex Company, who have a spacious reservoir at Kensington Gravel Pits, elevated more than 120 feet above the level of the Thames."

ST. SWITHIN.

THE GLOMERY (12 S. viii. 29).—The late A. F. Leach in 'The Schools of Medieval England,' speaking of Cambridge in 1276, says:—

"As between the grammar school master and the chancellor and archdeacon, the decision was that the master of glomery, as—by a curious corruption of the word grammar he was called—had the jurisdiction in all suits in which the glomericules (glomerelli), or grammar school boys, were defendants" (p. 157).

And the accounts of the Merton College Grammar School (beginning 1277):—

"show that instead of the term Magister Glomeriæ being, as stated by Dr. Rashdall in his 'History of Universities,' a 'wholly peculiar Cambridge institution,' it was in use at Oxford. The fact is that the word "glomery" is merely a familiar corruption of the word 'grammar,' and was in use not only at Oxford and Cambridge, but at Orleans and Salisbury and no doubt elsewhere; the word 'glomerelli,' for small grammar boys, being found at Bury St. Edmunds" (pp. 171-2).

On p. 180, Mr. Leach, speaking of fourteenth-century Oxford, says:—

"These superintending masters [two M.A.s yearly elected to superintend the grammar schools] correspond to the Master of Glomery at Cambridge, a term in use there as late as 1540. There being only one at Cambridge, instead of two as at Oxford, points to a less number of grammar schools and schoolmasters."

A. R. BAYLEY.

For a brief account of the office and function of the Master of the Glomery in Cambridge University, the following from Mr. R. S. Rait's 'Life in the Medieval University' may be of service to R. B. :—

"The degrees which Oxford and Cambridge conferred in grammar did not involve residence or entitle the recipients to a vote in Convocation, but the conferment was accompanied by ceremonies which were almost parodies of the solemn proceedings of graduation or inception in a recognized Faculty, a birch, taking the place of a book, as a symbol of the power and authority entrusted to the master. A sixteenth-century Esquire Bedel of Cambridge left for the benefit of his successors details of the form for 'entering of a master in Gramer.' The 'Father' of the Faculty of Grammar (at Cambridge the mysterious individual known as the 'Master of Glomery') brought his 'sons' to St. Mary's Church for eight o'clock mass. 'When mass is done fyrst shall begynne the Acte in Gramer. The Father shall have hys sete made before the Stage for Physyke [one of the platforms erected in the church for doctors of the different faculties, etc.] and shall sytte alofte under the stage for Physyke. The Proctour shall say. Inceptatis. When the Father hath arguende as shall plesse the Proctour, the Bedeyll in Arte shall bring the Master of Gramer to the Vyce-chancelar, delyvering hym a Palmer wyth a Rodde, whych the vyce-chancelar shall gyve to the seyde master



in Gramer and so create hym Master. Then shall the Bedell purvay for every Master in Gramer a shrewde Boy, whom the Master in Gramer shall bete openly in the Scolys, and the Master in Gramer shall give the Boy a Grote for Hys Labour, and another grote to hym that provydeyth and the Palmer, &c. de sigulis. And thus endythe the Acte in that Facultye.”

We know of the existence of similar ceremonies at Oxford. The degree was not a popular one; very few names are mentioned in the University register of either University.

F. A. RUSSELL.

116 Arran Road, Catford, S.E.6.

“TO OUTFUR THE CONSTABLE” (12 S. viii. 29).—This expression doubtless owes its origin to Smollett who in ‘Roderick Random’ says:—

“Harkee, my girl, how far have you overrun the Constable? I told him that the debt amounted to eleven pounds.”

WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

It appears from the ‘New English Dictionary’ that this phrase, with the meaning of spending more money than one has, was used much earlier than Stevenson and Besant. Brewster in his ‘Dictionary of Phrase and Fable’ explains the phrase by saying, “The constable arrests debtors and of course represents the creditor; wherefore to overrun the constable is to overrun your credit account.”

G. F. R. B.

Yes, people used to talk of doing that in the last century. Perhaps their expenditure led them into excesses, beyond those with which a parish constable could deal. The expression may have originated on the stage as many others have that are now almost unintelligible from want of context.

ST. SWITHIN.

To overdraw one’s banking account, or spend without caution. This is the usual meaning, and though Shakespeare did not use the proverb, a phrase in ‘Macbeth’ illustrates it: “To outrun the pauser, reason.” There is another possible meaning of the saying, whereby in outrunning the policeman you could secure safety, instead of losing it. Old Bell Yard, Fleet Street, at one time, had nearly two scores of taverns, each with a “holt-hole” at the rear. Some of the drinkers there, up to the eyes in debt, at a given warning, drinking-vessels in hand, would sally forth down the back yards, and so beyond the jurisdiction of Fleet Prison bailiffs, ever on the prowl for victims.

In Scotland “constable” is the name of a very large tumbler or glass goblet, out of which a guest is compelled to drink should he fail to consume less than the average drink of the assembled company. At the “Radish feast” on May 12, celebrated at Levens Hall, near Kendal, each visitor stands on one leg only, gives the toast: “Luck to Levens as long as the Kent flows,” and then drains the large glass “constable” (see at 5 S. viii. 248).

If he requires the “constable” recharged, the chances are he won’t repeat the feat on one leg, in which case he would “outrun the constable.”

W. JAGGARD, Capt.

MATTHEW PARIS (12 S. viii. 28).—The passage asked for is in the ‘Chronica Majora,’ under the year 1243, on pp. 279, 280, vol iv. of Dr. H. R. Luard’s Edition in the Rolls series. The occasion is a controversy between the Dominicans and Franciscans.

“Et quod terribile est, et in triste praesagium, per trecentos annos, vel quadringentos, vel amplius, ordo Monasticus tam festinanter non cepit praecipitium, sicut eorum ordo, quorum fratres, jam vix transactis viginti quatuor annis, primas in Anglia construxere mansiones, quarum aedificia jam in regales surgunt altitudines. Hi jam sunt, qui in sumptuosis et diatim ampliatissimis aedificiis, et celsis muralibus, thesauros exponunt impreciables, paupertatis limites et basin suae professionis, juxta prophetiam *Hyldegardis Alemanniae*, impudenter transgredientes.”

On comparing this with the English version that was quoted it will be seen that “hardly forty,” ought to be “hardly twenty-four,” and that the Latin adverb qualifying the last word of the extract is not *imprudenter*, but *impudenter*.

Dr. Luard notes that this passage, with what follows about the extortions of the friars from the dying, has been erased in the original MS. at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and that his text is here supplied from the Cottonian copy.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

THE OLD HORSE GUARDS BUILDINGS (12 S. vii. 232, 258).—A note in *The General Advertiser* of Oct. 16, 1749, states that the old Horse Guards building was to be pulled down that winter.

The same paper (Oct. 12, 1750), states that “yesterday a free Passage was opened under the new Stone Arch at the Horse Guards, for Coaches, &c., into St. James’ Park.”

The present building must therefore have been well on the way to completion at that date.

A. H. S.



THE BRITISH IN CORSICA (12 S. viii. 10, 35).—I cannot find that there was any British occupation of Corsica in 1745 or in 1814. In 1794 it was captured. General Sir David Dundas was in command of the British Force. A full account of the operations is given in Sir John Moore's 'Diary,' vol. i., published in 1904, by Edward Arnold.

J. H. LESLIE.

GASPAR BARLAEUS (12 S. vii. 431, 513).—It may be of interest that the original manuscript of his 'Poemata' was sold in 1859 by Messrs. Puttick & Simpson when the manuscript library of Dawson Turner, Esq., of Great Yarmouth was dispersed. Its official description is thus given:—

"No. 34. Barlaeus (Caspar) Poemata et Epistolae Latinae; half morocco, folio, pp. 40, 1636, &c."

It was bought by one Boone, and fetched 14s. 8d.

WILFRED J. CHAMBERS.

Clancarty, Regent Road, Lowestoft.

HUDDLINGS (12 S. vii. 311).—This must be the game of shovelboard which is fully described at 10 S. vii. 403. At 9 S. ii. 187 it is stated that to huddle means to make a winning cast at shovelboard.

F. JESSEL.

WARWICKSHIRE SAYINGS (12 S. vii. 67, 156, 198).—The Somerset version of N. 2 at the first reference is:—

Friday cut hair and Sunday cut horn,  
Better a man had never been born.

M. N. O.

GOLD BOWL GIFT OF GEORGE I. (12 S. vii. 450, 514).—Many thanks to MR. PRESCOTT ROW for his answer *re* Bowl. It is really a *bowl* not cup; it measures in diameter 10½ in., height 6½ in. The inscription on it is:—

"The gift of his Majesty King George to his Godson, George Lamb. Anno Domini, 1723." On the reverse side are the Royal arms.

E. C. WIENHOLT.

EDWARD DIXON (12 S. vii. 349) was born at Halton, near Leeds (s. of Joseph and Mary D.), Mar. 25, 1778. He must have lived at Halton for some years as his son George Dixon was also born there *circa* 1807. This George had a son Edward, b. Apr. 21, 1828, at Chapeltown Road, Leeds, and dying Aug. 26, 1900, at Scarborough, buried in S. Cemetery.

A. D. C.

131 Victoria Street, S.W.

## Notes on Books.

*Studies in Statecraft: being Chapters, Biographical and Bibliographical, mainly on the Sixteenth Century.* By Sir Geoffrey Butler. (Cambridge University Press, 10s. net.)

WE would advise students of International Law, and those general readers who are watching with interest the rise and progress of the League of Nations to read this book. It is no ponderous tome contributory to their severer studies; but a set of five pleasant essays reminding us that our problems concerning international relations have presented themselves, from the time when the Europe of the Middle Ages was broken up by the Renaissance, not only to practical statesmen but also to abstract thinkers.

The first essay is on Bishop Rodericus Sancius's dialogue 'De pace et bello.' The writer puts before us with admirable skill an outline of the political situation which called it forth, a situation chiefly determined—from the standpoint of Rodericus himself—by the cautious policy of consolidation and preparation pursued by Pope Paul II. Rodericus was a propagandist of the finest order—and there is reason to take this dialogue as propaganda, intended to rebut the pacificism of the day at a time when pressure from the Turks and the unruliness of heresy made it desirable for the Church to show herself steady and militant. The pacifist speaker in the Dialogue is Platina whom, in all probability, Rodericus, as Castellan of St. Angelo, had, while he was writing, under his charge. The arguments on both sides have much in them common with ours of to-day, but they are drawn also from the astronomy then current, are illustrated copiously from the classics, and are set out in the flowery style of the Renaissance. Our author finds the value of the dialogue in Rodericus's power of getting behind phrases, of bringing his argument back to concrete fact—urging, for example, that it is idle to consider war apart from the reasons which set men to wage it. This line is what we might expect from Sancius's character and career—a man who deserves to be more widely known, and whom Sir Geoffrey Butler assists the student to discover by printing a list of his works (forty-five in number) taken from Antonio's 'Biblioteca Hispana Vetus,' with some additions of his own.

The next essay deals briefly with French commentators on Roman Law—the French "civilians" of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Their minds ran on the nature of sovereignty and the relation—impersonally considered—of the *princeps* to the law; from their study of Roman Law was evolved the theory underlying the new monarchy.

The chapter on William Postel brings before us one of the most curious figures of a time when it was still possible for an erudite person more or less to take the whole of knowledge for his province. How Postel acquired his erudition is but obscurely indicated—except that it is clear that indomitable industry and tenacity played a great part therein. An obscure orphan, he had from his childhood to earn his own livelihood. At 26 he was so well known as an Oriental scholar that he was sent with Peter Giles to the

East to collect Oriental MSS. for the King's library at Fontainebleau. He wrote on geography, on theology and on history as well as on philology; but through his work and his undoubted learning there ran a morbid strain of fanaticism, which, through many years increased, brought him into collision with authority, led him into strange extravagances, and well-nigh ruined him altogether. In the end, so great a disturber of the peace had he become, striving to set the world's wrongs right, that he was compelled, as a sort of voluntary prisoner, to take up his abode in the monastery of St. Martin. There, it is consoling to reflect (for it is impossible not to feel some attraction towards Fostel) his brain cleared: the visions which had pursued him vanished and he spent the end of his life in peace, not to be tempted forth from his refuge by any promises of princely favour. Postel owes his place in this book to his theory that God must fulfil himself in a manifestation of divine unity on earth—to be brought about by the operation of a great world power which should keep the world's peace. This power Postel declared to be the people of France: a conclusion from many points of view of curious interest.

The two following essays deal with the "grand design" of Sully and with that of Emerich Crucé. Of Sully's "design" most historical students have heard something though, it seems clear that it must be considered as little more than an exercise of academic quality which amused some leisure hours or served to straighten out the thoughts of the great minister. Crucé (1590-1648) is little more than a name to us and his book, which has escaped oblivion only by three copies, has been recently re-discovered. In its own day it created a stir. Virtually he proposes a kind of League of Nations in a city "where all sovereigns should have perpetually their ambassadors, in order that the differences that might arise should be settled by the judgment of the whole assembly." The theory of 'Le Nouveau Cynée' in which the proposal is worked out grapples with the very problems which the League of Nations itself envisages—embracing all the nations, bending itself not only to settle disputes but also to meet the animosities and the other causes which engender them. The ambassadors assembled in the chosen city "will be trustees and hostages of public peace . . . would maintain the ones and the others in good understanding; would meet discontents half-way." Sir Geoffrey well compares with utterances such as these sentences from General Smuts's pamphlet—and it might be well, not merely from historical curiosity, but also in search of suggestions and confirmation to draw the attention of students to Crucé's work. As our author quotes "Il est bon de s'apercevoir qu'on a des idées"; and, besides that, a system or body of ideas when seen from a distance of time is apt to show truths which do not so easily appear in a contemporary presentation.

*The Antiquaries Journal*, vol. i. No. 1. (Oxford University Press, 5s.).

"THIS volume represents"—we quote from the Foreword of Sir Hercules Read, President of the Society—"a new departure in the history of the Society of Antiquaries."

It represents, indeed, an expansion, a renewal of energy, and a spirit of youthful enterprise in that beloved and venerable Society which we are sure every reader of 'N. & Q.' whether or not privileged to belong to it, will hail with pleasure and with great hopes of advantage to all students of the past. It is intended, in addition to the work published in the old *Proceedings*, to give a record of archaeological discovery, to note the activities of the chief kindred Continental societies and set up more intimate relations with them, and to supply such reviews of archaeological literature as shall keep readers *au courant* as to the character and utility for any special purpose of any works published.

The first instalment of the plan proposed is excellent. We have first the deeply interesting paper of Mr. A. W. Clapham on the Latin Monastic Buildings of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. This breaks new ground, the difficulties of exploration under the Moslems having hitherto proved virtually hopeless obstruction. Lieut.-Col. Hawley and Mr. C. R. Peers supply an interim Report on the Excavations at Stonehenge—which needs no recommendation to our readers' attention. The silver discovered at Traprain Law (Mr. A. O. Curle); an imperfect Irish Shrine (Mr. E. C. R. Armstrong); and a Coffin Chalice from Westminster Abbey (the Rev. H. F. Westlake)—each supplied with adequate illustration—deal with metal-work of different ages. Mr. Johnson contributes a most interesting document—a grant of forty marks a year by Henry VI. for the "Children of the Chapel Royal" whose history for the fifteenth century is still in obscurity. M. Aimé Rutot deals with the discoveries at Spiennes. There are four or five weighty reviews of books, notices of periodical literature, editorial notes and a bibliography.

## Notices to Correspondents.

EDITORIAL communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publishers"—at the Office, Printing House Square, London, E.C.4.; corrected proofs to the Athenæum Press, 11 and 13 Bream's Buildings, E.C.4.

FOR the convenience of the printers, correspondents are requested to write only on one side of sheet of paper.

CORRIGENDA.—(General Index to Eleventh Series, and Index to Vol. VI. of the present Series).—We regret to find that the name of so well-known and greatly valued a correspondent as PROFESSOR BENSLEY has been misspelt in both these Indexes. Will those of our readers, who have not already done so, correct Bensley to Bensly.

NOLA (12 S. vii. 502; viii. 37).—In my reply at the last reference for "blank knoll," read *klank knoll*. J. T. F.

REPRESENTATIVE COUNTY LIBRARIES PUBLIC AND PRIVATE (12 S. viii. 8, 34).—The name of the antiquary who garnered Yorkshire records was *Hailstone* not "Rallstone" as printed three times, p. 34. I am sorry my writing was less legible than I meant it to be. ST. SWITHIN.

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## Notes.

## LONDON COACHING AND CARRIERS' INNS IN 1732.

YOUR correspondent, W. B. H., at 12 S. vii. 457 cites from a somewhat scarce handbook of reference 'New Remarks of London . . . Collected by the Company of Parish Clerks,' 1732. From this source I have selected, condensed and tabulated information buried within it relative to the travelling and transport facilities that radiated from the metropolis nearly two hundred years ago, when the Golden Cross at Charing Cross and the other celebrated coaching-houses of Piccadilly were as yet unknown.

The precise *locus* of the inns mentioned below, save such as are preceded by an asterisk, will be found clearly mapped in Rocque's 'Survey': those unable to consult that valuable work may perhaps obtain additional information from the Lists of

Eighteenth-Century Taverns that have appeared in 'N. & Q.' during 1920.

I confine myself to one observation only. These lists afford evidence that Hogarth avoided personalities by purposely confusing incidents in his pictures.

Describing the plate 'Night,' T. Clerk in his 'Works of Hogarth,' 1812, i. 144, wrote:—

"On each side are the Cardigan's Head and the Rummer Tavern. . . The Salisbury Flying Coach which has just started from the inn is oversetting near a bon-fire."

The information herewith attached shows that Flying Coaches at that date ran only to Bath, Bristol, and Northampton, and that the Salisbury Coach set out, not from Charing Cross, but from the Angel nigh unto St. Clement Danes Church.

Expatiating on the first plate of the 'Harlot's Progress,' Clerk, at p. 61, remarks:—

"The heroine of this tale, about sixteen years of age, is delineated as having just alighted from the York waggon: and the huge bell suspended over the door indicates the scene to be laid in the yard of the Bell Inn in Wood Street."

Although, as will be seen below, the Bell in Wood Street was a carriers' inn of great resort, it is equally clear that at the precise date at which Hogarth painted the introductory picture to this famous series the York wagon patronized the Bear in Basinghall Street and the Red Lyon in Aldersgate.

Angel: Back Side, St. Clement Danes.

Coaches.

M. W. F. Salisbury.

T. Th. S. Winchester.

Th. .. Marlborough.

Ax: Aldermanbury.

Carriers.

M. .. Ashby de la Zouch.

Th. .. Ormskirk.

F. .. Scarborough.

Bear: Basinghall Street.

Carriers.

T. .. Halifax [*sic*], York.

F. .. Anwick (? Alnwick), Leeds,  
Rippon [*sic*] Roheram [*sic*].

\* Bear: Lime Street.

Carrier.

Th. .. Halstead.

Bear and Ragged Staff: Smithfield.

Carriers.

M. .. Bridgnorth.

F. .. Gretton (? Gretton).

Bell: Aldersgate Street.

Coaches.

T. Th. S. St. Albans.



**Bell : Friday Street.***Coaches.*

M. &amp; S... Exeter.

*Carriers.*

M. &amp; S... Exeter.

M. .. Truro.

W. .. Burford.

Th. .. Cirencester.

F. .. Tedbury.

S. .. Caerlion, Caermarthen, Caernarvon,  
Cardigan, Chepstow, Conway,  
Monmouth, Newport, Stroud-  
water.**Bell : Holborn.***Coaches.*

Every day. Edgworth (? Edgeware), Hendon.

T. Th. & S. Banbury, Barkhamstead [*sic*].F. .. Stradford-on-Avon [*sic*].*Carriers.*

F. .. Woodstock S. Fairingdon.

**Bell : Strand.***Coaches.*

T. Th. Bath, Blandford.

*Carriers.*

W. S. .. Bracknor (? Bracknell), Brecknock.

**Bell : Warwick Lane.***Carriers.*T. .. Becconsfield [*sic*].

W. &amp; S. Edmonton.

F. .. Chiner (? Chinnar).

S. .. Brackley.

**Bell : Wood Street.***Coaches.*

T. Th. S. Lancaster.

*Carriers.*

M. .. Newark, Noneaton.

W. S. .. Boroughbridge.

F. .. Blackburn, Boulton in Moor, Lever-  
pool [*sic*], Middlewich, Mont-  
gomery, Newton, Northwich,  
Prescot, Rochdale, Warrington  
and Wigan.S. .. Mortonhindmost, Fershire, Taun-  
ton, Tiverton, Worcester.**Bell Savage : Ludgate Hill.***Coaches.*

Every day. Windsor, Tunbridge (summer only).

M. W. F. Bath (summer only).

T. Th. S. Cirencester, Newberry.

M. &amp; Th. Bristol.

*Carriers.*

Th. .. Gosport, Kingclere, Wickham.

**Black Bull : Leadenhall Street.***Coaches.*

F. .. Braintree.

**\* Black Bull : Whitechapel.***Coaches.*

T. Th. S. Bishop Stortford.

**\* Black Lyon : Water Lane, Fleet Street.***Coaches.*

T. Th. S. Egham, Maidenhead, Staines.

**Black Swan : Holborn.***Coaches.*

Several times a day. Hampstead.

M. W. F. Durham, Newcastle, Oxford.

T. Th. S. Aylesbury.

M. Th. Leeds, Wakefield, York.

M. .. Berwick.

**Blossoms Inn : Lawrence Lane.***Coaches.*

Every day in summer. Epsom.

*Carriers.*

M. Th. Drayton.

M. S. .. Denbigh.

M. .. Nantwich.

F. .. Manchester, Sandbach, Stopport  
(? Southport), Wotten - undridge-  
(? Wotten-under-edge).

S. .. Chester.

**Blue Boar : Holborn.***Coaches.*

M. .. Bridgnorth, Worcester.

*Carriers.*

Every day. Harrow.

**Blue Boar : Whitechapel.***Coaches.*

T. Th. S. Brentwood.

T. S. .. Saffron Walden.

W. S. Bellerica [*sic*], Maldon.*Carriers.*

W. S. .. Brentwood.

Th. .. Bellerica, Dunmow.

**Bolt and Tun : Fleet Street.***Coaches.*

Every day. Maidenhead, Reading, Windsor.

M. W. F. Henley [*sic*], Hereford.

M. Th. Gloucester.

**Bull (Black) : Bishopsgate.***Coaches.*

Every day. Edmonton, Wallend (?).

M. W. F. Cambridge.

T. Th. S. Hertford.

W. .. Norwich.

Th. .. Bury St. Edmunds.

*Carriers.*

M. .. Bungey.

W. &amp; Th. Norwich.

Th. .. Bury St. Edmunds, Cambridge.

F. W. Th. F. Downham.

**Bull (Black) : Holborn.***Flying Coaches.*

Th. .. Northampton.

*Coaches.*

Every day. Uxbridge, Watford.

M. W. F. Harrow. T. F. Stanmore.

*Carriers.*

Every day. Edgworth.

M. Th. Swafham. S. Bingham.

**Bull and Mouth : Aldersgate.***Carriers.*

Th. .. Trubridge (? Trowbridge), Westbury.

S. .. Barnstable, Beddeford [*sic*], Here-  
ford, Leinster (? Leominster),  
Torrington, Worcester

J. PAUL DE CASTRO.

(To be continued.)

## LETTERS OF 1720 FROM THE LOW COUNTRIES AND HANOVER.

(See *ante*, p. 42.)

## III.

MY LORD,

If my Letters had the honour of being considered by Your Lordship, as a Testimony of my Respect and Veneration for You (as from your Goodness I hope they have) and not as an instance of my Levity in presuming to interrupt your Lordships more important Thoughts with my Follies, I am sure I have more than sufficient Reason to give You an Account of my Silence ever since I had the honour of writing to You from Ostend y<sup>e</sup> 22<sup>d</sup> of July N.S. last. This I shall do in one word. After I have thank'd your Lordship for the favour of it, I am to acquaint You, that Your letter of the 29th of July, O.S. found Me but the 20<sup>th</sup> of September at Maestricht, on my departure from thence to Louvain, with which Town I finish'd my Tour of those Countrys. From there thro' Brussels, Mechlin & Antwerp I returned to Rotterdam. I have had it frequently in my Thoughts to pay my Duty to your Lordship since that Time (which was about y<sup>e</sup> beginning of this Month Octob<sup>r</sup>) and I have been as often unaccountably prevented: I may truly well say *unaccountably* because ye honour of your Lordships Consideration is by much the greatest Satisfaction of my Life, and it must have been something very much ag<sup>t</sup> my Will, that should have prevented Me from cultivating it.

I now return to acquaint your Lordship, That I was too much taken with my new manner of Life, to take up with a slight Survey of those famous Countrys, and and [*sic*] the Company which I accidentally (tho' indeed I might say by reason of the great Pleasure and advantage accrued to me from it, providentially) fell into y<sup>e</sup> Day of my Departure from Rotterdam, made Me alter my Resolution of contenting my Self with so slight a Survey of them, as I at first intended. And therefore after I had gone from Ostend, through Newport [,] Dunkirk, S<sup>t</sup> Omer, Aire [,] Bethune, Lille, Tournay, Mons (where my curiosity drew Me to see y<sup>e</sup> field of Battle) & so return'd to Brussels. We all agreed to finish our Tour by Seing y<sup>e</sup> Towns on y<sup>e</sup> Meuse, and that famous River it Self; the going down which from Namur to Maestricht (thro' Huy, & Leige) was none of the least Delight, I received in my Peregrination. At Huy we staid 3 weeks for y<sup>e</sup> Sake of y<sup>e</sup> Waters, & y<sup>e</sup> Company from all Parts, which rendezvous there for y<sup>e</sup> Sake of them. The most agreeable Situation of this Place, the goodness & variety of the Company, & the Benefit which I in particular receiv'd with respect to my own Health, made y<sup>e</sup> 3 weeks of our Stay there y<sup>e</sup> most pleasant of all our Tour, as y<sup>e</sup> 3 months we spent in it were by much the most pleasant of [*sic*] all y<sup>e</sup> former part of my Life. After some time spent at Leige, we made a small Tour on horseback to Spaw, and Aix la Chapelle, taking Stablo,\* & Limburg in our way;

\* Stavelot.

y<sup>e</sup> former being a Monestary which by Reason of the Antiquity of its Establishment highly deserves the Strangers Curiosity: the latter we saw only as it lay in our way; Tho' it is a Capital of one of y<sup>e</sup> seventeen provinces, & is remarkable for its manufacture of broad Cloth (which I found not comparable to ours in England) & y<sup>e</sup> Country around it more deservedly famous for excellent cheese; which I may truly say it makes to Perfection. From Aix la Chapelle We came to Maestricht & from thence Cross'd the Country another way to Louvain; passing through S<sup>t</sup> Tron, & Tirlemont (two very ancient Towns) & by y<sup>e</sup> famous Landen. By the Course I took, which I have here represented to your Lordship, You will easily conceive that it was no slight View I have had of the Country: But the Seing of so glorious a Country as is in particular Brabant for its prodigious fertility, & y<sup>e</sup> Countrys adjacent to y<sup>e</sup> Meuse for y<sup>e</sup> incredible Beauty of its Prospects, &c, tho' it was a Considerable Satisfaction in it Self, yet it was vastly inferior to the Pleasure I had in the many hours of Conversation I have spent with learned Men especially Ecclesiasticks of all Countrys, & Orders, & Religious of both Sexes. One may easily by imagination travel over different Countrys, for it is only varying in our Thoughts y<sup>e</sup> Face of the Earth, But there is something so peculiar in what relates to y<sup>e</sup> difference of Religions among Mankind that one can never make a right judgment of Men in this particular without personally sounding Them. I have ever Since I began to think for Myself, thought Religion to be not only the Characteristick of Humane Nature, but the noblest Distinction that belongs to it. And I have thought it a Subject well deserving Time, & Pains in order to have a right apprehension of it. In order to have this I have enquir'd into most Religions of the World, But I know not how it has happened, that I was the least acquainted with the Roman of any; Unless it is owing to This, That it is impossible to have a just Idea of the Romish Religion, but by seing their Churches, their Convents, their Ceremonies in those Countrys where they have a free Exercise of it. It must have been occasion'd by a particular Incuriosity that I never was in the Popish Chapel\* at London in my Life; for I am sure, was there a Chinese Fagot, or a Mahometan Mesque, I had not fail'd to have seen them. On this account I came into a New World, when I came first to Antwerp, and so much was I possess'd with it, that the novelty of it hardly disappeared, when I came to that famous city (worthy by its Situation & magnificent buildings of a much better Fate than it has) a second Time on my Return. As the Result of y<sup>e</sup> Inquiry I have made into Religion, is not to overvalue what may happen to appear more particularly right to my own Eyes, to the Prejudice of Other Persons judgments; So it is with all the Pleasure in the World that I hear another lay open the Grounds of his particular Sentiments, and not without repugnance that I enter into a Dispute with him on y<sup>e</sup> account of their Diversity from my Own. I am persuaded the true Nature of Religion lyes, in the living under the Sense of a Supreme Being, and in exercising that Power He has given Us

\* The Sardinian Chapel?

in our moral Capacity towards the Happiness of his Creatures; and in so doing, to the Embellishing of his Works, & the Encrease of his Glory. This, I think, all Religions are agreed in. And as to Speculative Matters, or to the different Manner in which our particular Homage is to be paid him, it was as easy for the Supreme Being to have made as great a Conformity in their Sentiments in this Respect, unless he had thought it more proper to let it go as it is. Being possess'd therefore with these principles, it was with a much more sublime Pleasure, than another would have had, more bigotted to his own Opinions, that I had all y<sup>e</sup> vast Superstructure of the Roman Religion display'd unto Me, in the several Conversations I have had with y<sup>e</sup> Professors of it. And as my Discourse for the most Part tended more towards informing my Self of their Sentiments, with the Reasons of them, than to Oppose Them, I had at once the Pleasure of the Information, and procur'd their Good Will by the Easiness and Openness of my Conversation. Sometimes indeed, according as either the opportunity of the Time, Place, or humour of the Person would permit, I have enter'd the Lists with them, And it is not easily conceiv'd (as I never had studied their Religion thorowly) how far a few generous well grounded principles of Natural Religion will carry one to put to Silence or at least to shifts worse than Silence, the Contenders for some of these absurdities that are grafted on Revealed Religion. Was the Orthodox Doctrine of the Trinity but once exploded, The most absurd Part of Popery to a Protestant must fall with it. I mean their famous doctrine of Transubstantiation. For where would be the Bon Dieu, & all the Train of Whimsical Appendices of *him*, were he but found to have been but a meer Man, or at y<sup>e</sup> most a finite Being, of a degree somewhat Superior to Us?

But let the absurdity of the concluded Doctrine appear ever so great, it must be the principle on which it is founded, that must be considered, & removed out of the Way, before ever the Conclusion is medled with. I have great Reason to make this Observation, from a Reflexion that came into my Mind on my first going into y<sup>e</sup> great Church of Antwerp (the most famous for its paintings, & the most truly superstitious Roman Church that I have yet seen, or as I am told, can see) Which was, That notwithstanding these Religious Appearances were so grosse, & unaccountable to Me, yet that there were men of Conscience, Integrity and good Sense that *believed* them. This (so far as I could be a judge) I have found in many a Person I have had the honour to converse with; and it was with great Pleasure I have heard their several Justifications on y<sup>e</sup> respective heads of their Religion. And truly I can't say I have not found much more Reason for many Arcles [*sic*] of their Faith than I expected, or than y<sup>e</sup> Inconsiderate World govern'd by Appearances, think they can alledge in their Behalf. And were it not that the last Article of their Beleif is so great a Degree of Uncharitableness, as as [*sic*] an Exclusion of all that differ from Them from y<sup>e</sup> Favour of God, I could almost deliver my Self with respect to y<sup>e</sup> Roman Sect in particular, as Agrippa did of y<sup>e</sup> Christian in general that I am almost become a Catholic. But this Doctrine of Uncharitable-

ness which is of the Essence of their Religion, and y<sup>e</sup> of Persecution which many if not most of the Ecclesiasticks hold with it is So unchristian, So contrary to the genuine Spirit of Christianity, Humanity, and of all Religion, and even of the Beleif of a God it Self, that were I not able to answer one argument for their Particular Opinions this One Thing alone wou'd absolutely alienate my Mind from it. But a propos to this variety of Opinion in Religious matters whereof I have been now writing, and with which it is Time to have done, I cant avoid laying before your Lordship a Reflection I made this Week as I was crossing the barren Heaths of Westphalia, after I had seen the fertile Plains of y<sup>e</sup> Low Countries: Why might not the Almighty have expressly intended Something in the Intellectual World that should differ one from Another, as these Countries do, from the Beauty of Brabant & Flanders? And yet contribute to y<sup>e</sup> Beauty of the Whole, as the different Faces of the Earth, most manifestly does? With this Reflection I take leave of this Subject, & of your Lordship; asking your Pardon for Detaining You so long with my imperfect Reasonings if they have proved tedious; or if your goodness has pardon'd them, referring My Self to y<sup>e</sup> renewing of them, when I shall have the honour of conversing with Your Lordship face to face.

Hitherto I have entertain'd Your Lordship out of the Ten Provinces; And I have entertain'd You so long on y<sup>m</sup> or what arose out of them that I have no Time, nor Yr Lp patience to have any Thing said of the other Seven. Nor of Westphalia, from whence I write You this Letter. All this, and a great deal more I have to say of y<sup>e</sup> same Countries, I shall refer to another Occasion. And proceed for acquaint You, That my Seing so fully the Low-Countries was so far from Extinguishing or any manner Satisfying my Curiosity of encreasing my acquaintance with y<sup>e</sup> Works of my Creator (for what else is y<sup>e</sup> travelling out of once Country into another, but the going out of One Room, & that a very small one, of his Vast Palace, into another, of a different Furniture) That I could not deny my Self the Resolution of Spending this Winter in Germany. My long stay in y<sup>e</sup> Way, made Me lay Aside all hopes of seing y<sup>e</sup> King long at Hanover. However as I expect to be there in a day or two I expect to have that honour for a few days. I write Your Lordship this Letter from Osnabrug, where I have thought fit to make some short stay as well to ease my Self after a land Voyage of 3 days & 3 nights incessant Continuance, as to wait on y<sup>e</sup> Duke of York, & to see his Court. On whom I waited yesterday and was received very graciously, & honoured for sometime with his Conversation. I propose to spend this Winter at Hanover, Berlin, Leipsick, & at Brunswick in Case the Congress will be held. For most of which Citys I have recommendations to some of y<sup>e</sup> Principle Persons in them So that I hope I shall not only travel with Pleasure but Profit also. Nevertheless it will be an additional Advantage could I have a Line from one of your Lordship's Distinction to M<sup>r</sup> Whitworth; and I should count it as a very great honour to have him know from Your Self that I was known to your Lordship. For this I should think a particular acquaintance with M<sup>r</sup> Whitworth on your Part is not absolutely necessary. I write this not knowing whether

your Lp knows him or not. But I submit it to your own Pleasure.

I will add no more than while I assure Your Lp that I shall not be so much delighted with the Newness of y<sup>e</sup> Objects around Me, but I shall have room for y<sup>e</sup> Delight which y<sup>e</sup> Continuance of your Regard for Me will give Me; when You shall give Me y<sup>e</sup> Honour of hearing from You. Which I shall be in y<sup>e</sup> less danger of missing, if You shall be pleas'd to direct to me at M<sup>r</sup> Kembles Marchant in Rotterdam; who will forward them to Me.

In y<sup>e</sup> mean Time, I remain,  
Yr Lordships most oblig'd &  
most obedient humble Servant  
ROBERT WHATLEY

Osnabrug.  
Oct. 27<sup>th</sup>. NS.  
1720.

P.S. Yr Lp has I presume receiv'd D<sup>r</sup> Martins Book of Louvain. I had y<sup>e</sup> honour to present one of y<sup>e</sup> same with a Letter to L<sup>d</sup> Sunderland in this Town 2 nights ago. Who knows him very well, as do all our English Gentry that have been in those Countries; & who mind y<sup>e</sup> Conversation of Learned Men. He desir'd Me to make You his Compliments.

#### IV.

Hanover. Nov. 20. 1720. NS.

MY LORD,

Altho' it be so late that I did my Self the Honour of writing to Your Lordship so largely from Osnabrug; yet I can't let this Opportunity slip of the Departure of the last Body of English Gentry from this Place, without Remembling Your Lordship in particular, with the rest of my Friends in England.

I came to this Place the 30th of last Month about 4 days after the Kings return from Gohre.\* The Court was very full of Persons of Quality that [cam]e† from all Quarters to take leave of his Majesty.‡ Among the rest two of the King of Sweden's Brothers. I found but very few English. The Earl of Sunderland I met at Osnabrug, & S<sup>r</sup> G Bing on the Road, and besides my Lord Stanhope, The Marquis of Winchester, y<sup>e</sup> Lord's Barrington & Gage, S<sup>r</sup> Alex. Cairns, & Alderman Bails, who were here with 2 or 3 merchants on the Harborough account, were all that were here of any Distinction.

I found the Prince a Youth of the Greatest hopes. For Comeliness of Person, Goodness of Nature, and brightness of Parts he has not, I believe, his Match in y<sup>e</sup> World. In his Face You see a great resemblance of his Fathers Features, softened with y<sup>e</sup> Princesses Mildness. He has all y<sup>e</sup> Vivacity of his Father, temper'd with his Mothers Sweetness. In short, He has his Fathers Body, but his Mothers Soul. He has always 3 Gouvernours attending Him. And is never admitted to play with those of his own Age. For these last 8 months he has made no progress in his Studys, by reason of his being

\* Die Gohrde, a forest, and Electoral hunting-box situated South-East of Lüneburg.

† Partly illegible through sealing.

‡ Owing to the South Sea trouble the King was compelled to return to England at short notice.

Indisposed. The King lives with more Grandeur here, I think, than at London. The Palace is a regular building, containing 3 square Courts. The Apartments are suited to y<sup>e</sup> Dignity of an Electoral Court. And suitably furnish'd. Here are no less than 4 Open Tables kept, besides the Prince's, of 10 or 12 Covers Each, Which with the Kings while he was here makes Six. No Person appears at Court of any Distinction but is invited to them all in their Turn. The Kings Stables are fine & in them he keeps above 200 Coach and Saddle horses. The Town of Hanover is but indifferently built. It has 3 Lutheran, a French, a Reformed, & a Popish Church.

I hope these particulars will not displesse Your Lordship: As they are laid before You from a Desire of gratifying your Curiosity.

I come now to mention to your Lordship ano<sup>r</sup> Matter. When I waited on D<sup>r</sup> Martin at Louvain (the Gentlemen who sent your Lordship that Book concerning y<sup>e</sup> Constitution) I found him writing to L<sup>d</sup> Sunderland & Stanhope, with a Design to send them each a Copy of y<sup>e</sup> same Book, & understanding I was going to Hanover, desired the favour of Me to convey it, with his Letters to Them. I must add that in these he made a Proposal of Consequence, Which was That he wou'd very speedily publish a Book wherein he wou'd prove that y<sup>e</sup> Catholicks were obliged in point of Conscience to observe the Oath of Allegiance, & that the Pope had no Power of Dispensing in the Case. By the means of these Letters to L<sup>d</sup> Stanhope I had access to Him; with a very good Grace & he seem'd mightily pleas'd with y<sup>e</sup> D<sup>r</sup> Proposal &c, & received Me very obligingly. As I have a great Inclination, my Lord, to introduce My Self into y<sup>e</sup> World, & in particular into y<sup>e</sup> Service of one in my Lords Station or of one in an Ambassadors, I took y<sup>e</sup> Opportunity to recommend my self to Lord Stanhope; and on his objecting my being a stranger to Him, I nam'd your Lordship as One from whom he might receive a Character, of me, so as to take off that Objection. I told his Lordship, that as He was designed for Cambray he might encrease his Family, & want the Service of a Gentleman who has had a liberal education. His Answer to this was as good as a Promise in Case he went to Cambray he wou'd accept of my Service. I own, My Lord, I have an Ambition to begin to Act a Part in Life; And as I find my Genius chiefly turnd that Way I have pointed to Your Lordsp As You will certainly allow Me, My Ambition is a laudable One, So Your Lordship will I hope forgive Me if I desire You to mention my name on a pro<sup>r</sup> Occasion to my Lord Stanhope so as I may have y<sup>e</sup> honour of being employed under Him.

My Lord Carteret was here 3 nights. If your Lordship by your Credit with him could recommend Me effectually to Him, I should be equaly or rather better pleas'd than to find my self in my Lord Stanhopes Service. He is one of y<sup>e</sup> most aimable Gentlemen I ever saw; & entertained the Prince, with a vast Variety of Stories from what he had observ'd in his Embassy. I desire Your Lordsp to lay this Request of mine to Heart, You can never act for one who will have a more gratefull Mind of y<sup>e</sup> Favour You will do Him, nor for one who is more

Your Lordships most obedient  
& most hu. serv<sup>t</sup>. R. WHATLEY

If your Lordship honours Me With a Letter, be pleas'd to direct it for Me, at his Excellency My Lord Whitworth's at Berlin, where I propose to be in a little Time, & from whence I shall have it convey'd to Me, wherever I am. I shall be very glad to find a Summons in it either to England or Cambray, but more so for y<sup>e</sup> News of your Lps Welfare.

C. S. B. BUCKLAND.

### AMONG THE SHAKESPEARE ARCHIVES.

(See *ante*, pp. 23, 45.)

#### CHANGES IN STRATFORD ON THE ACCESSION OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.

One of those pardoned at the Coronation of the new Queen on Jan. 15, 1559, was Alderman Jeffreys of Sheep Street. He was a staunch Catholic, had been Bailiff in the first year of Mary, and during her reign had been guilty of actions which made it advisable to seek the royal clemency. He was forgiven everything committed before Nov. 1, 1558, except what might be of a treasonable nature, on payment of 26s. 8d. The same day, Coronation Day, William Smart, the Protestant Schoolmaster, who was in holy orders and therefore forbidden to marry under Mary, took unto himself a wife, Katherine Lewis. On Feb. 1 John Shakespeare sued a neighbour for debt, Matthew Bramley, who was in the leather trade and lived in Rother Market. The case came up again on the 15th, when Shakespeare incurred the usual penalty of 2d. for not following his suit. Apparently he declined to prosecute in consequence of the illness of Bramley's wife, who died, and was buried on the 22nd. In the interval between the 1st and 22nd Feb. there was a change of Steward. Master Roger Edgeworth made his last signature as *Senescallus* on Feb. 1, and his successor, Master William Court, made his first on Feb. 20. Edgeworth was also Steward of Warwick, where he resided. He was recognised as "an adversary of Religion"—that is, a Catholic. The Stratford Chamber parted with him and immediately appointed Court in his stead.

William Court *alias* Smith, who was presumably a Protestant, lived in Alveston parish on the south bank of the Avon. He had acted frequently as attorney in the Court of Record, once, on July 29, 1556, on behalf of Thomas Siche of Arscote against John Shakespeare. He had a son, William,

aged nine, who was to become a lawyer. He had also kinsmen in Stratford—Richard Court *alias* Smith, who on May 2, 1558, married Juliana, daughter of the late Alderman Thomas Dickson *alias* Waterman; John Court *alias* Smith, a well-to-do butcher and gentleman; and Christopher Court *alias* Smith, a yeoman, living in High Street. On July 5, 1559, and on Aug. 19 following John Shakespeare sued Richard Court for a debt of 6s. 8d.

But if the Stratford Chamber was dissatisfied with its Steward, it was yet more aggrieved by its Romanist Vicar. When Thomas Atwood, nephew or grandnephew of the Thomas Atwood, *alias* Taylor, who died in 1543, made his will on May 15, 1559, it was witnessed among others by David Tong, priest, probably the curate to Roger Dyos in succession to William Brogden. Atwood died a Catholic, as his bequests show—12d. to the holy mother church of Worcester, and 5s. to "the whole choir with priests and clerks" of Stratford Church at his burial. Other legacies, like those of his namesake of 1543, show friendship with the Quynies—40s. "to Annes Quyny, widow in Stratford," probably widow of Richard Quyny and mother of Adrian Quyny; 6s. 8d. to John Quyny, who may have been an uncle or a brother of Adrian; 3s. 4d. to Elizabeth Bainton, step-daughter of Adrian Quyny; and the residue of his estate to Adrian Quyny and the Bailiff of 1558-9, Robert Perrott, "my trusty lovers, who I make to be my full executors." The testator was buried on May 31, and his will was proved in the peculiar court of Stratford on June 8 before Roger Dyos. The latter date was rather more than a fortnight before St. John Baptist's Day when the Prayer-Book was to come again into use. We hear nothing more of the Vicar until the autumn, when on Oct. 14 a letter was addressed from Coughton by Sir Robert Throgmorton and Sir Edward Greville (of Milcote) to the Stratford Chamber in the following terms:—

"And whereas we understand that there is stay made of the Vicar's wages which was due at Michaelmas last, upon what consideration we know not; and whether he mind to keep his benefice or to leave it for any respect, it is no reason that you should keep it from him, which he hath served for, nor the law will not permit you so to do. Wherefore we shall both desire you to see him paid his duty, for otherwise we shall not think so well of you as we have done. So fare you well."

A footnote informs us:—

"Master Vicar saith they owed him for half a year at his entry and one year they owed him at

his departure, upon agreement for bonds to save him harmless of the fifteenth and tenths and all other duties."

Salaries were paid at Lady-Day and Michaelmas, and we conclude that Dyos had received nothing since Sept. 29, 1558, the last pay-day under Mary. He evidently contemplated "departure" when the magistrates wrote on Oct. 14, 1559, and when the Council were assured of it they gave him a portion of the amount claimed. He asked for 30*l*, they paid him less than 20*l*; and seventeen years afterwards he sued for and recovered the balance—13*l*. 17*s*. 6*d*. This sum they had probably spent on Protestant preachers, and felt justified in deducting from the stipend of the Vicar, whom they had never wanted and whose services they considered to be dispensed with at Mary's death. Protestants, we may be sure, officiated in the interval between the "departure" of Dyos and the appointment of a new Vicar, Master John Bretchgirdle, in Jan. 1561.

We know something of the *personnel* of the Stratford Chamber at the time of the dispute with Dyos. The Court Leet was held on Oct. 6, 1559, eight days before the letter of the magistrates was written from Coughton. Adrian Quyny was sworn Bailiff, and his colleagues were William Whateley, High Alderman; John Taylor, John Shakespeare, William Tyler and William Smith, haberdasher, Constables; Humfrey Plymley and John Wheeler, Chamberlains; Thomas Dickson *alias* Waterman, and Roger Greene, Tasters; Richard Sharpe and William Butler, Serjeants-at-the-Mace; William Trowt and Henry Featherston, Leather Sealers. The Serjeants, and in a less degree the Leather Sealers, were permanently, though *pro forma* annually, appointed. The rest were chosen more or less in succession and according to seniority, but there is no mistaking their Protestant complexion. Adrian Quyny, John Wheeler and John Shakespeare were ultra-Protestant, and some of the others were hardly less pronounced in their convictions.

The minutes of this Leet are in the Gothic hand of Symons and are witnessed by the afferors—Richard Biddle, Lewis ap Williams, John Wheeler, William Tyler and John Shakespeare. Symons has written the names at the bottom of the page, on the right hand, and the afferors have attached their signature or mark. Biddle and Wheeler have signed; Lewis ap Williams, Tyler and Shakespeare have made their

marks. Ap Williams' mark resembles a church-gable and may mean Holy Church; Tyler's is a circle containing a circle, with a common centre, divided by a cross and may signify the Trinity; Shakespeare's is a glover's compasses and denotes, no doubt, "God encompasseth us" (corrupted in a less religious age into "Goat and Compasses"!) Shakespeare's mark is daintily drawn, and does not give the impression of illiteracy.

Squire Clopton, the champion of the Catholic party, must have keenly felt the change from Mary to Elizabeth. He had taken part in the Coronation feast of Mary on Oct. 1, 1553, serving the wafers at the Queen's table and having for his fee "all the instruments as well of silver or other metal for making of the same wafers and also all the napkins and other profits thereunto appertaining." On Jan. 31, 1559, rather more than a fortnight after the Coronation of Elizabeth, he buried his wife in the parish church of Stratford; and less than a year later, on Jan. 4, 1560, he signed his will and died, leaving instructions that he should be interred in the same place. Their bodies were laid, no doubt, in what is sometimes called "the Clopton Chapel," in the east end of the north aisle, behind the handsome monument built for himself by Sir Hugh Clopton. There is nothing to mark the grave. Any intention the heir, William Clopton, may have cherished of erecting a tomb was probably prevented by the difficult years that followed for himself and his children. He inherited the bulk of the property, including manors and lands in Ryon Clifford, Bridgetown, Clopton, Ingon, Welcombe, Bearley and elsewhere in Warwickshire. His unmarried sisters, Anne, Eleanor and Rose, received 200 marks (£113 6*s*. 8*d*.) apiece, and his married sister, Elizabeth Arundel, 100*l*. Among the creditors were William Hopkins, draper of Coventry, and William Tyler, Rafe Cawdrey, Lewis ap Williams, Francis Harbage and John Shakespeare's neighbour, William Smith the haberdasher, of Stratford. The witnesses included William Bott the agent. Immediately after Squire Clopton's death (if not shortly before it) his son and his wife removed from New Place to Clopton House, and William Bott, as we have seen, left Snitterfield for New Place.

EDGAR I. FRIPP.

(To be continued.)

"LUCASIA." (See 11 S. vii. 228.)—MR. J. J. FOSTER'S inquiry about the meaning of 'Lucasia's Portrait,' a work ascribed to Samuel Cooper, has so far met with no reply in 'N. & Q.' The portrait is the subject of eight riming triplets under the title 'To Mr. Sam. Cooper, having taken Lucasia's Picture given December 14, 1660,' on pp. 158, 159 of Mrs. Katherine Philips's *Poems* (1669). "Lucasia" was the poetess's romantic name for her friend Miss Anne Owen of Landshipping who entered the "Society of Friendship" on Dec. 28, 1651, and was married to a son of Sir Thomas Hamner in May, 1662. See Mr. Gosse's essay on 'The Matchless Orinda' in his 'Seventeenth Century Studies.'

EDWARD BENSLEY.

GREY IN SENSE OF BROWN.—This meaning is not clearly shewn in the 'N.E.D.,' but there is no doubt about it. "Grey," Latin *griseus*, often means brown, as do its equivalents in French and German. Brown paper is often called grey paper. The brown habit of the Grey Friars is described as "russett" in 1406. Brown loaves are called *panes grisei* in 1437-8. *Pain bis* is the modern French term for brown bread. *Pisae grisiae*, c. 1450, were the produce of the common "grey" or field pea, *Pisum arvense*, and are distinctly brown when ripe. The 'N.E.D.' has several quotations for "grey-eyed," which probably means, having eyes with brown irises. Eyes grey in the ordinary sense would scarcely be remarkable enough to deserve the epithet. J. T. F.

Winterton, Lincs.

"REX ILLITERATUS EST ASINUS CORONATUS." (See 12 S. vii. 519.)—From the review of Roger Bacon's edition of the 'Secretum Secretorum' it appears that Bacon noted that Henry I. used to make the above remark to his father and brothers. No doubt he had in mind a passage in William of Malmesbury's 'De Gestis Regum Anglorum':—

"Itaque pueritiam ad spem regni litteris muniēbat; subinde, patre quoque audiente, jactitare proverbium solitus, 'Rex illiteratus, asinus coronatus.' Ferunt quinetiam genitorem, non prae-tereunter notata morum ejus compositione quibus vivacem prudentiam aleret, ab uno fratrum laesum et lacrymantem, his animasse, 'Ne fleas, fili, quoniam et tu rex eris.'" (ed. Stubbs, 'Rolls' Series, II, 467-8).

Although William of Malmesbury does not say that Henry used to make this pointed remark to his brothers, the last

sentence certainly suggests that he had done so to one of them, and promptly had his head punched. For we may say of boys, as Dr. Kound said of the Irish, "Aevum non animum mutant."

Apparently the gibe at an unlearned king was already proverbial, and its origin may be lost in antiquity. The author of the 'Chronica de Gestis Consulum Andegavorum' attributed it to Fulk the Good, Count of Anjou. Fulk was a canon of St. Martin of Tours, and liked to take part in the services at the festival of the Saint. The King of France visiting Tours on such an occasion, his nobles jeered at the Count, and Louis himself followed their example:—

Rex autem Franciae, cum aliis deludens, nobile opus viri derisit; quo audito, comes Andegavorum litteras hujusmodi formam habentes scripsit: "Regi Francorum comes Andegavorum. Noveritis, domine, quia illitteratus rex est asinus coronatus." ('Chroniques des Comtes d'Anjou,' ed. Marche gay et Salmon, p. 71).

But probably we are concerned with one of those stories which are revived at intervals under various guises and attributed to any one to whom they may seem appropriate. Every reader must have come across instances of this practice, and Barrie has a hit at its occurrence in modern journalism, in 'When a Man's Single.'

G. H. WHITE.

23 Weighton Road, Anerley.

## Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

NEW STYLE.—A contemporary ballad ('Political Ballads,' ii. 311) opens with this couplet:—

In seventeen hundred and fifty-three  
The Style it was changed to Popery.

In fact the Style was changed as from Jan. 1, 1751 (Old Style), which, in accordance with 24 G. II. c. 23, became Jan. 1, 1752. Nicolas, however, like the couplet quoted above, gives Jan. 1, 1753 in two places as the commencement of New Style in England. I am puzzled to explain an apparent inaccuracy; though inasmuch as the New Style year, Jan. 1–Dec. 31, 1752, was incomplete by the elision of September 3–13 inclusive, in accordance with the Act of G. II., it can be stated with accuracy that



the first complete English New Style year began on Jan. 1, 1753. Is there another solution of the couplet (supported by Nicolas), or does it perpetuate an inaccuracy? C. SANFORD TERRY.

Westerton of Pitfodels.

SNUFF: "PRINCE'S MIXTURE."—When I was a lad a favourite kind of snuff in vogue was called "Prince's Mixture"—a very aromatic snuff it was. Was it so designated on account of the maker or inventor; or was it like a well-known sauce, made from the recipe of a certain royal personage addicted to "snuffing"? M. L. R. BRESLAR.

Percy House, Well Street, S. Hackney, E.9.

STREET COURT, KINGSLAND, HEREFORD-SHIRE.—Among some family papers in my possession is a MS. note stating that an illustration of this house appears in some work of topography or on country seats. I shall be grateful if any reader can verify this and will kindly furnish me with the reference. V. B. CROWTHER-BEYNON.

Westfield, Beckenham, Kent.

COL. BONHAM (FALCONER).—In 'Game-birds and Wildfowl,' 1850, one of the delightful books written by that good sportsman and naturalist the late Mr. A. E. Knox of Trotton, near Petersfield, mention is made of his friend Col. Bonham of the 10th Hussars who for some years rented Scardroy Lodge with about 30,000 acres in Ross-shire, near Strathconnan. This moor was rented not only for grouse-shooting but also for grouse-hawking, a sport to which the Colonel was especially addicted, and for which purpose peregrine falcons were trained and used by him in collaboration with setters. Knox has indicated several localities in Ireland and Scotland from which these hawks were obtained, and also mentions the fact that Col. Bonham obtained a pair of goshawks (*Astur palumbarius*) which were bred on the Duke of Gordon's estate at Fochabers, on the Spey. As there are comparatively few instances on record of the nesting of the goshawk in the British Islands, it is regrettable, from the naturalist's point of view, that Knox has not mentioned the year in which Col. Bonham's birds were taken at Fochabers. I should be very glad if any reader can supply the date, and at the same time furnish any particulars concerning the duration of the Colonel's tenancy of Scardroy, and give the date of his death. It may perhaps afford some clue to mention that

he was a friend of Mr. Cole Hamilton, an Irish falconer, from whom he was in the habit of receiving Irish peregrines for grouse hawking. In a letter dated Oct. 20, 1862, Mr. Knox, whom I knew very well, informed me that he had twice seen a goshawk in the Forest of Mar. I now much regret that it did not occur to me at that time to ask him for the information which I now desire to obtain. J. E. HARTING.

OLD CONTRIBUTION TO 'CHAMBERS'S JOURNAL.'—Perhaps forty years ago there appeared in *Chambers's Journal* an article—or story—the title of which I cannot recall. The tale is of a man who in London comes across an office of a society founded about the time of the Lisbon earthquake (1755), for the relief of sufferers by that disaster. He finds that although the organization has long lost its usefulness, it still has some invested funds, the interest on which is entirely devoted to paying the salary of the "Secretary," who thus holds a profitable sinecure.

I shall be very glad if any reader can refer me, even to the year in which the story appeared. BURDOCK.

New York.

DOUGLAS OF DORNOCK. (See 5 S. vii. 243).—In Mr. C. T. Ramage's account of this family, now followed by Burke, Archibald Douglas of Dornock is given as having died *s.p.* about the middle of the last century.

In Burke's 'Peerage,' 1921, under Cloncurry, Valentine Browne, second Lord Cloncurry, is said to have married—

"Secondly, June 30, 1811, Emily, third dau. of Archibald Douglas of Dornock (cousin to Charles, third Duke of Queensberry)."

This lady was sister of the Rev. Archibald Douglas who married, as her third husband, Lady Susan Murray (Dunmore).

Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' give the exact relationship of the Archibald Douglas who is said to have died *s.p.* to the father of Lady Cloncurry? W. R. D. M.

TERRESTRIAL GLOBES. — About what period did these come into use in schools and elsewhere? I came across a couple of miniature ones, dated 1832, in a curiosity shop a while ago, measuring one 4 and the other 2 inches in diameter. Though a frequenter of such haunts I have never seen any others, nor can map-sellers give me any information on the subject.

M. B. H.

DR. WELLS: PAPER ON 'THE DEW AND SINGLE VISION.'—In an Italian translation of a treatise published in English early in the last century about the origin of Darwinism, there is mentioned a paper by a Dr. Wells entitled 'On the Dew and Single Vision.'

Researches made in Italy have failed to trace Dr. Wells's paper. Could any reader give an explanation of its somewhat puzzling title (possibly a translation thereof in Italian or French) and a very short general idea of the paper itself? J. GUILLERMIN.

1 Old Broad Street, E.C.

LADY ANNE GRAHAM.—I am endeavouring to trace the ancestry of a certain Lady Anne Graham, who came to reside in Jersey, C. I., during the latter part of the eighteenth century. I understand that her husband was descended from the Grahams, former owners of Dalkeith Palace. Her daughter Anne, married John Dolbel of Jersey in 1792 and died in 1808.

JOHN D. LE CONTEUR.

Winchester, Hants.

ROBERT DARLEY WADDILOVE.—Dean of Ripon. The 'D.N.B.' lviii., 406 states that he was the son of Abel Darley of Borough-bridge, but omits the name of his mother. Can any correspondent supply it?

G. F. R. B.

SIR JOHN WILSON (1780–1856).—The full date of his birth and particulars of his parentage are wanted. The 'D.N.B.' lxii., 112, gives no assistance, but I have come across a statement that he was a "son of Lt.-Col. Wilson and grandson of Philip Wilson of Balingary, co. Londonderry." Where is a pedigree of this family to be found?

G. F. R. B.

COAT OF ARMS: IDENTIFICATION SOUGHT.—Can any reader assist me to identify the following (colours cannot be given as the coat occurs sculptured upon a mantelpiece of Purbeck marble):—

First and fourth quarters On a chevron between three paws razed five fire-balls or bombs and at the top of the chevron an estoile (or mullet?).

Second quarter Three bends, and third quarter A chief indented.

The paws have four toes with claws, and might be leopards, lions or otters. On the opposite side the arms of the Ironmongers' Company occur, whilst between them is a

coat quite undecipherable. I cannot identify these arms as having belonged to the families who formerly owned the house, which dates from 1460.

CHARLES S. TOMES.

Mannington Hall, Aylsham Norfolk.

SAN SEVERINO.—Can any one give me the parentage of Gianetta di San Severino, the wife of Louis d'Enghien, Count of Brienne and Conversana (d. *post* 1383), whose grandson, Peter de Luxemburg, Count of St. Pol Brienne and Conversana (d. Aug. 31, 1433) was one of the original knights of the Order of the Golden Fleece (Jan. 10, 1429/30), and grandfather, through Jacquetta, Duchess of Bedford and Countess of Rivers, of Elizabeth Wydville, Queen of Edward IV.?

MEDINEWS.

CONSECRATED ROSES IN COATS OF ARMS.—Have there been any instances of recipients of roses consecrated by the Pope emblazoning these roses in their coats of arms? If so, does the consecrated rose assume a form different from that of the ordinary heraldic rose?

NOLA.

CHRISTMAS PUDDING AND MINCE-PIES.—When did plum pudding become the recognised Christmas pudding and since when has the idea been in vogue that every mince-pie eaten before Twelfth Night brings luck? Fifty years ago I was taught that the first mince-pies should be eaten on "Stirup Sunday" and every one eaten between then and Twelfth Night, *in a different house*, meant one month of happiness in the New Year. All the mince-meat had to be finished by Shrove Tuesday.

RAVEN.

SCOLES AND DUKE FAMILIES.—In St. Mary's Church, Marlborough, Wilts, is a monument with the following inscription:—

"Near this Place Lyeth ye Body of Jane, The wife of Robert Scoles of Wroughton, gent., eldest daughter of Andrew Duke of Bulford, Esq. She died November 16th, 1733. Anno Aetat. 41."

Heraldry (in colours): arms of Scoles impaling Duke, namely, Gules, on a chevron between three escallops argent as many mullets of the fields for Scoles. Per fesse argent and azure three chaplets two and one counterchanged for Duke. Who were the parents of Robert Scoles? Any information respecting him and his family would be gratefully received.

LEONARD C. PRICE.

Essex Lodge, Ewell.

**MAYNE AND KNIGHT.**—Wanted date and place of marriage of Robert Mayne, M.P. for Gatton, Surrey, with Anne, daughter of John Knight, Esq., I believe of Gloucestershire. I shall also be glad to know the date of her death.

Robert Mayne, born 1724, was a London banker, and he married, secondly, in 1775, Sarah, dau. and co-heiress of Francis Otway of Lincolnshire. I shall be grateful for information about the Knight family.

H. C. BARNARD.

Yatton, Somerset.

**STONEHENGE.**—In the Bristol Museum there was to be seen a few years ago, an old Wiltshire map, illustrating Stonehenge, and showing nine upright trilithons, dated 1610, by "John Speed." The lettering read as follows:—

Aurelius Ambrosius  
buried at Stonehenge anno 500

This ancient monument was erected by Aurelius surnamed Ambrosius of the Brittaines whose nobility in the reign of Vortiger his country's scourge about y<sup>e</sup> yere of Christ 475 by treachery of y<sup>e</sup> Saxons on a day of parley were there slaughtered and their bodies there interred in memory of which the King Aurel caused this trophy to be set up admirable to posterity both in form and quality.

Was this the popular belief in James I.'s reign with regard to the origin of Stonehenge? There are of course barrows in the vicinity, but probably of an earlier date than the sixth century. Or, is "John Speed" hastily settling to his own satisfaction, the very abstruse problem concerning the origin of Stonehenge?

F. BRADBURY.

Sheffield.

**"WYTYNG."**—In the Glossary to vol. ii. 'The Stornor Letters and Papers' (Camden Third Series, xxx., 1919) I read:—

"*Wytyng*, wyte, to depart, a sone wytyng a quick going, i. 97."

Dr. Bradley's edition of Stratmann gives no instance of *wyten* later than 1300; so a fifteenth-century survival would be valuable, and I looked up the original ('Auc. Corr.,' xvi. 243) only to find that Thomas Stonor wrote "a sone departyng." Is it possible that the reference is wrong, and that the word occurs somewhere else in the book?

Q. V.

**ANDREW FORRESTER.**—Son of Alexander Forrester, minister of Tranent, was minister of Glencross, and apparently also of Penicuik, in 1588. Two years later, he was translated to Costorphine, and in 1598 was removed to Dunfermline.

I seek the name of Andrew Forrester's wife, also the names of his children. A Nell Forrester, of Corstorphine, married James Simpson (born 1746/49, d. Apr. 27, 1819) at Cramond about 1774. Was she a descendant of Alexander? Were these Forresters related to Sir George Forrester who was created a baronet Mar. 17, 1625 and a peer, as Lord Forrester of Corstorphine, July 22, 1633?

JAMES SETON-ANDERSON.

39 Carlisle Road, Hove, Sussex.

**STAPLETON: O'SULLIVAN.**—Can some one inform me if there exist (and where), any portraits of Prince Charles Edward's two generals Brigadier Walter Stapleton supposed to have died after the battle of Culloden, 1746, and Col. John O'Sullivan, knighted by the Pretender, 1748, who escaped to France after Culloden—date of death unknown. (Mrs.) C. STEPHEN.  
Wootton Cottage, Lincoln.

**T. JONES, AUTHOR OF 'THE HEART ITS RIGHT SOVEREIGN,' &C.**—Can any particulars be furnished about the author of this book—birth, personalia and year of demise? He also wrote 'Rome no Mother Church,' 1678.

ANEURIN WILLIAMS.

Menai View, North Road, Carnarvon.

[The authorities for his life given in the 'D.N.B.' are Wood's 'Athenæ Oxon.'; Wood's 'Fasti Oxon.'; Burrows's 'Registers of Visitors of the University of Oxford'; 'Bye-Gones relating to Wales and the Border Counties,' Mar. 4, 1874, and Jan. 20, 1875, and Thomas's 'History of the House of St. Asaph.']

**JOHN SCAIFE (OR SCAFE),** of Tanfield, Co. Durham, born in 1776; was a Capt. in 43rd Regt. and was living at Alnwick, Northumberland in 1819-20. Can any one give further particulars, as to date of birth and place of burial? Have no access to Army Lists so am prevented from getting help in that way.

J. W. F.

**"RIGGES" AND "GRANPOLES."**—In the Report of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society for 1856, p. 35, Jonathan Couch, F.L.S., &c., mentions a Commission under the Great Seal of Charles II. in which, Nicholas Saunders of Truro, is authorized "to secure, recover, recerise, and regavé... all fishes Royall, viz., Sturgeon, Whales, *Rigges*, Porpuses, *Granpoles*," &c.

What was meant in the days of "the Merry Monarch" by "Rigges," and "Granpoles"?

W. S. B. H.

REFERENCE WANTED to following pasagé, from a letter of Henry Sedgwick to F. W. H. Myers:—  
 “My difficulty is that I cannot give to principles of conduct either the formal certainty that comes from exact science or the practical certainty that comes from a real consensus of experts.”

J. E. T.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—

I should be much obliged if any reader can give authors' names and exact reference for the following quotations. I am quoting only from memory:—

1. Did not the learned Sergeant Maynard  
To prove all traitors guilty strain hard?
2. 'Tis rare the father in the son to trace  
He sometimes rises in the third degree,  
Now on the crest of the wave  
And now in the trough of the sea.
3. Oft have I seen a game of chess,  
The king and bishops in distress,  
Queen, knights and castles all forlorn,  
And now and then a pawn.

W. H. GINGELL.

8 East Parade, Leeds.

4. endlessly perplexed  
With impulse, motive, right and wrong, the  
ground  
Of obligation, what the rule and whence  
The sanction.

[Wordsworth, 'Prelude,' bk. xi. 298.]

J. E. T.

## Replies.

“FRANCKINSENCE.”

(12 S. viii. 29.)

The use of incense for ceremonial purposes in the English Church practically ceased in the reign of Edward VI.; it seems, however, that no Act was passed or order promulgated for its abolition. At Aldeburgh and many other towns the Church was used for elections and other secular purposes (the sale of ships took place in the church at Aldeburgh) and in this particular case I think the entries refer to fumigation only—and extracts from the later Chamberlains' Account books (which I am now preparing for 'N. & Q.') confirm this impression:—

1625.	Item to Mr. Oldringe for pfume oyle and Franckensence for the Churche..	00	01	06
1625	Item to Mr. Oldringe for pfume Candle			
	April 18 .. .. .	..	..	00 01 06
1626	To Mr. Owldrine for perfumes at Christide and Easter .. .. .	..	..	00 03 00

I have read somewhere that the “perfume pan” and bearer bore their part at the coronation of George III.

ARTHUR T. WINN.

Aldeburgh

MR. CHAMBERS'S query should probably be answered in the affirmative. The following, which was written to some Anglican paper in the late nineties, may interest him:—

### INCENSE, &c.

Sir,—In an interesting book in my possession published in 1820, I find the following record of the ceremonial use of incense in the procession at the Coronation of King George III., in 1761:—

#### THE ORDER OF THE PROCESSION.

Children of the Chapel Royal  
in surplices with scarlet mantles over them.  
Choir of Westminster  
in surplices.

The King's Organ Blower (John Ray), in a scarlet coat, with a silver-gilt badge on his left breast.	The King's Groom of the Vestry (William Smith), (in a scarlet dress, holding a perfuming pan, burning per- fumers.
---	---

The book also contains a picture of the procession, with William Smith and his cloud of incense and perfuming pan very much in evidence.

The same book also contains the following reference to the ceremonial use of lighted candles at the funeral of the previous monarch, King George II.:—

At the entrance within the church, the Dean and Prebentaries in their copes, attended by the choir, *all having wax tapers in their hands*, are to receive the Royal body, and are to fall into the procession just before Clarenceux, King of Arms, and are so to proceed singing, &c.

S. ROYLE SHORE.

January 16.

It is unfortunate that Mr. Shore omitted to give the title and other particulars of the “interesting book.” The use of incense in the consecration of chancels and altars was a matter of complaint among the Puritans in 1641 (see ‘Hierurgia Anglicana,’ p. 367).

Incense was “swung and waved” in Ely Cathedral at the end of the eighteenth century (see a letter of Dr. Harvey Goodwin, Bishop of Carlisle to *The Guardian* of Jan. 6, 1875).

In the Form of Dedication and Consecration of a Church or Chapel drawn up in 1685 by Archbishop Sancroft, and first printed for John Harley in Holborn in 1703, there is a form for the dedication of a censer, and of candlesticks, though the form does not contemplate that a censer and candlesticks will always be presented for dedication.

In the well-known case of *Martin v. Mackonochie* (L. R., 2 A. and E. 116) Sir Robert Phillimore remarked (p. 213), that incense “for the purposes of ornament or fumigation of the Church” appears to have been used in the Anglican Church at various times since the Reformation, “and especially

by the saintly Herbert," and at p. 215 he said:—

"Bishop Andrewes, a very high authority, appears to have used it, though in what way is not clear, in his own private chapel,"

and that it

"certainly was in use in the time of King Edward the Sixth's first prayer book. The visitation article of Cranmer as to forbidding the censuring to certain images, &c., supplies one of the proofs of the fact."

Still, though he regarded the ceremonial use of incense as "an ancient, innocent, and pleasing custom," he decided that "to bring in incense at the beginning or during the celebration and remove it at the close of the celebration of the Eucharist," to be "a distinct ceremony, additional and not even directly incident to the ceremonies ordered by the Book of Common Prayer," and to be therefore illegal.

In the later case of *Sumner v. Wix* (L. R., 3 A. and E. 58) the same judge held that the use of incense immediately before the celebration of the Holy Communion in such a way as to be preparatory or subsidiary to the celebration was also illegal.

These legal decisions have, however, as is well known done very little to impede the ceremonial use of incense in Anglican churches.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

THE HANDLING OF SOURCES (12 S. vii. 499).—From the literary point of view I agree with almost everything that your reviewer has said in his kindly criticism of my book 'William Bolts.' But he raises an interesting question. Given a mass of MS. records of historical interest concerning a man once famous, records hitherto unpublished and difficult of access, what is the best method of making them available for the historical student?

He offers two alternative methods, either complete digestion of the material and the composition of a literary biography, or the orderly printing of the records with full annotation.

The former method I deliberately rejected, because it would not have made the records available for the student. For the same reason I rejected, except to a limited extent, the substitution of a paraphrase for an exact quotation. It seemed to me that the only way of fulfilling my design was either to print and annotate the records, in which case no general reader would open the book,

or to put them into the form of a biography by writing a brief connecting narrative. I chose the latter method because, while it would enable me to retain the *ipsissima verba* of all the most important documents, the story might still interest some members of the general public. I was aware that I should be producing in either case what Charles Lamb would have called "a book which is no book"; but I thought that the historical value of the material justified me in braving the distaste which the form of my book was bound to excite—in the mind of any good judge of literature. I am still not sure, however, whether there is any better way of doing what had to be done—unless, of course, one were to double the size of the volume by relegating all the MS. quotations to an appendix and writing a literary biography with "something of a *mise-en-scène* and an atmosphere." But then who would publish it?

N. L. HALLWARD.

A FEW WARWICKSHIRE FOLK SAYINGS (12 S. vii. 507; viii. 35).—A racier, if not an earlier, form of the "silent sow" proverb is recorded in Camden's 'Remaines': "The still sow eateth up all the draffe," p. 307, ed. 636.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

Much Hadham, Herts.

PRISONERS WHO HAVE SURVIVED HANGING (12 S. vii. 68, 94, 114, 134, 173, 216, 438).—Abraham Chovet was liveryman and demonstrator of anatomy in the (London) Company of Barber-Surgeons, in 1734, and for several years thereafter. S. Weir Mitchell mentions that Dr. Physick told his father:—

"While living in London, Chovet tried to save a too adventurous gentleman about to be hanged for highway robbery, by opening the trachea before the hangman operated. The patient was rapidly removed after the execution, and is said to have spoken. A queer tale, and doubtful, but worth the telling. The Government is said to have lacked due appreciation of this valuable experiment, and Chovet brought his queer Voltarian visage to America."

Quotation is from p. 219 of 'American Medical Biographies,' which Drs. H. A. Kelly and W. L. Burrage have recently edited. This has many notices of those who (like Mitchell) have ridden two horses, medicine and literature, and can doubtless be found already in the larger libraries. In any case, it is well worth calling the attention of the readers of 'N. & Q.' to it.

ROCKINGHAM.

Boston, Mass.

VOUCHER = RAILWAY TICKET (12 S. vii. 510; viii. 36).—Two unused first and second class "vouchers" with their counterfoils intact are in my possession. They measure  $8\frac{1}{4}$  in. by  $3\frac{5}{8}$  in., the first class ticket being on a poor quality yellow paper and the second class on green paper. Each bears the initials of the official issuing the

tickets and the numbers are also written in. These particular vouchers were issued at special rates for an excursion on the occasion of a Wesleyan Conference held at Birmingham during the week beginning Aug. 5, 1844. The local paper states that over a thousand persons travelled by the trains.

The tickets bear the following particulars:—

FIRST CLASS.

BRISTOL TO GLOUCESTER.

39 August 5, 1844.

Paid 6s. 6d.

SECOND CLASS.

GLOUCESTER, CHELTENHAM,  
OR TEWKESBURY, TO  
BIRMINGHAM.

562 August 5, 1844.

Paid 5s. 6d.

Gloucester.

WILLIAM AND RALPH SHELDON (12 S. vii. 466, 516).—While information has been given in regard to the tapestry industry founded at Barcheston by William Sheldon of Beoley, and his identity has been established, his relationship to the Catherine Sheldon who married Edmund Plowden is still unanswered. In the hope that more information may be forthcoming, let me state the difficulty. The question is whether Catherine was the daughter of this William (Sheldon pedigree) or his cousin (Plowden pedigree according to Archdeacon Cameron in the extract quoted by Mr. WALNEWRIGHT). The Sheldon pedigree will be found in full detail in Nash's 'Worcestershire, 1781-99,' having been contributed to that work by J. C. Brooke, Somerset Herald, as an act of gratitude to the memory of the "great" Ralph Sheldon (1623-84) who gave over 300 MSS. and numerous pedigrees to the College of Arms. Some useful additions are contained in Glazebrook's 'The Heraldry of Worcestershire,' 1873, and in the Sheldon pedigree in vol. v., p. 849, of Foley's 'Records of the English Province of

FIRST CLASS.

BRISTOL TO GLOUCESTER.

Monday, August 5, 1844.

39 *The Bearer must return by the Special Train from Gloucester, at nine o'clock on Tuesday Evening, Aug. 6, or exchange this Ticket and pay 1s. at Mr. B. Wellings, Northgate-Street, Gloucester, and return by any of the regular Trains, on Wednesday, August 7.*

Paid 6s. 6d.

A. T. M.

This Ticket must be carefully preserved and produced when required.

SECOND CLASS.

GLOUCESTER, CHELTENHAM, OR TEWKESBURY, TO BIRMINGHAM.  
562 Monday, August 5, 1844.

*The Bearer may return by either of the Trains which leave the Camp-Hill Station, Birmingham, Monday Evening, at Eight o'clock, or Tuesday Afternoon, at Six o'clock.*

Paid 5s. 6d.

A. T. M.

This Ticket must be carefully preserved and produced when required.

ROLAND AUSTIN.

the Society of Jesus.' According to these authorities, Ralph Sheldon who married the heiress of the Rudings and acquired with her land in Beoley, Feckenham, Hanbury and Martin Hussingtree, had six sons. Of these William, the eldest, of Barford Hall, purchased the Manor of Beoley from Richard Neville, Lord Latimer, in the reign of Edward IV. He was an ardent supporter of the House of York, followed Richard III. to Bosworth and had his estates confiscated by the victorious Henry VII. He died without issue September, 1517, the estates having been restored to him in that year [This is the William that the Plowden pedigree makes father of Catherine.] William's younger brother Ralph eventually succeeded to the Beoley property. He married Philippa, daughter and co-heiress of Baldwin Heath and died September, 1546. Of their issue William the eldest son is the one who established the tapestry works at Barcheston having married as his first wife Mary, daughter and co-heiress of William Willington of Barcheston. He purchased the Manor of Weston *juxta* Chiriton, co

Warwick, 24 Henry VIII. Of his brothers, Francis was the founder of the Sheldons of Abberton, Thomas of the Sheldons of Childswicombe and Baldwin of the Sheldons of Broadway.

William Sheldon, ob. Dec. 23, 1570, had issue two sons and four daughters by his marriage with Philippa Heath. Ralph the heir (1537-1613) built the mansion at Weston which became the principal residence of the family after the destruction of the house at Beoley during the Civil War. He also purchased Steeple Barton, co. Oxon. His first wife was Anne, daughter of Sir Robert Thrognorton of Coughton. Catherine who married Edmund Plowden was one of his four sisters.

If the Sheldon pedigree be correct, Catherine must have been much younger than her husband. If, on the other hand, she was the daughter of William Sheldon of Barford Hall, her father died 1517, the same year that her husband Edmund Plowden was born.

Perhaps the privately printed 'Records of the Plowden Family,' by B. M. P., 1874, may throw some light on this question. I have not access to this work nor can I, at the moment, refer to the Plowden pedigree in Foley's 'Records,' vol. iv.

To those using the Brooke pedigree in Nash, I would add one word of caution. By a slip, probably a printer's error, Ralph Sheldon, who succeeded to the estates on the death in 1684 of his cousin the "great Ralph Sheldon," is given as *Rcbert*, and this mistake has been copied by Dr. Kirk in his 'Biographies of English Catholics.' Nash in the text of his book correctly describes him as Ralph.

RORY FLETCHER.

THE BRITISH IN CORSICA (12 S. viii. 10, 35, 59).—According to Clowes's 'History of the British Navy,' a squadron was sent to Corsica in 1745, under the command of Com. Thomas Cooper. Bastia was bombarded for two days, Nov. 17-19, after which Cooper withdrew, two of his ships having suffered somewhat severely. No further details of the expedition are given, and as no mention of it is made in Fortescue's 'History of the British Army,' we may conclude that, so far as the British Army was concerned, it was a purely naval operation.

In September, 1793, Lord Hood despatched a squadron of five ships from Toulon, under Com. Robert Linzee, which on Oct. 1 bombarded Formeille, near San

Fiorenzo, without effect. After the evacuation of Toulon Hood despatched five ships, again under Com. Linzee, with transports containing troops commanded by Major-General David Dundas, the expedition arriving in Mortella Bay on Feb. 7, 1794. The troops consisted of detachments of the following regiments: 2/1st, 11th, 25th, 30th, 50th, 51st (under Lieut.-Col. Moore, afterwards Sir John Moore) and 69th. Later on they were joined by the 18th. San Fiorenzo was taken on Feb. 17, but Bastia, which was next attacked, proved a harder nut to crack. Owing to differences with Lord Hood as to the conduct of the operations Dundas gave up his command, and left on Mar. 11, being succeeded by Col. D'Aubant, of the Engineers, the naval force on shore being under Nelson, then in command of the Agamemnon. Bastia surrendered, owing to want of provisions, in May, and shortly after Charles Stuart arrived and took command of the forces. Calvi was attacked on June 19, and surrendered after a siege of fifty-one days. It was during these operations that Nelson's eye was injured by some sand or gravel, thrown up by a round shot, the sight of which was eventually lost. The casualties were slight, but the troops suffered terribly from sickness, two-thirds of the force being in hospital at the end of the siege, and the remaining third worn out by their exertions.

I have failed to find details of the operations in 1814, referred to by F. M. M.

T. F. D.

MATTHEW PARIS (12 S. viii. 28, 58).—The passage required is to be found at pp. 279-280 of vol. iv. of the Master of the Rolls' edition—erased in MS. B., but given in MS. C.

The prophecies of St. Hildegard are printed in Migne, 'Patrologia latina,' vol. xcvi. pp. 145-382, according to Potthast ('Bibl. Hist. Medii Aevi,' 1896 edition, vol. i. p. 598).

W. A. B. C.

[Text of passage has been given by PROF. BENSLEY at *ante*. p. 50.]

ASKELL (12 S. vii. 409, 513).—It might be noted that Lindkirst in his 'Middle English Place Names of Scandinavian Origin' (Upsala, 1912) at f. 173 says the names Asketil, Askell, Eskell—old west Scandinavian—had a wide diffusion in England in O.E. times and was one of the most usual Scandinavian names there—Askytel, Askill, Aesktil, Eskil, &c. See also Björkman, 'Personennamen,'



f. 16. Again, see Munch in his 'Samlede Afhandlinger' (G. Storm), vol. iii., 1857, 'Names of Norsk origin' f. 126 on Ketil and affiliated names Askel, Grimketil, &c. The A.-S. forms were Oseytel, Grimcytel. Compare also O. Lygh work on 'Scandinavian Personal Names.' This seems to eliminate Askulfr-Anskelde, &c., as that name existed in England before the Normans came here.

ALEX. C. MOFFAT.

"FRANKENSTEIN" (12 S. viii. 31).—An instance of this prevalent confusion occurs in the last sentence of the fifth paragraph of chap. xxix. in James Payn's novel 'By Proxy,' first published in 1878. The most satisfactory explanation of the error seems to be that Mrs. Shelley's story is little read, although most people who write have a vague acquaintance with the plot of the same.

A. R. BAYLEY.

FRIDAY STREET (12 S. vii. 490; viii. 16).—It is remarkable that replying to this query reference has not been made to the late Mr. H. A. Harben's 'Dictionary of London.' Obviously the name is derived from the day of the week and its use as a market for a specific dietary or commodity is not necessarily a direct cause of its being so named. Its earliest mention (Hen. II. cited by Harben, p. 246) is almost contemporary with the existence of Fish wharf ("Kaya que vocatur Le Fisshewarff," *vide* Harben, p. 233). This and other places were retail markets of Friday's special need without being so named; so the inference is that the market that gave Friday Street its name was not principally in fish or supported by fishmongers.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

THE REV. JOHN THEOPHILUS DESAGULIERS (12 S. v. 318).—It appears from Agnew, 'Protestant Exiles from France,' (2nd ed.), ii. pp. 89-94, and the pedigree in *The Genealogist*, vol. v., that John Theophilus Desaguliers, married at Shadwell on Oct. 14, 1712, Joanna, dau. of William Pudsey, Esq.

About his three sons referred to in the 'D.N.B.,' there is some discrepancy.

Agnew gives (1) John Theophilus, b. Mar. 7, 1715; d. Aug. 19, 1716; (2) John Theophilus, b. Aug. 18, 1718; (3) John Isaac, b. Oct. 17, 1719, a beneficed clergyman in Norfolk, who survived only to 1751; (4) Thomas, b. Feb. 5, 1721, Equerry to George III.; with other details given in 'D.N.B.'

According to the pedigree John Isaac, the third son, d. Oct. 31, 1719, and the son who

died in 1751 was John Theophilus: the pedigree also gives Thomas's birth-date as Jan. 5, 1720/1, and gives the name of his wife, Mary, dau. of John (F. A. Crisp, 'Visit. of Eng.,' Notes, vol. ii, Shuttleworth pedigree, calls him Job) Blackwood of Charlton, Kent.

It seems probable on the whole that there were only two sons to survive infancy. It is certain that Thomas was the fourth son (see a note to the pedigree in *The Genealogist*), and neither authority mentions a son younger than Thomas.

J. B. WHITMORE.

"NOW, THEN!" (12 S. vii. 469, 512; viii. 17, 38).—*Na* is paralleled in Slavonic languages by the interjection *nu*, used as a term of encouragement. For example, Russian, *nu shho*, "well, what now"?—Czech, *nu dobre*, "Well, now!" FRANCIS P. MARCHANT.

My experience of this expression differs from that of Mr. ARMSTRONG. I know it as a warning. For example: two small boys climbing over a garden wall: passer-by, wishing to stop them, "Now, then!" and they rapidly came back to the footpath, and decamped.

Q. V.

KENSINGTON GRAVEL AT VERSAILLES (12 S. viii. 30, 57).—That the gravel pits at Kensington were of early date is indicated by two tokens in my cabinet, one a halfpenny issued by Peter Sammon, dated 1667 "in Kinsington Gravel Pits." The other, a halfpenny of Robert Davenport (undated but of the same period), "at Kinsington Gravel Pits."

WILLIAM GILBERT, F.R.N.S.

The following will be found in Swift's 'Journal' to Stella, November, 1711:—

"The Lord Treasurer has had an ugly return of his gravel. 'Is good for us to live in gravel-pits [Kensington Gravel Pits was noted for its good air] but not for gravel pits to live in us; a man in this case should leave no stone unturned.'"

H. E. T.

REPRESENTATIVE COUNTY LIBRARIES: PUBLIC AND PRIVATE (12 S. viii. 8, 34, 54).—There is one aspect of this question which will be abundantly obvious to PUBLIC LIBRARIAN, although, in his position, he could not be expected to refer to it, viz., that private collectors would frequently be placed on the horns of a dilemma, either to run the risk of damage to, or the loss of some of, their treasures as a consequence of lending; or appear churlish by refusing to lend. For it is a lamentable fact that few people are

capable of handling books properly. Hence I have no desire to advertise my own fairly large collection of Yorkshire books.

In addition to the collection in York Minster Library mentioned by ST. SWITHIN, DR. ROWE may like to know that the Wakefield Public Library has a large collection of local works. If my memory serves me correctly, these were once the property of Charles Skidmore, Esq., who had its contents catalogued by the late C. A. Federer. This catalogue, privately printed, is an extremely useful guide. Mr. W. T. Freemantle's 'Bibliography of Sheffield Books' may also be mentioned here, it is a model of what such a work should be, and it is to be hoped that we may see it completed, for as yet it only comes down to the year 1700.

E. G. B.

If I remember aright on the decease of Robert Davies, Esq., F.S.A. (a former Town Clerk of York) many valuable books and pamphlets relating to Yorkshire, from his collection, went to enrich the Minster Library.

T. SEYMOUR.

Newton Road, Oxford.

EARLY ASCENT OF MONT BLANC (12 S. viii. 30).—Henry Humphrey Jackson, who made the thirteenth successful ascent of Mont Blanc, Sept. 4, 1823, was the only son of Henry Jackson of Lewes, Sussex. He was born Feb. 5, 1801, and was admitted to Westminster School, Jan. 10, 1815, where he remained until April, 1819. He matriculated at Oxford from Exeter Coll., June 2, 1819, but appears to have never resided there. I should be glad to ascertain the date of his death.

G. F. R. B.

It seems not unlikely that the eleventh of Mr. Montagnier's series was John Dunn Gardner, born July 20, 1811, died Jan. 11, 1903. He was educated at Westminster, and was M.P. for Bodmin, 1841-6. He died J.P. for the Isle of Ely, and D.L. for Cambridgeshire. He married: (1) 1847, Mary, dau. of Andrew Lawson, late M.P., of The Hall, Boroughbridge, Yorks; and (2) 1853, Ada, dau. of William Pigott, of Dullingham House, Cambridgeshire.

HARMATOPEGOS

THE GREEN MAN: ASHBOURNE (12 S. viii. 29).—I remember visiting this old country town and remarking what I believe is a unique feature. There is a strange local custom of playing football there in the main street at certain fixed periods. In this sport

all the natives old and young participate. I fancy the sign then gets badly used.

What I wish to know is this, why was the house called The Green Man? There are other "publics" of like nomenclature, for example, Leytonstone and Winchmore Hill. Neither of those taverns have any painted figures.

M. L. R. BRESLAR.

Percy House, Well Street, S. Hackney, E.9.

CHARLES PYE, ENGRAVER (12 S. viii. 10).—Charles Pye (not G. Pye) was born in Birmingham in 1777. He was apprenticed to James Heath, the celebrated engraver. He published a very interesting 'Description of Modern Birmingham, made in an Excursion round the Town in 1818.' In 1808 William Hamper the antiquary writes:—

"Charles Pye the engraver has returned to Birmingham. He is much improved (witness his plate of Malmesbury Cross in Britton's 'Antiquities'), and is certainly an able artist. He has made drawings of the Birmingham Priory and Deritend Guild Seals, and will engrave them for me, and as he intends to follow the profession of a draughtsman (for which he is well fitted), in preference to an engraver, I shall find him very useful about Aston Church, its interesting monuments, &c."

On Apr. 1, 1852, Pye writes from London to a friend:—

"Although my sight still continues very bad, I have managed to put together the coins I promised, and have sent them to you by rail addressed to the Stamp Office."

He gives particulars, and says he still has the copper-plates of the octavo edition and would be glad to sell them, but those of the quarto edition he has sold to Sir George Chetwynd, who, he believes, has

"left them, together with the coins they illustrated to trustees, and having omitted to mention the subject or intention of the trust, the coins, &c., have been packed in a box, and will now be deposited in the cellars of his former bankers here; where I suppose they will remain unseen and unknown until some future Sir George may feel sufficient interest in the matter to bring them to light again."

The writer of the letter containing the above details (signed "J. M., 53 Gough Road, Birmingham") hopes that the coins may be found. He says he has a small statuette of Pye, and speaks of a private token issued by the latter as a beautiful example of the die-sinker's art.

Charles Pye had a younger brother John, who was a far more famous engraver than himself. He was a well-known man, and energetically advocated the admission of engravers to the honours of the Royal Academy. The particulars of his life will

be found in the 'D.N.B.' He died in London at a great age in 1874.

There was another John Pye, also a noted engraver, some of whose works were published by Boydell in 1775. The date of his death appears to be unknown, and there is no appearance of any connexion between him and the family of Charles Pye.

HOWARD S. PEARSON.

KENTISH BOROUGHS (12 S. vii. 511).—"Borough" as used by Hasted and earlier Kentish writers is equivalent to "tithings" in other counties, *i.e.*, "a district composed originally of ten freemen, heads of families who were sureties for each other" (Sandys, 'History of Gavelkind').

The borough of Crothall is, no doubt, now indicated by a farm in Benenden parish called Critt Hall and in former times, Crit Hole.

In Benenden churchyard there are, or were, several gravestones to members of a family named Crothall dating from 1738-52, and a Robert Crothall is mentioned in the Archdeacon's 'Visitation' of 1603.

It is probable that there was a "dene" of the same name spelt Cradhole or Crithole.

H. HANNEN.

The Hall, West Farleigh, Kent.

"HEIGHTEM, TIGHTEM AND SCRUB" (12 S. vii. 248, 295, 356).—"Hightum, Tightum, and Scrub" are mentioned under the year 1818, in I. T. Smith's 'A Book for a Rainy Day,' edited by Wilfred Whitten (1905), p. 230.

A. H. S.

CARLYLE'S 'FRENCH REVOLUTION' (12 S. viii. 29).—It looks very much as if Carlyle has made a mistake, for Billaud-Varennes was banished to Sinnamari, which is near Cayenne, and the Surinam is in Dutch Guiana far away. Were there an ocean-current flowing eastward it might perhaps have carried alluvial matter from the Surinam in the direction of Sinnamari, but the Equatorial current runs in the opposite direction.

But even if Carlyle confused the Surinam with some other river, it does not follow that Billaud was seriously inconvenienced by river-mud on any occasion. Carlyle says little about his exile, but such impression as he gives is incorrect probably. Everything goes to prove that Billaud had as pleasant a time in French Guiana as was possible under the circumstances. He himself speaks in one of his letters (published, I think, since

Carlyle wrote) of the beautiful landscape and of his delightful home, as romantic as it was picturesque. Carlyle tells us that he "surrounded himself with flocks of tame parrots," whereas the parrots were, no doubt, always there and would have remained there without Billaud's kind attentions. This judicial assassin occupied himself mainly with agricultural pursuits, meditating on the doctrines contained in 'Emile,' impressing upon his erring wife in France that there is such a thing as "an irreparable fault" and enjoying the rural calm all the more after the terrific experiences of his political career. Carlyle, in short, seems to have aimed at setting forth striking details rather than at producing a picture of what really happened.

T. PERCY ARMSTRONG.

DANIEL DEFOE IN THE PILLORY (12 S. viii. 12).—In reply to G. B. M.'s question the following extract from *The London Gazette*, No. 3936, Aug. 2, 1703, may be of interest:—

"(London, July 31 1703.) On (Thursday) the 29th instant, Daniel Foe alias De Foe, stood in the Pillory before the Royal Exchange in Cornhill, as he did yesterday near the Conduit in Cheapside, and this day at Temple Bar; in pursuance of the sentence given against him, at the last Sessions at the Old Bailey, for writing and publishing a seditious libel, intituled 'The Shortest Way with the Dissenters.' By which sentence, he is also fined 200 marks, to find sureties for his good behaviour for seven years, and to remain in prison till all be performed."

W. W. DRUETT.

PRONUNCIATION OF GREEK (AND LATIN) (12 S. viii. 26).—This interesting question raises another. When was the pronunciation of Latin altered in England from the mediæval Continental fashion, in vogue at the time of the Reformation, and still used in English Roman Catholic churches. I have put the question to many scholars, each of whom has given a different answer. The process must have been gradual, but when was it finally adopted? SURREY.

FAMILY OF DICKSON (12 S. viii. 28).—MR. SETON-ANDERSON may find reference to the following work (copy in Brit. Mus.) of interest:—

"The Border or Riding Clans, followed by a history of the Clan Dickson, and a brief account of the family of the author, &c."

"Enlarged Edition pp. 223. Joel Munsell's Sons, Publishers, Albany, N.Y., U.S.A., 1889, 4s. For private distribution."

D. INTERIORIS TEMPLI.

BOOKS ON EIGHTEENTH CENTURY LIFE (12 S. vii. 511).—I have in my possession a MS. of the eighteenth century, which states, on good authority, that the "Monks" or members of the Medmenham Society were as follows:—

"L<sup>d</sup> Le De Spencer, D<sup>r</sup> Benjamin Bates, J<sup>no</sup> Wilkes Esq<sup>r</sup>, Paul Whitehead, Esq<sup>r</sup>, L<sup>d</sup> Sandwich, Rev<sup>d</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Levett, M<sup>r</sup> Rivett, S<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Stanhope, S<sup>r</sup> John Delaval, S<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Hamilton, S<sup>r</sup> Thomas Stapleton."

A good deal of information about the society is contained in a book called 'Chrysal,' written "conjunctively" by the celebrated John Wilkes and a Mr. Potter, nephew to Dr. Potter, Bishop of Gloucester; the story is founded on fact, but told in "a most ludicrous and exaggerated manner." The "Monks" are also dealt with in a modern novel called 'Sir Richard Escombe,' by Max Pemberton. This also appears to be somewhat highly coloured.

BENJAMIN WHITEHEAD.

2 Brick Court, Temple E. C.4.

A NOTE ON SAMUEL PEPYS'S 'DIARY' (12 S. vii. 507; viii. 31).—I wonder if your correspondent knows of the collection of Pepys's letters—official, I believe—in the charter closet at Gordonstoun near Elgin, the seat of Sir William Gordon Cumming, to whose ancestor I think they were written. They were shown to me some twenty years or more ago.

R. B.—R.

STEVENSON AND MISS YONGE (12 S. viii. 30).—Someone has written me direct, referring me to:—

"The Young Stepmother' (first published as a serial in *The Monthly Packet* 1857-60) where Gilbert Kendal is detected reading 'one of the worst and most fascinating of Dumas's romances' and d'Artagnan is mentioned."

As my informant omits name and address, I am unable to thank him except through 'N. & Q.', which I hasten to do; and in case the above information is not otherwise being sent to the Editor for insertion, here it is.

EDWARD LATHAM.

EARLY RAILWAY TRAVELLING (12 S. vii. 461, 511; viii. 13, 32).—Humour in railway station design, described at the last reference, is not confined to Ireland. We have an example of it on the L.S.W. line at Dorchester, amusing to the leisured, and exasperating to the hurried, traveller. There, trains may daily be seen rushing past their proper platform, and then solemnly backing to the appointed place.

W. JAGGARD, Capt.

## Notes on Books.

*English Wayfaring Life in the Middle Ages.* By J. J. Jusserand. A new edition revised and enlarged by the Author. (Fisher Unwin, 25s.)

We are glad to welcome an old friend in a new edition of M. Jusserand's 'English Wayfaring Life.' It is now some five and thirty years since 'La Vie Nomade' first made its appearance, and some thirty since the first English edition was published. Within this period there have been not fewer than nine impressions, a fact that vouches for the popularity of the work. The volume before us is the second edition, printed from new plates, revised in the light of modern research by its distinguished author, virtually a new book. In format, too, we note a difference. Those who are familiar with the older edition will not be displeased to find that this—perhaps the most successful of M. Jusserand's labours—has been brought into line with the author's more ambitious work 'A Literary History of the English people.' This is all to the good; for in the later impressions the plates were beginning to exhibit distinct signs of wear and tear, and lovers of the book could not but hope that this delicate piece of work might escape the fate of most stereotyped classics. The publishers are to be congratulated on their enterprise in undertaking the work in these difficult times and on carrying it through so successfully.

In the preface to the new edition (in itself a graceful piece of writing) the author reveals to us the genesis of the work. In the first ardour of youth, when the shouldering of vast intellectual burdens is a matter lightly undertaken, he proposed to make his life companion a social history of England in the fourteenth century, that century of unique interest in which the amalgamation of race being all but complete, we see the definite emerging of English traits and characteristics, and the first blossoming of a national literature. But diplomatic duties proved too exacting, and our author abandoning perforce the whole devoted himself to perfecting the part. The result is a classic, a classic of essentially French character. For it is in the selection of a limited field of research in the digestion of a vast amount of knowledge derived from original sources, and in the presentation of the whole pleasantly leavened with a delicate play of wit and irony that the peculiar strength of much French scholarship lies. A somewhat similar *tour de force* lies to the credit of Maitland, whose *résumé* of our constitutional history is a classic in its kind. But here the field is larger and occasions for the lighter touch appreciably fewer. A further merit is that the book was virtually the work of a pioneer. Attempts had been made before to present social history in a more or less popular form. Matthew Browne is still readable; but this was the first attempt of a competent scholar, the first attempt moreover based on original sources.

The book we have said is virtually a new book. This is no exaggeration. The bulk has not been appreciably increased and a page for page collation with an earlier impression will not reveal a large amount of additional matter. What it will reveal is a systematic rewriting of the whole. There is hardly a sentence but bears the trace of *labor*

*time*, of careful reconsideration and refinement. Corrections and additions have been so skillfully introduced as to be barely perceptible. The freshness and whimsicality of treatment remain. A few new illustrations are inserted and some of the old ones appear to have been printed from new blocks. The press work is good, and the only complaint we have concerns the paper which is too heavily clayed for permanence. But times are difficult for publishers and to have carried the work through so successfully is a matter for congratulation.

*Essays and Studies by Members of the English Association.* Vol. VI. Collected by A. C. Bradley. (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 6s. 6d.)

THE first volume of this Series was published in 1910. Each year saw the issue of a successor up to, and including, that epoch-making 1914, which brought so many enterprises to a pause, if not to their term. With the volume for that year the Series remained at a standstill, until now, when vol. vi. calls upon us to congratulate its promoters on the resumption of their pleasant and useful task.

A collection of papers like this—carefully selected and printed and put into a strong and neat cloth cover—seems, by its very appearance, to set up some little claim to be taken more seriously than the literary essays of current journalism—to be kept and, in fine, to be re-read. The claim would not, as the book stands, be without foundation, yet we wonder, somewhat, that the writers have not thought it worth while to add that additional depth of working, and also that additional polish, which would have made it obviously solid and well-founded. Three of the essays are occupied very largely with style: it seems curious that writers with that pre-occupation should not have been brought to consider the importance not merely of style in phrase but also of style in form—the form of the whole. Suggestive and interesting as these papers are they are more ephemeral in quality than they need have been by reason of a certain formlessness.

Having delivered ourselves of this complaint we can proceed to pay the thanks due for real and considerable enjoyment. Prof. Saintsbury "re-visiting" Trollope delivers himself of a principle of criticism which we wholeheartedly endorse. The questions he asks about a work of fiction, he says, are: "Is the romance such that you see the perilous seas and ride the *barrière* as in your own person? Are the folk of the novel such that you have met or feel that you might have met them in your life or theirs? If so the work passes; with what degree of merit is again a second question." The difficulty of applying this principle where nicety of judgment is required lies in the diversity of the judges' minds. Things "come alive" much more readily to one person than to another, and even to the same person more readily at one time than another. We agree that the best of Trollope "passes" upon this principle being applied;—but, or so the present writer has found, the first reading remains the most vivid and decisive; the second and third

readings—which heighten the vivacity of the characters in the greatest fiction—slightly reduce the effect of all but the greatest of Trollope's creations. This is perhaps to be put down to that inequality as a story-teller with which Prof. Saintsbury gently, but justly reproaches Trollope.

Mr. George Sampson contributes a delightful essay 'On playing the Sedulous Ape,' which consists of reflections and their branching reflections on the well-known passage where Stevenson declares that, in the process of acquiring the art of writing he imitated divers masters of style. He argues that critics have taken Stevenson's words with too literal and heavy a seriousness, and that, allowing them to indicate a certain amount of practical study and practice in divers English styles, done at the prentice stage of authorship, there is nothing to do but applaud. Style, as here dealt with, is an affair of sentences and phrases. As such we think it has been somewhat over-considered. No doubt phrase and sentence construction require care—Mr. Sampson puts some ludicrous deterrents before the careless—but we do not hear enough of the greater care which should be expended, and expended first, upon the construction, the balanced form, of the piece of writing as a whole. Again, "the nation that is muddled in its prose," he says, "will be muddled in its thought": trite though it be, we think the converse not only truer but better worth saying. That is to say, we would support Mr. Sampson's arguments to the effect that there is a great deal to be said in favour of direct imitation of the style of this or that master of English, with a proviso: that the would-be imitator have already exercised himself in the larger problems of construction and occupied himself adequately with the classifying, selecting and ordering of the ideas he intends to set forth. The "getting" of a language, like the making of a friendship, cannot be quite left to chance—but yet is most successfully brought off if it is not, at the beginning, pursued too directly.

Miss Melian Stawell's analysis of the work of Mr. Conrad is a very good article and should send new and keen readers to an author worthy of them. The paper for which we must express our personal predilection is the clear and charming account of the 'Caedmonian' Genesis by Dr. Bradley—a paper which alone would justify giving this attractive little volume a permanent place upon one's bookshelf.

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## Notes.

## PROBLEM OF VAGRANCY IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

IN view of the present condition of unemployment the enclosed letter, undated, and unidentified but for the name of Denys Rolle of Bicton and Holcombe, South Devon (who married Ann, daughter of Arthur Chichester of Hall, and died in 1797), is useful as showing the social condition in the county after a long period of war about 1748. The remedy then was the provision of *work* and not, as now, *money*.

The letter is long, but several clauses are worthy of reproduction:—

MY LORD,

Reading in the Morning Paper Lord Radnor's observations on the Vagrant Bill respecting soldiers and sailors and your Lordships sentiments coinciding with Lord Radnor's as I am ignorant of the Amendments intruded I beg leave to intrude on your Lordship a few lines on that subject of what has occurred to me I hope

not unworthy your Perusal. Being introduced to the meeting some years since which was then held at the late Duke of Montague's and being honoared by His Grace with a seat near Him: on a Mr. Bowdlers delivering some Propositione relative to Vagrants and on which there had been Justices of Peace as Delegates from each County met in Town. There was an exception in the taking up of Vagrants as to soldiers and Sailors I took the liberty to observe to His Grace the Duke of Montague "That much ill applied Charity to a great amount was bestowed particularly to Persons under the Description of Sailors": as a Maritime County, my Residence Devon, we saw therein a vast number of such, but when they were Real sailors—most deviated far from the direct Tract from Port they landed at to the port at Home they proposed to go. But chiefly under that Denomination were Villains who either had Forged Papers or used Plausible False Complaints and Travell'd round the County for years and committed frequently Robberies and murders and for want of a proper Police at Plymouth our Goal List is commonly filled with Real Sailors from that District. On the press. I think it might be on the Application of the Russian War a Fear of being Press'd some Sailors migrated from the Southern Ports towards the Northern Coast and hover'd about for some time near my seat and on their committing some acts of Robbery or attack my Daughters were prevented even from walking the least distance from the House. In my walks in the County of Hants I was accosted by a Real Sailor for Alms to whom making scarce any or low answer, being but little way pass'd him he turned about and accosted me. "Have you no Tongue in your Head" he had a short stick in his hand I probably should have felt had not a man been within sight making a Hedge. No Person would wish more to assist Real Distress than myself but believe the Best Charity is That Indiscriminately bestow'd on Beggars should be entirely dropp'd and Proper Care be provided on *the spot* by a Good Police Indiscriminately on all to *whatever Parish* they belong, and that the same Power exercise their Authority on all found begging capable of work to be immediately made to work in such manner as they are capable to work.

Having in my early youth in the conclusion of the War of 1739 in 1748—put all Persons coming from that war, instead of relieving them by Charity, to work during the whole Winter from October to May they then without my discharging them, gave me thanks and betook themselves to their antient employ. At the same time reduced the Poor Rates of a considerable Town one hundred on nine Hundred and fifty if I remember right by attending the Weekly Payments and regulating Indiscriminate and Improportionate Relief.

That this Nuisance and Imposition of Soldiers and Sailors or Vagrants under such Descriptions should be prevented the safety of the subject requires.

The 3 Ports of Falmouth Plymouth and Dartmouth occasion many to traverse Cornwall Devon Dorset Somerset and Western Counties to the Ports in the Eastern or Northern Shores or their own Homes at a distance. Passes I humbly presume might be given by the Magistrate of

those Town to proceed to the next Town in their respective Routs and so by the magistrate of such next Town to the next marking the Dates of time passing such town and *relieved by each Town*. The Selfish objection is that it would bear hard on the Maritime Counties if reimbursed out of the County store but the inhabitants of such Counties would not wish them to be Inland Counties. They have certainly superior Benefits by such salvation from Exports and Imports Rich Travellers, Trade and Manufacturers and those Men-  
dicant Travellers must have relief as well in the Inland Counties also they necessarily pass through from Port to Port at any considerable distance.

These Papers should express a Time allowd for such Rout and be altered every 3 or 4 Months with marks, Information thereof circulated to each Justice or Magistrate of Towns within each County—and on producing to another County the Pass of that County with their peculiar Marks of that County to transmit them further on their Journey to Port or Home. For I have met with passes that serve not only many Months but years with a very little alteration or Forgery and

some indigent Scribes have established offices for such Forgery.

The misapplied Charity to the encouragement of Robbery and Murder and Expenditure for Removals and on Litigation for Settlements would suffice for a great deal more than the Real Wants or even present Poor Rate and prevent the Diminution of Subjects by Executions and Transportation which is remarked to have little or no effect as still appears *more* to suffer such Penalty year after year.

Thinking I might have an opportunity of mentioning the within matter to your Lordship on your usual visit to Lord Fortescue when his observations perhaps might corroborate my assertions I omitted the sending my Thoughts as within written now take this opportunity of enclosing with the other Memorial and hope your Lordship will excuse any incorrectness or impropriety therein by

My Lord

Yours Lordship most Obedient and  
Humble Servant,

DENYS ROLLE.

H. WILSON HOLMAN, F.S.A., M.I.M.E.

#### AN ENGLISH ARMY LIST OF 1740.

(See 12 S. ii. *passim* ; iii. 46, 103, 267, 354, 408, 438 ; vi. 184, 233, 242, 290, 329 ; vii. 83, 125, 146, 165, 187, 204, 265, 308, 327, 365, 423 ; viii. 6, 46.)

The next regiment (p. 73) was raised in Edinburgh in 1689—originally called “Leven’s,” or the Edinburgh Regiment—by the Earl of Leven and other Scottish noblemen and gentlemen who had been refugees in Holland during the reign of James II.

It was later designated :—

- 1751. The 25th Regiment of Foot ;
- 1782. The 25th (or The Sussex) Regiment of Foot ;
- 1805. The 25th (or King’s Own Borderers) Regiment of Foot ;
- 1881. The King’s Own Borderers ;
- 1887. The King’s Own Scottish Borderers,

which title it still (1920) retains.

Earl of Rothes’ Regiment of Foot.		Dates of their present commissions.	Dates of their first commissions.
Colonel	.. .. Earl of Rothes (1)	.. .. 29 May 1732	
Lieutenant-Colonel	.. .. James Kennedy (2)	.. .. 4 July 1737	
Major	.. .. James Biggar (3)	.. .. 19 July 1732	
Captains	.. .. {	James Dalrymple	.. .. 6 Mar. 1723
		David Cunningham (4)	.. .. 8 Apr. ditto
		Lord Colvill	.. .. 18 Dec. 1727
		Henry Ballenden	.. .. 25 ditto
		Robert Armiger (5)	.. .. 18 May 1735
		John Maitland	.. .. 1 Mar. 1738/9
		Richard Worge	.. .. 2 ditto

(1) John Leslie, 9th Earl of Rothes ; became Colonel of the 2nd Horse Grenadier Guards, Apr. 25-1745, and of the 2nd Dragoons, Jan. 17, 1750. Died Dec. 10, 1767: See ‘D.N.B.’

(2) Sixth son of Sir Thomas Kennedy, Kt., of Dunure, Ayrshire ; became Colonel of the 43rd Foot, Feb. 7, 1745/6 ; Major-General, Jan. 28, 1756 ; Lieut.-General, 1761. Died 1761.

(3) Lieut.-Colonel, 37th Foot, Mar. 27, 1742. Killed in the battle of Falkirk, Jan. 17, 1746.

(4) Now spelled Cunyngname. Second son of Sir David C., Bart., of Milnraig, Ayrshire ; Lieutenant-Colonel, Feb. 25, 1745/6. Succeeded his brother James as 3rd Baronet in 1747 ; became Colonel of the 57th Foot, Mar. 22, 1757 ; Major-General, June 28, 1759 ; Lieut.-General, Jan. 19, 1761. Died Oct. 10, 1767.

(5) To the 1st Regiment of Foot Guards, as Captain and Lieut.-Colonel, Feb. 7, 1747 ; became Colonel of the 65th Foot, Apr. 2, 1758, and of the 40th Foot, Dec. 10, 1760 ; Major-General, June 25, 1759 ; Lieut.-General, Jan. 19, 1761. Governor of Landguard Fort from May 25, 1768, until his death on Mar. 18, 1770, aged 68.

Earl of Rothes' Regiment of Foot (continued).		Dates of their present commissions.	Dates of their first commissions
<i>Captain Lieutenant</i> ..	Frederick Bruce (6) ..	.. 1 Mar. 1738/9	
	William Baird (7) ..	.. 21 Apr. 1724	
	William Brodie ..	.. 12 Mar. 1728	
	George Scott (8) ..	.. 30 May ditto	
	Harestreet James ..	.. 4 Oct. ditto	
<i>Lieutenants</i> .. ..	William Lucas ..	.. 15 June 1732	
	James Hamilton (9) ..	.. 18 July ditto	
	David Watson (10) ..	.. 22 Dec. 1733	
	David Douglass ..	.. 19 July 1735	
	David Home (11) ..	.. 8 Feb. 1737/8	
	Charles Stevens ..	.. 1 Mar.	
	James Levingston (12) ..	.. 24 May 1733	
	George McKenzie ..	.. 1 Nov. ditto	
	Thomas Goddard (13) ..	.. 14 Feb. 1734	
<i>Ensigns</i> .. ..	James Sandiland ..	.. 20 June 1735	
	Robert Hay ..	.. 19 July ditto	
	Alexander Garden ..	.. 14 Feb. 1736	
	Alexander Mackay ..	.. 11 Aug. 1737	
	Thomas Goodrick (14) ..	.. 8 Feb. 1737/8	
	Patrick Lundin ..	.. 1 Mar. 1738/9	

The following additional names are entered in ink on the interleaf:—

<i>Captain</i> .. ..	James Cunningham ..	.. 23 Apr. 1740
<i>Lieutenant</i> .. ..	Archibald Campbell ..	.. 13 Mar. 1740/1
	Charles Wedderburne ..	.. 1 July 1740
	Henry Riggs ..	.. 13 Mar. 1740/1
<i>Ensigns</i> .. ..	John Abercrombie ..	.. ditto
	Peter Labilliere ..	.. ditto
	Francis Hay ..	.. 7 June 1741

(6) Captain, July 1, 1740.

(7) Captain-Lieutenant, July 1, 1740.

(8) Ensign, Oct. 29, 1726; Major, Oct. 4, 1754; Lieut.-Colonel, Mar. 22, 1757.

(9) Captain, Feb. 25, 1745/6.

(10) Captain-Lieutenant, Jan. 22, 1755.

(11) Captain, July 4, 1749.

(12) Lieutenant, July 1, 1740.

(13) Lieutenant, Mar. 13, 1740/1.

(14) Captain, July 4, 1749; Major, Mar. 22, 1757.

J. H. LESLIE, Lieut.-Colonel (Retired List).

(To be continued.)

## AMONG THE SHAKESPEARE ARCHIVES.

(See *ante*, pp. 23, 45, 66.)

### THE TOWN CLERK'S PIG.

ALLOWANCE must be made at this time for people's tempers, including that of the old Town Clerk. Richard Symons had a grievance against the wife of Christopher Smith, glover and whittawer—not to be confused with Christopher Court, *alias* Smith, yeoman and kinsman of the new Steward. Christopher Smith, glover and whittawer, interests us as being of the same craft as John Shakespeare and therefore known to him. Besides being a glover and whittawer he kept, as John Shakespeare did not, an alehouse. He was a respected man, who had served at least once on the the Jury of Frankpledge, but like other

respected townsmen he had been fined for breach of the bye-laws—for allowing his dog to go unmuzzled, making a *sterquinarium* by the Mere side (where perhaps he lived) and permitting gambling in his house. On Feb. 28, 1560—which was Ash Wednesday and a day of sorrow—his dog bit the Town Clerk's pig. Even the Town Clerk had his delinquencies. On more than one occasion he had been fined for suffering his pig to wander in the streets. The pig in question was a particularly fine beast, valued at thirteen shillings and fourpence. It was deliberately worried, the old gentleman alleged, at the instigation of Christopher Smith's wife, Margaret. She

had the dog on a chain and set him upon the pig, with the result that after lingering in pain (*lanquebat*) until Mar. 4, which was a Monday, the pig expired. On this day, however, Margaret Smith, instead of expressing regret at what had occurred, added insult to injury by making use of the following words, in English (*Anglice*), "Richard Symons' wife did steal our gander." This abominable charge was too much for the old officer, *verus et fidelis legens Dominae Reginae et sic apud omnes graves homines et fideles subditos ejusdem Reginae a tempore natiuitatis suae et ita inter omnes notos et vicinos suos acceptus, datus et reputatus*, "the true and faithful liegeman of our lady the Queen, and among all grave men and faithful subjects of the same Queen from the time of his birth and among all his acquaintance and neighbours accepted, allowed and well-reputed,"

who forthwith proceeded to claim damages in the Court of Record, 13s. 4d. for his pig and 30s. for his wife.

Three months later, on May 29, Richard Symons in his turn made a serious charge in public against the new resident at New Place. "You may see," he said, in scorn, "what honesty is in William Bott, that hath taken forty pence of Holloway to be a counsel with him against Rawlins, and now hath made Rawlins play against Holloway, of his own handwriting, and that I will justify." From what we know of William Bott, Symons was not far wrong in his estimate of the Cloptons' agent. On June 1, three days after Symons' speech, Bott was at Snitterfield, making the inventory of the goods of Henry Coles, the village blacksmith, with old Richard Shakespeare.

EDGAR I. FRIPP.

(To be continued.)

## LONDON COACHING AND CARRIERS INNS IN 1732.

(See *ante*, p. 61.)

Castle : Smithfield.

*Coaches.*  
M. .. Uttoxeter.      *Carrier.*  
Th. Oundle.

Castle : Wood Street.

*Carriers.*  
M. Th. .. Grantham, Stamford.  
M. .. Ashborn, Burton.  
Th. .. Bridgwater, Frome.  
F. .. Carlisle, Chesterfield, Doncaster,  
Kendal, Shrewsbury, Sheffield,  
Whitehaven, Wells.

Castle and Falcon : Aldersgate Street.

*Coach.*  
M. ... Birmingham.  
*Carriers.*  
M. F. S. Birmingham.  
M. Th. Chester, Denbigh, Drayton, St.  
Asaph, Shrewsbury, Stafford,  
Whitchurch, Newport (Salop).  
T. .. Newcastle (Staffs.). ..  
W. .. Litchfield [*sic*].  
F. .. Liverpool, Stockport.  
S. .. Brickhill, Cranfield, Knotsford [*sic*],  
Macclesfield, Rugby.

Catherine Wheel : Bishopsgate Without.

*Coaches.*  
Every day. Dulwich.  
W. S. Stretham [*sic*], Siddenham [*sic*].  
*Carriers.*  
M. W. F. Broxburn, Cheshunt, Hertford,  
Wormley. T. Golden.  
Th. .. Chatris (? Chatteris). F. Ashwell.

\*Chequer : Charing Cross.

*Flying Coach.*  
M. W. F. Bath, Bristol.

*Coaches.*  
\*T. Th. S. Hampton Court.

\*Coach and Horses : Charing Cross.

*Coaches.*  
Every day in summer. Epsom.  
T. Th. S. Chertsey.

Coach and Horses : Against Somerset House.

*Coaches.*  
Every day. Acton, Chelsea, Eaton, Ealing,  
Hammersmith, Kensington.

Cock : Aldersgate.

*Coaches.*  
T. Th. S. Luton.  
*Carrier.*  
T. & F. .. Welling (Wellyn), Luton  
T. & S. St. Albans, W. Kimbolton.  
Th. .. Ampton, Fenny Stratford.  
M. .. Barnet.

Cock : Old Street.

*Carriers.*  
M. .. Baldock.  
T. & F. .. Stevenage [*sic*].

Cross Keys : Gracechurch Street.

*Coaches.*  
Every day. Camberwell, Chatham, Clapham,  
Croydon, Deptford, Epsom,  
Greenwich, Rochester.  
M. W. F. Beccles, Ipswich, Fortsmouth, Sax-  
mundham, Woodbridge.

T. Th. S. Witham.  
M. F. .. Gosport.  
*Carriers.*  
W. .. Woodbridge.  
Th. .. Lavenham, Lenham, Stowmarket,  
Sudbury.

Cross Keys : St. John's Street.

*Coaches.*  
Twice daily. Barnet.

Cross Keys : Wood Street.

*Carriers.*  
F. .. Hereford.  
S. .. Cambden (? Campden).

Crown : Holborn.

*Coaches.*

M. W. F. Aylesbury.  
T. S. .. Rickmansworth.

Crown : St. Margaret's Hill.

*Coaches.*

T. F. .. Guildford.

Dolphin : Bishopsgate Without.

*Coaches.*

Every day. Cheshunt.  
T. Th. S. Buntingford, Haddam, Hoddesdon,  
Puckeridge, Ware.

*Carriers.*

T. Th. S. Buntingford, Ware.

Four Swans : Bishopsgate Within.

*Coaches.*

Every day. Cheshunt, Hertford.

Fox and Knot : Cow Lane.

*Carriers.*

W. .. Chipperfield.  
M. W. F. Watford.

George. Aldersgate.

*Coaches.*

M. W. F. Chester, Northal (? Northaw).  
M. W. Warrington.  
T. Th. Cadicut (? Codicote).  
M. .. Shrewsbury. W. Litchfield [sic].  
*Carriers.*  
M. .. Boston. S. Ludlow.

George : Smithfield.

*Coaches.*

Th. S. Coventry.

*Carriers.*

M. .. Nottingham, Redford.  
T. S. .. Buckingham.  
Th. .. Oney. S. Tewksbury.

George : Snow Hill.

*Coaches.*

Th. .. Witney. T. Bristow (?).

*Carriers.*

W. & S. Watford.

George : Southwark.

*Carriers.*

T. & F. ... Southborough.  
Th. .. Endfield (Sussex), Shoreham, West  
Grinstead.

Gerrard's Hall : Basinghall Street.

*Carriers.*

S. .. Shaftesbury, Sherbourn, Dorchester.  
Th. .. Reading.

Golden Lyon : St. John Street.

*Coaches.*

Every day. Whetstone.

*Carriers.*

W. .. Newport Pagnel. Th. Haddon (?)

Green Dragon : Bishopsgate Street Within.

*Coaches.*

Every day. Ely, Endfield, Tottenham, Waltham Abbey, Walthamstow.

M. W. S. Newmarket.  
T. Th. S. Cambridge.  
M. Th. Lynn. W. F. Norwich.  
Th. S. ... Yarmouth. M. Bury St. Edmunds.  
*Carriers.*  
T. Th. S. Wisbech. T. Th. Downham.  
T. F. .. Hertford. W. Cambridge.  
Th. .. Ely, North Walsham, Norwich.

Greyhound : Holborn.

*Coaches.*

T. Th. S. Oxford.

*Carrier.*

S. .. Swaffon (?).

Greyhound : Smithfield.

*Flying coaches.*

Every day. Northampton.

*Coaches.*

T. Th. S. Hitching (Hitchen).

Greyhound : Southwark.

*Carriers.*

M. & F. ... Mitcham, Stretham, Sutton.  
T. & F. ... Westram (? Westerham).  
W. & S. ... Darking (? Dorking).  
Th. .. Eastborn, Forest Row, Hurst, Mayfield.

Half-Moon : Southwark.

*Carriers.*

W. .. Blechenley, Linfield.  
Th. .. Buckstead.  
S. .. Oakstead.

Horse Shoe : Goswel Road [sic].

*Coaches.*

Th. .. Boston.

*Carriers.*

M. .. St. Neats.  
W. .. Wellingborough. T. F. Baldock.  
S. .. Cadicut (? Codicote).

Ipswich Arms : Cullum Street.

*Carriers.*

M. W. Hitching (Hitchen).  
F. ... Broadoak, Falstead [sic].

King's Arms : Holborn Bridge.

*Carriers.*

M. F. ... Salisbury. W. F. Southampton.  
W. .. Andover, Newberry.  
Th. .. Warmester [sic].

King's Arms : Leadenhall Street.

*Coaches.*

M. T. Th. Romford.  
T. Th. S. Bishop Stortford, Chelmsford, Colchester.

T. Th. Chipping Norton.

T. F. .. Harwich. W. S. Bellerica [sic].

*Carriers.*

T. F. .. Chelmsford.  
Th. .. Boxford, Colchester. F. Dedham.

King's Head : Old Change.

*Carriers.*

S. .. Wotton. Th. Gloucester.

King's Head : Southwark.

*Coach.*

W. .. Horsham. T. S. Leatherhead.

*Carrier.*

M. Th. Godalmin, Petersfield. M. S. Horsham.

T. S. .. Epsom, Leatherhead.

Th. .. Dover, Steyning.

King's Head : Strand.

*Coaches.*

T. Th. S. Basingstoke.

Nag's Head : Aldersgate Street.

*Coaches.*

Every day. Highgate.



Nag's Head : Whitechapel.

*Coches.*

T. W. Th. S. Epping.

Oxford Arms : Warwick Lane.

*Coches.*

M. W. F. Oxford. M. Dorchester.

*Carriers.*

T. S. .. Bray, Windsor.

M. .. Blandford, Henlow, Layton Buzzard.

W. .. Buckingham, Bicester, Wendover.

Th. .. Reading, Oxford, Wallingford, Watlington, Wantage.

F. .. Chipping Norton, Haddingham  
(? Haddenham), Thame.

S. .. Highworth, Oundle, Winslow.

J. PAUL DE CASTRO.

(To be continued.)

### ST. PAUL'S CHAPTER HOUSE.

THE press has noticed the impending use of this fine house as a bank for the term of 21 years. The well-meant protest by architectural students from University College failed, because it came too late and the lease had already been signed. Notwithstanding this, their endeavour was novel and commendable; it was I believe the first occasion on which a demonstration for such a purpose had been held, and if this interest develops it may yet attain to definite successes and the general reformation of the custody of National monuments.

The house is well known and has been the subject of several illustrative monographs. Its claims, other than the architecture and decorations, lie in the commemorative importance of the site, which was, prior to the erection of the Chapter House, part of the site of the Bishop of London's Palace.

Useful evidence is provided in an Indenture of Sale by the Commissioners appointed by the Commonwealth to Richard Coysh or Coyish, "Citizen and Skinner of London," on Aug. 15, 1649, for 300*l.*

"All that ground or soyle nowe or late parcell of or appurtenyng to the capital messuage or Pallace situate in or neare Paulls Churchyard London late called the Bishopp of London's Pallace conteynyng from East to West thirty-five foote of assize and from North to South Ninety Nine foote of assize being Two Third Parts of the ground alloted and staked out to be sould to build houses upon in Paulls Alley and abutteth West upon a parcell of ground called in the survey thereof the middle parte of the said Pallace conteynyng Two hundred [and] fifty-seven feete in length from East to West alloted for New buildings and sould unto the said Richard Coysh North upon a parcell of the said ground alloted to build houses upon in Paulls

Alley whereupon William Bolton hath begun to erect buildings and extendeth Eastward to the outside of a Stone Wall standing or w[hic]h lately stood next Paul's Alley soe farre as that reatheth (reacheth) and then towards the South end to an even range w[i]th that Stone wall into a Shopp in the possession of Robert Taylor and another in the possession of Webb and soe abutteth East upon a slipp of ground in Paulls Alley supposed to have been formerly parte of the Wast[e] or Churchway whereupon now stands or lately stood narrow Shoppes or Sheddys which Shoppes or Sheddys are in breadth att the North End three foote from East to West and att the South End three foote of assize and Seven Inches and South upon another parcell of the ground alloted and staked out to build houses in Paulls Alley sould also to the said Richard Coysh together with all waies passages Watercourses Lights Easements, &c."

The deed is signed by the Commissioners (Sir) John Wollaston, Thos. Noel, Will. Hobson, John Bellamie, Lawrence Bromfield, James Stowye, Stephen Estwicke, Richard Vennar, Robert Meade, and has the necessary endorsement and signature of "Elisha Coysh, Doctor in Physicke, sonne and heire of ye within named Richard Coysh," surrendering Dec. 29, 1662, all his inheritance of the within mentioned premises acknowledging to have received "full satisfaction for ye pretended purchase."

This description of the site is specially interesting as helping towards the identification of the site of the Bishop of London's Palace. Printed reference to this are few and of small usefulness. Dean Milmau ('Annals of St. Paul's'), the leading historian of the Cathedral and its environs has little to say except of Cornelius Burgess who unluckily also purchased Cathedral property from the Parliamentary Committee. Canon Sparrow Simpson ('Chapters in the History of Old St. Paul's') has made some slight research but evidently considered that it did not help to illustrate the annals of the Cathedral, so relatively the subject has been neglected and it is due solely to the architecture of the Chapter House that present-day interest in its possible change has been awakened.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

"BOSS-BENT."—This word, which would seem to be a synonym of "boss-backed," is not recognized in the 'N.E.D.'

Southey visited Selkirk on Sunday, Oct. 6, 1805, and remarks ('Commonplace Book,' 4th Series, p. 529): "The people dismally ugly, soon old, and then boss-bent."

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

"PARAPET," A STREET FOOTWAY.—In 1908 a note of mine appeared (10 S. x. 366), in which, after remarking that "parapet" was the word generally used in Lancashire (possibly I should have said South Lancashire) for a street footway, I gave a quotation from a 1766 French book in which the word apparently meant footway.

The 'New English Dictionary' gives this meaning as used "locally," but has nothing earlier than, 1840, and its one quotation is dated 1900. The 'Dialect Dictionary' does not give the word. John Chetwode Eustace uses "parapet" apparently for "footway" in his 'Classical Tour through Italy, An. MDCCCLII.' I am referring to the fourth edition, published at Leghorn, 1818, vol. iii. In his description of Pompeii he writes:—

"The street which runs from the neighbourhood of the soldiers' quarters to the gate is narrow, that is, only about thirteen feet wide, formed like the *Via Appia* at *Itri* and other places, where it remains entire of large stones fitted to each other in their original form, without being cut or broken for the purpose. There are on each side parapets raised about two feet above the middle and about three feet wide." (P. 56.)

"The gate has one large central and two less openings on the side, with parapets of the same breadth as the street." (P. 57.)

The footways in Pompeii were of various heights. There are several plates (6, 11, 51, 85) in Sir William Gell's 'Pompeiana,' 1837, in which they do not appear to be at all high. In the description of plate 38, vol. ii., viz., 'Windows of the Atrium' (of the house of the Tragic Poet), Gell writes, pp. 101, 102:—

"The foot pavement itself is here one foot seven inches higher than the street or vicus.... The vicus, without the footpaths, which are each about three feet nine inches wide, measures only seven feet six inches in breadth."

A 'Guide de Pompéi,' by Nicolas Pagano, *Surveillant des fouilles d'antiquité*, 6th ed., Scafati, 1881, p. 27, says, "Toutes les rues sont bordées de trottoirs."

It is not improbable that "parapet" meant "footway" in Staffordshire where Eustace was at Sedgley Park school, 1767, or thereabouts—1774, according to the 'Dictionary of National Biography.' Apparently in his 'Classical Tour' he was, on p. 56, referring to an unusually high "parapet." I find in 'Pompeii: its History, Buildings, and Antiquities,' by Thomas H. Dyer, LL.D., 1867, pp. 70, 71:—

"The width of the streets varies from eight or nine feet to about twenty-two, including the footpaths or trottoirs.... The kerb-stones are

elevated from one foot to eighteen inches, and separate the foot-pavement from the road. Throughout the city there is hardly a street unfurnished with this convenience. Where there is width to admit of a broad foot-path, the interval between the curb and the line of building is filled up with earth, which has then been covered over with stucco, and sometimes with a coarse mosaic of brickwork."

Perhaps Eustace was not exact in his measurements. ROBERT PIERPOINT.

[See also 12 S. i. 190, 319.]

EARLY EFFORT AT FLYING.—Possibly one of the first attempts to use the air was that of Eilmer, or Oliver, of Malmesbury, in the reign of King Harold. So confident was he of success that, after fitting on a pair of large wings, he threw himself off a lofty tower and is said to have skimmed through the air for quite a furlong before he fell, breaking both legs in so doing. He ascribed his accident to having neglected to fit on a tail for the purpose of balancing. R. B. Upton.

JOHN EGERTON, THIRD EARL OF BRIDGEWATER (1646–1701).—A French novel founded on the fortunes of this earl and his first wife forms Sloane MS. 1009, ff. 360–365. This does not appear to be noted in the 'D.N.B.' J. ARDAGH.

SIR WALTER SCOTT AND FRANCE A CENTURY AGO.—It is not generally known that Charles X. was the first to introduce Sir Walter Scott's novels into France. The last legitimist King of France during his first exile in Britain resided some time at Holyrood House, Edinburgh, and is said to be the first Frenchman who read 'Waverley' on its first appearance. The King, after his coronation, told the Duke of Northumberland that the happiest time of his life was when he was reading the 'Vicar of Wakefield' in England and the 'Lady of the Lake' in Scotland. Armand, Comte de Pontmartin, who afterwards became a distinguished literary critic, as a small boy was one of the pages at the coronation, and four years before his death in his *feuilleton* of the *Gazette de France* (July 17, 1886), gives the following account of the vogue of Scott's novels in France a century ago:—

"Quel que soit le talent ou le génie de Pouchkine, de Gogol, de Tourguénéf, de Dostoïevsky, de Tolstoï, quelle que soit leur vogue auprès de la jeunesse lettrée, avide de nouveau, elle n'égala jamais celle de Walter Scott pendant la phase brillante qui va de 1820 à 1835. Cette fois, ce n'était pas un groupe studieux et curieux, se passionnant pour une littérature étrangère: c'était la

France tout entière, depuis l'académicien jusqu'au petit bourgeois de province, depuis la grande dame jusqu'à la grisette, qui prenait feu pour les récits de cet Ecossais, plus populaire dans notre pays que dans le sien. Il s'était emparé de nos salons, de nos théâtres, de nos ateliers, de nos expositions de peinture. Il teignait de ses couleurs l'histoire et le roman : il étendait son influence sur les fantaisies de la mode, sur les ameublements, les costumes, sur toutes les variétés du bric-à-brac moyen âge qui date de lui. C'est que l'auteur de 'Waverley' arrivait pour nous à son moment ; il s'accordait merveilleusement avec une époque où notre école romantique cherchait sa voie, ranimait le culte du passé, renouvellait les études historiques, et rompait avec les Grecs et les Romains en l'honneur des XV<sup>e</sup> et XVI<sup>e</sup> siècles. Un peu plus tard, après les journées de juillet 1830, sa vogue eut encore un regain, grâce à nos imaginations légitimistes et romanesques, qui découvraient des analogies entre les Bourbons et les Stuarts."

Charles X. was again in exile at Holyrood House, when Sir Walter Scott passed away at Abbotsford, in September, 1832.

ANDREW DE TERNANT.

36 Somerleyton Road, Brixton, S.W.

### Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

'MRS. DRAKE REVIVED.'—The late Col. Vivian in his 'Visitations of Devon,' under the name of Joan, eldest daughter and co-heiress of William Tothill, and wife of Francis Drake of Esher, notes that she was the subject of a remarkable memoir bearing this title; and that Katharine, her sister, was the youngest of thirty-three children. Can any reader tell me whether the title is correctly given, and for what the memoir is specially remarkable? It is not in the London Library. A. T. M.

BAGRATION.—I wonder if any reader could give me information concerning the family of the lady who, in 1850, married Prince Alexander Petrovitch Bagration. The marriage took place in London. She was of a Welsh family named Williams.

Prince Bagration was at the time a Russian military officer, and a member of the family who formerly held the throne of Georgia prior to the annexation to the Russian Empire.

I am contemplating an attempt to write a history of the Bagratia Dynasty, which is considerably older than any other in Europe, being, in point of antiquity, only exceeded

by some of the Rajput lines in India. I am a grandson of the person concerning whom I am inquiring. I was taken from Russia as a small boy, and of my British grandmother or her people I know nothing.

Any information concerning this marriage, or concerning anything else material to the story of the Bagration family in England, would be very gratefully accepted.

ALEXANDER BAGRATION.

Lockport, N.Y.

GREEN, OF CO. TIPPERARY.—Dorothy, daughter and co-heiress of Major Samuel Green, of Killaghy, co. Tipperary, was the mother of the fifth Viscount Allen.

Can any reader supply me with the name of Major Green's wife, and any particulars of this lady? P. D. M.

PAUL MARNY.—I should be glad to know something of the life of this water colour artist. A recent notice of acquisitions by the British Museum gave "two colour prints after De Marny." Is this the same artist? C. G. N.

THE BRITISH IN SARDINIA.—The following paragraph is taken from 'England's Artillerymen,' by J. A. Browne, published in 1865:—

"Detachments of Royal Artillerymen were sent to the Mediterranean to serve on board the bomb-vessels of Admiral Mathews's fleet. In 1744 the King of Sardinia applied to the admiral to allow these artillerymen to take charge of the most important ports and batteries on his frontiers. One captain, four lieutenants, and twenty-four bombardiers were accordingly landed, and served with distinction at the defence of Montalban and Montleuze. These two fortresses being assaulted and taken by the French and Spaniards in April, the detachments were made prisoners."

Where were these fortresses situated?

Does any account exist of their capture in 1744? J. H. LESLIE, Lieut.-Col.

ZELLA TRELAWNY.—I have been unable to trace the history of Zella, the daughter of Edward Trelawny, the friend of Shelley and Byron.

Trelawny mentions Zella in letters to Claire Clairmont *circa* 1829, but not later; perhaps some reader of 'N. & Q.' may kindly afford information. E. M. S.

VOLANS.—I shall be pleased if any genealogist can inform me of the source of the family name Volans. It is found chiefly in Yorkshire, being fairly common around Selby and York. J. R. VOLANS.

41 Norwood Road, Shipley, Yorks.

ROBERT CROKE, *fl.* 1270.—In 'Some Feudal Coats of Arms and Pedigrees' there occurs a Robert Croke who took up the cross in the last Crusade 1270. Can any of your readers say from what part of the country this Robert Croke came, or, better still, inform me to what family he belonged? I have no evidence, but it is just possible

that he may have belonged to the Lancashire Crooks, the senior branch of which held the manor of Crook in the township of Whittle-le-Woods from the twelfth to the sixteenth century. In the short skeleton pedigree given below there is a Robert who would be contemporary with the one named in the above-mentioned work:—

Gilbert de Whittle, living *circa* 1150.....  
(See 'Lancashire Pipe Rolls,'  
&c. (Farrer))

Henry de Whittle. Made a grant of land in.....  
Whittle to the Knights Hospitaliers

Hugh de Crook (also styled.....  
"de Whittle"), living 1257

Issue.

Richard de Clayton.....  
(or "de Crook")

Issue.

Roger de Crook (also styled.....  
"de Whittle")

Robert.....

Issue.

I should be grateful for any information sent *direct* to me at the address below.

Eccleston Park, Prescot, Lancashire.

F. CROOKS.

JOHN BEAUMONT.—The following query appeared at 8 S. viii. 187:—

"I have an oval miniature on vellum, about three and a half inches by three inches, enclosed within a silver-gilt case with glass; a loop, formed in the shape of a true lover's knot, for suspension. The miniature is probably by Richardson, a portrait painter of some repute early in the eighteenth century, and the portrait is dressed in a grey open coat, coloured waistcoat and frill or lace neckcloth. Who was the John Beaumont above referred to?"

J. HENRY."

Can any one inform me if the writer of this query is still alive, or who has possession of the eighteenth century miniature of John Beaumont to which he refers?

E. BEAUMONT.

1 Staverton Road, Oxford.

PORTRAIT OF LEOPOLD I. OF BELGIUM.—A fine equestrian life-size painting of King Leopold I. of Belgium was a notable feature for many years of the principal dining-room of the former De Keyser's Royal Hotel at Blackfriars. Where is this picture at present located?

J. LANDFEAR LUCAS.

101 Piccadilly, W.

GOUGER.—Information required as to name of Gouger—believed now to be extinct.

(Mrs.) C. STEPHEN.

STAPLETON, TUTOR TO O'CONNELL.—Can any one give any record of a Brian Stapleton or Bryan Stapyhton, tutor to Daniel O'Connell?

(Mrs.) C. STEPHEN.

Wootton Cottage, Lincoln.

EDWARD BOOTY.—Information is sought concerning the life and remains of Edward Booty of Brighton, landscape painter, who exhibited in London between 1846 and 1848. Was he a connexion of Henry R. Booty who exhibited in 1882-3?

F. GORDON ROE.

Arts Club, 40 Dover Street, W.1.

KINEMA OR CINEMA?—I do not know whether the spelling and pronunciation of this word has been discussed in 'N. & Q.' There is, I believe, a Cinematograph Act of Parliament; and if so spelt in the Statute Book, it may be regarded as an authoritative ruling.

G. B. M.

THE MAYFLOWER: PETER BROWN.—One of the passengers was a Peter Brown, carpenter, an ancestor of the renowned John Brown of Harper's Ferry. Could any one state birthplace or county of origin of Peter?

F. BROWN.

1 and 2 Whitfield Street, E.C.2.

MAUNDRELL'S 'JOURNEY FROM ALEPPO TO JERUSALEM,' EASTER, 1697.—This passed through many editions not only alone, and combined with the same author's 'Journey' from Aleppo to Beer on the Euphrates, and to Mesopotamia; but bound up under one title-page with Dr. Clayton's translation of the Journal which the Prefetto of Egypt kept of the journey he took in 1722 from Cairo to Mount Sinai and back, and, in at least one instance, along with Jos. Pitts's 'Faithful Account of the Religion,' &c..

of the Mahometans, and of the visit he paid to Mecca.

I have a copy of the second edition dated Oxford, MDCCVII, and I have compared two copies, dated London, 1810; one of which is said to be the eighth and the other the tenth! I should like to be informed when and where the first was issued, and also the ninth?  
W. S. B. H.

**TOBACCO: "BIRD'S EYE."**—We know why certain kinds of tobacco are called Returns. Why was "Bird's Eye" so called? I am not learned in tobaccos, but I believe "Bird's Eye" has "knots" in it. How are they made?  
M. L. R. BRESLAR.

**'THOMAS DANN AND ALICE LUCAS.'**—I have an etching by W. J. White, 1818, named as above. Can any reader inform me as to its origin?  
A. E. BOWDEN.  
8 Bloom Grove, West Norwood, S.E.

**"A MISS IS AS GOOD AS A MAN."**—In a lecture delivered at Toulouse on July 10, 1918, by M. Emile Boutroux of the Académie Française, the eminent Academician said:—

"Les féministes.....n'oublièrent pas, toutefois, que leur ambition essentielle était de faire admettre que, dans une foule de professions, là où l'on croit que l'homme seul peut réussir, la femme, en réalité, peut rendre les mêmes services, *a miss is as good as a man.*"

Did M. Boutroux invent this perversion of the old proverb, or did he take it from some comic paper?  
JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

**THE TURBULINES.**—Any source of information regarding this sect would oblige.

Schaff-Herzog in 'A Religious Encyclopædia,' vol. iii. p. 1994, 3rd edition, 1894, compares them to the "Ranters, An Antinomian sect of the Commonwealth Period," whom Fuller in his 'Church History' associates with the Familists.

"They are described as believing themselves incapable of sinning, and fancying themselves in Adam's state as he was in Paradise before the fall, as stripping themselves naked (like the *Turbulines*, &c.) at their public meetings."

FREDERICK CHARLES WHITE.

**BOOK WANTED.**—Can any one tell me the author's name or title of a book, written as an autobiography, describing how a young man, living in London, goes into the country to his father's funeral and finds his estate was mortgaged and wrecked. He returns to London, seeks work, becomes

secretary to Lord —, and has a varied career, landing at last in Newgate. Thence he escapes with a pal to sea, acting as super-cargo in trips to France, and eventually goes to the South Seas, a description of which covers more than half the story. Date, say, eighteenth or early nineteenth century.  
E. H. C.

**STANIER.**—Wanted particulars of the marriage of John Stanier and Bridget, 1716-1727; probably in Shropshire (not in printed registers) or Oxfordshire, or Northamptonshire.  
H. ST. JOHN DAWSON.

**TAVERN SIGN: "NONE THE WISER."**—The other day I noticed an inn in Edmonton bearing the above sign.

Can any reader inform me what is the origin of it? It is not mentioned in Larwood.

WALTER B. PATON.

10 Stanhope Gardens, Queen's Gate, S.W.7.

**WILLIAM HOLDER** was admitted to Westminster School in April 1733, aged 11. Was he one of the Holders of Gloucester (See 12 S. vii. 510)? Any information about his parentage and career would be useful.  
G. F. R. B.

**CHIPPENDALE.**—Is anything known of the parentage of Thomas Chippendale, the cabinet maker? The 'D.N.B.' simply says that he was "a native of Worcestershire who came to London in the reign of George I." Mr. J. P. Blake, in his little book 'Chippendale and his School,' says:—

"There were three Thomas Chippendales, all of whom were carvers or craftsmen, or both. The second of the three was the great Thomas Chippendale. The first Chippendale is said to have been a well-known cabinet-maker at Worcester at the beginning of the eighteenth century. It is believed that father and son came to London about 1727 and started business together."

The same authority states that he was buried at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields on Nov. 13, 1779.

In the Register of the Cathedral Church, Sheffield, is the following entry:—

"Married—11 Nov. 1707 Thos. Chippendale and Martha Hudson of Hallam."

Can this be the father of the great Thomas? Did he come to Sheffield for his wife? I have not met with any other instance of the name in the Register.

CHARLES DRURY.

12 Ranmoor Cliffe Road, Sheffield.

[Our correspondent might consult 11 S. vi. 407; vii. 10, 54, 94, 153, 216.]

LEIGH HUNT.—In 'Chambers's Cyclopædia of English Literature' (editions from 1844–1892) there is included among the representative selections from Leigh Hunt a "Dirge" ("Blessed is the turf, serenely blest"). I have not found this elsewhere attributed to or acknowledged by Leigh Hunt. Can any reader trace it for me?

F. PAGE.

MORGAN PHILLIPS.—This Roman Catholic worthy, one of the founders of Douay College, where he died 1570, was also known and referred to as Phillip Morgan. Where was he a native of originally?

ANEURIN WILLIAMS.

SPENCER TURNER.—Information is desired about this man. He had a nursery at Holloway Down, Essex, in 1787 (?) Had he any connexion with Turner's oak?

J. ARDAGH.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—

The following must belong to some work between 1700–1770. Are they from Pitt's speeches?

1. "My hold of the colonies is in the close affection which grows from common names, from kindred blood, from similar privileges and equal protection. "These are ties which, though light as air, are as strong as links of iron."

2. "To hinder insurrection by driving away the people, and to govern peaceably by having no subjects, is an expedient that argues no great profundity of politics. It affords a legislator little self-applause to consider that, where there was formerly an insurrection, is now a wilderness." L. H. P.

3. Will some one please supply author of these lines, and fill in missing words?

Somewhere there wanders thro' this world of ours  
Two hungry souls .....

Each chasing each thro' all the weary hours,  
And meeting strangely at some sudden goal,  
Then blend they, like green leaves with golden flowers,

Into one beautiful and perfect whole,  
And life's long night is ended, and the way  
Seems open onward to Eternal Day.

M. A. P.

4. Who wrote the following, and concerning whom? It is a quotation from Beckmann.

Si son exécrable mémoire  
Parvient à la postérité.  
C'est que le crime, aussi bien que la gloire  
Conduit à l'immortalité.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

5. Who wrote:—

Time, and the ocean, and some fostering star,  
In high cabal have made us what we are.

J. R. H.

5. Sir William Watson: 'Ode on the Day of the Coronation of King Edward VII.,' ll. 8 and 9.]

## Replies.

### TERCENTENARY HANDLIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

(12 S. viii. 38. See vii, 480.)

EVERYONE interested in the history of newspapers and periodicals must be grateful to Mr. J. G. Muddiman and to *The Times* for the compilation and publication of the 'Handlist'—to the former for undertaking such laborious work, and to the latter for enabling it to be printed for the use of students. The more the 'Handlist' is used the more its value will be appreciated and if, with the co-operation of readers of 'N. & Q.', the earlier history of the press can be brought to completion a very necessary piece of research will be available for posterity. Mr. Muddiman will be the first to acknowledge that such a work as his must be incomplete, more especially, perhaps, in the provincial section, and here I think he might well have asked publicly for assistance in compiling lists and so have made his 'Handlist' of even more value. The fugitive nature of provincial papers is well known and records of many can only be obtained by using local knowledge.

Two other suggestions are offered. Having put the index to a fairly close test the need for more direct reference to the titles is felt. The chronological arrangement having been adhered to throughout makes searching for titles more difficult than would have been the case had the group of papers under each year been numbered. For example, under 1888 in section II. there are 126 titles and had these been numbered from 1 onwards and referred to in the index as 1888 (1), 1888 (2), &c., instant reference could have been made. The initial labour would have been greater and the cost of printing added to, but the ultimate saving in time to users of the list would have been immense.

Secondly, the index would have been more complete had it included the titles of papers which were the successors, under different names, of earlier ones. As examples I give (1) the (second) *Gloucester Mercury* (1856), which was a continuation of *The Gloucester Free Press* (see p. 240, col. 2), and (2) *The South Midland Free Press*, the continuation of *The Northamptonshire Free Press*. Neither is indexed. Unless one has

special knowledge of these changes it may be assumed too quickly that they have been omitted.

The following list has been compiled from papers actually in my possession or seen elsewhere. It is divided in two parts in accordance with the plan in the 'Handlist.' I have made every effort to check the titles so that they may be real additions.

## PART I.—LONDON.

1809. Bell's Weekly Dispatch. Vol. ii., No. 396, Apr. 9. [I cannot trace this in Handlist: Grant, Newspaper Press, iii., 39-40 says established in 1801 but had not seen it earlier than 1812.]
1820. Riley's Political Digest. Dec. 11.
1829. The Weekly Free Press. Vol. iv., No. 183, Jan. 10.
1831. A Political Register (Wm. Carpenter's). Jan. 28.
1833. The Wag. No. 3, Nov. 24.
1834. The Official Gazette of the Trades Unions. Conducted by the Executive of the Consolidated Union. Nos. 1-2, June 7, 14.
- The People's Police Gazette. No. 29, Mar. 1.
- The Pioneer and Weekly Chronicle. Nos. 2-8, New Series, July 19 to Aug. 30; No. 9 [Entitled] Pioneer and Official Gazette with which is Incorporated the Weekly Chronicle, Crisis, and The New Moral World, Sept. 6; No. 10 [Entitled] The Pioneer and Official Gazette of the Associated Trades Union, Sept. 13.
- Twopenny Dispatch. No. 21, Nov. 1.
- Weekly Police Gazette. No. 2, Jan. 11; Vol. ii., No. 27, July 4, 1835.
1835. The Axe and Working Man's Advocate. No. 1, Sept. 5.
- The New Political Register. No. 1, Oct. 17.
- People's Weekly Dispatch. No. 1, Oct. 4.
1836. Carpenter's London Journal. No. 1, Feb. 13.
- The Champion. No. 1, Sept. 18; No. 10 [Entitled] The Champion and Weekly Herald, Nov. 20. No. 1, N.S., May 13, 1837; No. 174, "with which is incorporated the London Dispatch," Jan. 12, 1840.
- Church and State. No. 1, Jan. 16.
1837. The Omnibus. No. 1, Feb. 18; No. 5, Mar. 18.
1838. Holt's Saturday Journal. No. 1, Nov. 10.
- The London Universal Advertiser. Vol. i., No. 2, May 19.
- The Museum. A Journal of Literature, Science and Art. No. 1, Mar. 24; Nos. 7-8, May, 5, 12.
- 1838? Entertaining Knowledge Gazette. No. 2.
1845. London Journal and Weekly Record of Literature, Science and Art. No. 1, Mar. 1.
- The Voice of the Poor. No. 1, Oct. 11.
- 1845? Lloyd's Companion to the Penny Sunday Times and People's Police Gazette. No. 197, June 15.

1846. Gulliver. No. 1, Jan. 24.
1851. The Art News: an illustrated journal of the Great Exhibition of 1851. Nos. 1-4, May 10-31.
1852. British Museum and Week Book of Facts. No. 1, Mar. 13.
1853. The Silver Penny. No. 2, Dec. 10.
1855. The Pilot. No. 2, June 23.

## PART II.—PROVINCIAL.

1741. The Cirencester Flying Post and Weekly Miscellany. No. 42, Oct. 5, 1741 to No. 164, Feb. 6, 1774. In Bingham Library, Cirencester. [See my note in 'N. & Q.' 11 S. x. 325-6.]
1784. The Gloucester Gazette; and South Wales, Worcester and Wiltshire General Advertiser. Vol. ii., No. 100, July 8 (Gloucester). Last number seen Nov. 18, 1796.
1801. The Gloucester Herald. No. 1, Oct. 3, 1801. Continued as The Gloucester and Cheltenham Herald, Jan. 7, 1826. Last number seen June 2, 1828.
1815. The Gleaner, or Cirencester Weekly Magazine. Nos. 1-52, Dec. 28, 1815 to Dec. 23, 1816.
1830. The Tewkesbury Yearly Register and Magazine. 1830-1849. Issued annually.
1832. The Gloucester and Cheltenham Standard. Nos. 1-8, Sept. 1 to Oct. 20.
1838. The New Moral World and Manual of Science. No. 203, Sept. 15 (Birmingham).
- Victoria Journal or Moral Political and Social Reformer. No. 1, July 21 (Manchester).
1839. The Gloucestershire Paul Fry. No. 7, Aug. 17 (Gloucester).
1841. The Gloucestershire Beacon. Nos. 1-2, Feb. to Mar. 1841 (Gloucester).
1843. The Mirror of Schism. No. 1, June 3, 1843. No. 5, Oct 7, 1843 (Gloucester).
- Tewkesbury Magazine and Literary Journal. Nos. 1-3 (All), May to July.
1846. Tunbridge Wells Looker On. No. 8, Aug. 14.
1861. The Triad (Cheltenham). Nos. 1-2 (All) Nov. to Dec.
1866. The Cheltonian. No. 1, March 1866 to Oct. 1869. Continued as The Cheltenham College Magazine, Nov. 1869 to Aug. 1874. Continued as The Cheltonian, Oct. 1874. In progress.
1868. Harmer's Monthly Illustrated Journal. No. 1, May 1868 to April 1869 (Cirencester).
1874. The Gloucesterian. No. 1, 1874. Continued as The London Amateur and The Gloucesterian, March 1879 to March 1880. Continued as The Gloucesterian, May to July 1880.
1875. The Gloucester Independent. No. 3, Oct. 23.
1876. The Gloucester Herald. No. 1, May 6.
1877. Cheltenham: a fortnightly serial. No. 1, Nov. 15; No. 8, St. Patrick's Day, 1878.



1878. The Bee (Cheltenham). No. 2, June.  
Gloucester Guardian. No. 2, June 27.  
Gloucestershire Templar Record and  
Quarterly Guide. Nos. 2-5, May 1878 to  
Feb. 1879 (Stroud).
1879. Gloucester Observer. Nos. 1-3, June 14-  
28. Fire occurred July 8 and issue  
ceased.
1880. The Cheltenham Ladies' College Magazine.  
No. 1, February. In progress.
1881. The Evening Mercury. No. 6, Mar. 21  
(Gloucester).  
Gloucestershire Wasp. Nos. 1-7, Oct. 29  
to Dec. 10 (Gloucester).
1882. The Gloucestershire and Herefordshire Cong-  
regational Magazine. No. 1, Jan.  
(Bristol).
1885. The Philistine. No. 1, Oct., 1885. Continua-  
tion of Cheltenham Working Men's College  
Magazine (276, col. 2) (Cheltenham).
1888. The Gloucester and Cheltenham Congrega-  
tional Magazine. No. 1, Jan. 1888;  
Vol. 2, No. 9, Sept. 1889.
1889. Glo'strian. No. 1, Jan. 1889; Vol. 3, No. 3,  
1891 (Gloucester).
1893. The Cheltenham Mirror. No. 15, Feb. 28.
1897. The Independent. A monthly review.  
No. 1, May 1897 to No. 3, July 1897  
(Gloucester).
1901. The Protestant Chronicle. Nos. 1-13,  
Oct. 15, 1901 to Oct. 22, 1902.
1907. The Cryptian. No. 1, Dec. 1907. In progress  
(Gloucester).  
The Gloucestershire Scholastic Magazine.  
No. 1, Jan. 1907 to Vol. 4, No. 23, July  
14, 1914 (Cheltenham).
1909. The Plutonian Magazine. No. 1, July  
1909 (Gloucester).
1910. The Gloucester Free Press. No. 1, Dec. 2  
to No. 13, Feb. 24, 1911. Incorporated  
with Gloucester Household News (319,  
col. 1).
1911. The Calton Magazine for boys and girls.  
April 1911 to Spring 1913 (Goucester).  
The Gloucester Conservative and Unionist  
monthly. No. 1, October 1909 to No. 25,  
December 1911.  
The National School Magazine. No. 1,  
December, 1911. In progress. No issue  
between Easter 1915 and Midsummer  
1920 (Gloucester).
- 1912 Gloucester Technical Schools Magazine.  
Nos. 1-2, December to March 1912-13.  
More Hall Magazine. Nos. 1-19, May 1912  
to October 1916 (Stroud).
1913. Bristol and Gloucestershire Automobile  
Club Monthly Journal. No. 1, Jan. 31,  
1913 to Vol. iii., No. 12, December 1915,  
Vol. v., No. 3, March 1917.
1913. The Rich School Magazine. No. 1, De-  
cember; No. 2, July 1914 (Gloucester).
1914. The Star. The organ of the progressive  
forces of Cheltenham, Tewkesbury,  
Cirencester, &c. No. 1, Mar. 14 (Chel-  
tenham).
1916. The Hillfield Magazine. No. 1, Nov. 25,  
1916. Continued as The Palace Voluntary  
Aid Hospital Magazine, No. 5, May 1917  
to July 1918 (Gloucester).  
The Rendcombe Gazette. Nos. 1-16,  
Aug. 17 to Sept. 4, 1916 (Cirencester).

## NOTES.

## Page of Handlist.

- 120 (2) Gloucestershire Notes and Queries. No. I  
April 1879. Published first in Stroud.  
Last number Vol. x., No. 90, January  
1914.
- 218 (2) Gloucester Journal. First published Apr-  
9, 1722. A complete file to beyond  
1885 is in private hands.
- 222 (2) The Gloucestershire Repository. *Read*  
Gloucestershire. Continued to Vol. ii.,  
No. 10, Apr. 19, 1822.
- 227 (2) The Looker On. This is also given under  
1836 (229, col. 1) the later date being a  
new series. Publication discontinued  
July 24, 1920.
- 289 (1) Gloucestershire Magpie. *For* 1892 *read*  
1893.
- 300 (1) Stroud Weekly Press. No. 1, June 28,  
1895.
- 323 (2) The Link. No. 1, January 1916. Con-  
tinued April 1918 as The Linkman.  
Discontinued July 1918. *For* Upton  
St. Leonards, *read* Gloucester.
- Index, Sec. I.—Cleave's has been placed after  
Clerkenwell and may therefore be missed.
- Index, Sect. II.—Reading Mercury, 218, omitted.

ROLAND AUSTIN.

'POOR UNCLE NED' (12 S. vi. 287; vii. 373,  
438, 514; viii. 36).—I have two books  
which contain a vast number of songs-  
(words only) viz., 'St. James's Song Book,'  
printed and published by R. March & Co.,  
St. James's Walk, E.C., and 'Cole's Funniest  
Song Book in the World,' edited, &c., by  
E. W. Cole, Melbourne: Cole's Book Arcade,  
London: 25 Paternoster Row, E.C. Neither  
is dated. In the first a former owner has  
written "1896" under his name. The  
following is the song as it appears in the  
'St. James's Song Book,' p. 545:—

## UNCLE NED.

There was an old nigger, his name was Uncle Ned,  
He died a long while ago;  
He had no wool on the top of his head,  
In the place where the wool ought to grow.

Hang up the shovel and the hoe, the hoe,  
Lay down the fiddle and the bow,  
There's no more work for poor old Ned,  
He's gone where the good niggers go.

His nails were longer than the cane in the brake,  
No eyes had he for to see,  
He had no teeth to eat the hoe-cake  
So was forced to let the hoe-cake be.  
Hang up the shovel, &c.

On a very cold morning poor uncle Ned died,  
In his grave they laid him low,  
And ev'ry nigger said, he was very much afraid,  
His like they never more would know.  
Hang up the shovel, &c.

The version in 'Cole's Funniest Song Book,' p. 257, is the same except that the second line is :—

He died long ago, long ago.

That the song is some seventy years old or more is evidenced by Delane's 'Journal,' quoted at the first reference.

What sort of bread or cake is or was a hoe-cake ?

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

In an old volume of music I find this pathetic ballad, with a frontispiece portrait of the hero. It was published by the "Musical Bouquet," 192 High Holborn. No date, but the book itself was bound up some time in the fifties of last century. The first verse runs :—

I once knew a nigger, his name was Uncle Ned,  
He died a long while ago,  
He had no wool on the top of him head,  
Just the place where the wool ought to grow

Chorus

Hang up the shovel and the hoe, the hoe,  
Lay down his fiddle and his bow,  
There's no more toil for poor old Ned,  
He's gone where all good niggers go.

S. PONDER.

Torquay.

Dar was an old nigger, and dey called him Uncle Ned  
But he's dead long, long ago,  
He had no wool on de top of his head  
On de place where de wool ought to grow.

Second verse :—

Uncle Ned he was married when he was berry young  
To a yaller girl dey call Lucy Lee,  
She died in tree week, by an alligator's tongue,  
On de banks ob de old Tennessee.

There are five verses. Chorus after each as follows :—

Den lay down de shubble and de hoe,  
Hang up de fiddle and de bow,  
Dar's no more work for poor Uncle Ned,  
He's gone where de good niggers go.

E. C. WIENHOLT.

7 Shooters Hill Road, Blackheath, S.E.3.

THE FIRST LORD WESTBURY (12 S. viii. 51).—My old friend the late J. B. Atlay in the section of his 'Victorian Chancellors' which treats of Lord Westbury (Richard Bethell) in commenting on his overbearing demeanour, writes as follows :—

"No one was immune, not the Court itself, nor the solicitors who instructed him, least of all his juniors. One of these, Charles Neate, Fellow of Oriel, and in after years member for the City of Oxford, was goaded beyond endurance—'Shut up, you fool!' are the words which are said by the late Thomas Mozley to have been addressed to him—and retaliated in a fashion which all but lost him his gown, and did compel his disappearance from

active work at the Bar. Whether he knocked Bethell down, as the Oriel tradition runs, or pulled his nose outside the Vice-Chancellor's Court, or, in a still more modified version, merely lunged at him with an umbrella, I am not prepared to decide."

WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

AN OLD SILVER CHARM (12 S. viii. 50).—Can this be one of the old Italian charms against the evil eye, called, I believe, "sprig-of-rue" ?

WALTER E. GAWTHORP.

16 Long Acre, W.C.2.

TULCHAN BISHOPS (12 S. viii. 52).—*Tulchan* is a Gaelic term meaning "a little heap," then, a stuffed calf-skin placed under a cow's nose to induce her to give her milk, then, derisively, applied to the titular bishops in whose names the revenues of the Scottish sees were drawn by the lay barons, who thus had "ane tulchen lyk as the kow had or scho wald gif milk, ane calfs skin stoppit with stra" (Lindesay, *ante* 1578), quoted in 'N.E.D.' J. T. F.

Winterton, Lincs.

Nominal bishops, not consecrated or even in priest's orders, who held office in Scotland at the time of the Reformation. So named as *tulchan* means a stuffed calf's skin set up in sight of a cow to persuade her to give her milk. See J. H. Blunt, 'Dictionary of Sects, Heresies,' &c., 1874, p. 543, and note.

W. A. B. C.

Grindelwald.

In accordance with the Concordat at Leith (February, 1572) and the General Assembly at Perth (August, 1572) bishoprics were in the gift of lay lords who appointed to the bishopric those who would take the smallest stipend, while they themselves enjoyed the full emoluments of the see. These were called, in ridicule, "tulchan bishops." *Tulchans* is the Gaelic name for calf-skins filled with straw which were placed before cows to induce them to yield their milk more readily. C. G. N.

I. F. will find in the late Bishop Anthony Mitchel's 'Short History of the Church in Scotland,' London, Rivingtons, 1911 ("Oxford Church Text Books Series"), the information he requires on pp. 60 and 61. It appears that after the Reformation in Scotland when, in 1560, Episcopacy was banished, and the superintendent system founded, there were two distinct parties in the Church of Scotland, one for Episcopacy,

the other strongly against it, having as its leader Andrew Melville. As the rich livings became vacant the Earl of Morton (afterwards Regent) overcame men's scruples by appointing superintendents or sham bishops and some of the clergy were tempted to accept these so called bishoprics for a very small endowment, the rest of the revenues being held by the greedy nobility. It is related that Earl Morton in talking to one Mr. John Douglas said: "Mr. John, listen; I shall get you raised to the archbishopric of St. Andrews, a part of the revenue shall be yours—the rest mine. You understand?" and so the deed was done. Mr. John had the title and part of the revenue, but the bulk of it went to the Earl. The example thus set was soon followed. A crop of (Tulchan) Bishops soon sprang up. They got the droll name of *Tulchans*, a *tulchan* being a calf-skin stuffed full of straw set down before a cow that will not yield her milk.

J. CLARE HUDSON.

Woodhall Spa.

These were titular bishops in Scotland about the year 1572. As to their real status and the origin of their name see McCrie's 'Sketches of (Scottish) Church History,' vol. i. p. 96 (4th ed., Edin., 1846).

C. J. TOTTENHAM.

Diocesan Library, Liverpool.

The briefest and most lucid explanation of that term is in the Introduction to Carlyle's 'Letters of Oliver Cromwell.'

G. B. M.

[Several other correspondents thanked for replies.]

A WAKE GAME (12 S. vii. 405).—Under a very slightly different name, the "Jenny Jo" game was played twenty to forty years ago by children in the Carolinas and in Mississippi. People I have asked did not know of the game, however, in Texas or Wisconsin. I was much pleased to find a few months ago that it has been placed upon a phonograph record, along with similar song-games. "Miss Jennia Jones," slightly doctored, I think, from the form in which I knew it as a boy, is in the 'Third Bubble Book,' a printed book with records in pockets, prepared by the Columbia Graphophone Co., and published by Harper & Brothers. It is doubtless procurable in England as well as in America. And the tune is the same I was used to sing:—

"One player acts the part of the mother and stands so as to hide the other player, Jennia Jones,

behind her. The other players form a line facing the mother and, with hands joined, skip forward and backward (eight steps each way) and bow at the words 'how is she to-day?' The mother makes the appropriate motions to indicate washing, ironing, etc. Whenever the players say 'white' they all attempt to run away. The first one Jennia catches takes her place and Jennia herself takes the part of the mother. Then the game is repeated."

The first stanza and refrain are:—

We've come to see Miss Jennia Jones,  
Miss Jennia Jones, Miss Jennia Jones,  
We've come to see Miss Jennia Jones,  
And how is she to-day? (*She's washing.*)

We're right glad to hear it,  
To hear it, to hear it,  
We're right glad to hear it,  
And how is she to-day?

The second stanza repeats, changing the reply to "She's ironing"; and the third, to "She's dead." Then the refrain changes "glad" to "sorry," and the query is "What shall we dress her in?" *Blue* is for sailors, and will never do; *red* is for firemen; *pink* is for babies; but "White is for angels, so that of course will do."

For the last line of the refrain, we sang "We'll call another day"; and instead of being "right glad," we were "very glad." And we should not have known then what a "wake" is, if we had been asked.

R. H. GRIFFITH.

NOLA: CNOLLARE: PULSARE (12 S. vii. 502; viii. 37).—It may be interesting, in connexion with H. C.'s important article under this heading, to note that in the early accounts of Queen's College, Oxford (1340–1480) *nola* is never used for a bell. *Campana* is the regular word, *tintinnabulum* being used twice, both times for a small bell, in the expenses of the chapel, *pro factura tintinnabuli iijjd* and *pro tintinnabulo iijjd*? In view of the suggestion that *nola* may be a clapper, it is to be observed that under *tintinnabulum* Maigne d'Arnis gives *tintinnabulum campane*, as *tudicula, battant*, i.e., hammer or clapper.

JOHN R. MAGRATH.

Queen's College, Oxford.

CHARTULARIES (12 S. vii. 330, 414; viii. 56).—In a handbook drawn up for the use of contributors to the 'Victoria County History' will be found a list of chartularies county by county. The chartularies referring to Beaulieu are Cottonian MS. Nero A. XII.; Duke of Portland, 1832; Harl. MSS. 6602, 6603. In Sim's 'Manual for the Genealogist' there is also a list of chartularies. It therefore seems that "a bibliography of

existing monastic records" had already been published. As, however, these lists in the works referred to may not be accessible to members of local archaeological societies I quite agree with MR. CRAWFORD that such lists should be printed in the *Journals* of these societies.

J. HAUTENVILLE COPE,  
Editor *Proceedings* Hampshire Field Club.

BOTTLE-SLIDER (12 S. vii. 471, 516; viii. 37, 53).—A somewhat similar contrivance to that noted by MR. BRADBURY existed in the old Combination Room at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, but if I remember rightly the coasters were leathern and the table semi-circular in front of the fireplace. I have frequently admired the coasters (and the port) in undergraduate days when invited by Mr. Henry Latham (the beloved "Ben" of all Hall men) to "go up after hall." Alas! the coasters must be nearly fifty years older.

ARTHUR T. WINN.

Aldeburgh.

We had at the Royal Artillery Mess, Woolwich, small wagons of silver on wheels, each to take two bottles round the table after mess when the cloth was removed. This was forty years ago, but probably they are still in use.

B. C.

My grandmother had silver coasters, date, Queen Anne. Inherited by me are some silver-rimmed ones, the coaster itself being made of light-coloured polished wood, date, early 1700. Also I have some in papier mâché (?) coloured red and polished.

E. C. WIENHOLT.

7 Shooters Hill Road, Blackheath, S.E.3.

EDUCATION OF THE FIRST DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH (12 S. viii. 50).—I have before me a copy of the 'Memoirs of the Duke of Marlborough' by William Coxe, in a new edition by John Wade, and dated 1847. In chap. i. it is stated:—

"Of the education of a person afterwards so illustrious, we only know that he was brought up under the care of his father, who was himself a man of letters, and author of a political history of England, entitled 'Divi Britannici.' He was also instructed in the rudiments of knowledge by a neighbouring clergyman of great learning and piety. . . . Soon after the Restoration, when his father was established at court, we find him in the metropolis, and placed in the school of St. Paul's. He did not, however, remain a sufficient time to reap the advantages afforded by this foundation, for he was removed to the theatre of active life, at a period when the ordinary course of liberal education is scarcely more than half completed."

Through the interest of his father, Sir Winston Churchill, he was appointed page-of-honour to the Duke of York, and at an early age he manifested a decided inclination for the profession of arms, which did not escape the notice of the Duke, for he received a Commission at the age of sixteen.

This being so, it would appear that he did not go, as suggested, to a school in France.

LEES KNOWLES, Bt.

Westwood, Pendlebury.

In a Life of John, Duke of Marlborough, "sold by John Baker in Pater Noster Row, 1713," which I happen to possess, the anonymous biographer writes:—

"No care was omitted on the part of his tender parents for a liberal and gentle education, for he was no sooner out of the hands of the women but he was given into those of a sequestered clergyman, who made it his first concern to instil sound principles of religion into him, that the seeds of humane literature might take the deeper root, &c."

Lord Wolseley, in his Life of the Duke, earmarks this divine as the Rev. R. Farrant, Rector of Musbury Parish, who tutored young Churchill for ten or twelve years. When his father went to Ireland in 1662 young John attended the Dublin City Free School, of which the Rev. Dr. W. Hill, Fellow of Merton College, Oxford, was Master. He was, however, only there about a year, for his father returned to London in 1663, and John was sent to St. Paul's School, of which Samuel Cromleholme was at that time head master. He remained there till 1665, when the school was closed owing to the Plague, and with it young Churchill's education appears to have terminated. I can find no allusion in any of the "histories" to his having been educated in France.

WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

It is stated in Gardiner's 'Admission Registers of St. Paul's School,' p. 53, that John Churchill was a scholar of St. Paul's under Samuel Cromleholme, who was high master, 1657-72, and that he left "to enter the household of James, Duke of York, in 1665."

G. F. R. B.

Thackeray reminds us of Marlborough's chief place of education by saying that Lord Castlewood and Churchill "had been *condiscipuli* at St. Paul's School" ('Esmond,' bk. i. ch. 2). The Rev. R. B. Gardiner in his 'Admission Registers of St. Paul's School' is only able to say that Churchill left the school in 1665 to enter the Duke of

York's household. As to his earlier boyhood Archdeacon Coxe tells us that:—

"He was brought up under the care of his father . . . He was also instructed in the rudiments of knowledge by a neighbouring clergyman of great learning and piety."

EDWARD BENSLEY.

Much Hadham, Herts.

POOR RELIEF BADGE (12 S. viii. 48).—The following appears in one of the Churchwardens' Account Books at Aldeburgh, Monday, Feb. 23, 1773:—

".....do agree to fix the penalty upon the Overseers of this Parish if they relieve any poor person belonging to this parish without they constantly wear a Badge on the Right Arm marked Red Cloth with two large Black Letters P A without side of their Garments so that it may plainly appear such persons receive Alms from this Parish And that the Overseers at once get Cloth for that purpose."

ARTHUR T. WINN.

Aldeburgh.

BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER (12 S. viii. 49).—What your inquirer needs will probably be found in the issues of the Parker Society, 1847–55. This private Society was rather short-lived and long ago disbanded. Though its publications, all in funereal black cloth, have long been out of print, they may often be met with cheaply in the antiquarian bookshops. The three most likely volumes are:—

'Liturgies. Primer, and Catechism set forth in the reign of King Edward VI....1844.' 8vo.

'Liturgies and Occasional Forms of Prayer set forth in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Edited by Wm. Keatinge Clay. 1847.' 8vo.

'Private Prayers put forth by authority in the reign of Q. Elizabeth'; the 'Primer' of 1559; the 'Orarium' of 1560; the 'Preces privatæ' of 1564; the 'Book of Christian Prayers of 1578. With an appendix containing the Litany of 1544. Edited by W.K. Clay. 1851.' 8vo.

Full detailed list of Parker Society issues may be seen in Lowndes' 'Bibliographer's Manual,' vol. xi., pp. 55–58.

W. JAGGARD, Capt.

Memorial Library, Stratford-on-Avon:

"Three Primers put forth in the Reign of Henry VIII." will meet MR. HAMILTON'S requirement, as regards the Book of Common Prayer. They were published in one volume at the Oxford University Press in 1834, and would perhaps be easily met with second-hand or be found for consultation in a public library or on clerical shelves.

ST. SWITHIN.

MR. EVERARD HAMILTON will no doubt find what he requires in the following works:—

'Prymer a Prayer Book of Lay People in the Middle Ages.' Ed. H. Littlehales. Longmans, 1891-92.

'Old Service Books of the English Church.' By the Rev. Christopher Wordsworth and H. Littlehales. Methuen. 1904.

'Church Services and Service-Books before the Reformation.' By the late Dr. B. Swete, S.P.C.K. 1907.

J. CLARE HUDSON.

Woodhall Spa.

"TO OUTFRAN THE CONSTABLE" (12 S. viii. 29, 58).—This appears as far back as Butler's 'Hudibras,' i. 3, 1368, published in 1663, but there having the meaning of talking about things about which one knows nothing. In a foot-note reference is made (in my copy, 1801) to Ray's 'Proverbs,' 2nd ed., p. 326.

W. A. HUTCHISON.

YEW-TREES IN CHURCHYARDS (12 S. viii. 50).—The statute referred to by G. B. M. which required yew-trees to be planted in churchyards for the supply of bows is doubtless that passed in the reign of Richard III., in 1483, which according to Stow ordained a general planting of yew trees for the use of archers. Later on in the time of Elizabeth it was enacted that they should be planted in churchyards in order to preserve and protect them from injury, and also to keep them out of the way of horses and cattle, in consequence of the poisonous property of the leaves. But there were other reasons assigned for the situation selected. One was the protection of the church from damage by storms; a poor reason if we consider the slowness of growth and the horizontal direction of the branches, both of which, as pointed out by a writer in *The Gentleman's Magazine* (1786, p. 941):—

"prevent its rising high enough, even in a century, to shelter from storms a building of moderate height."

Moreover, as seldom more than one or two yews of any size are to be seen in a churchyard, the amount of protection they can afford in time of storms must depend upon whether they happen to be standing to windward or not.

Evelyn in his well-known 'Sylva,' says:—

"The best reason that can be given why the yew was planted in churchyards is that branches of it were often carried in procession on Palm Sunday instead of palms."

This view is justified by the words of a much earlier authority, namely Caxton.

In his 'Liber Festivalis,' 1483—oddly enough the date of the statute of Richard III. above mentioned—wherein the festivals of the Church are explained in four sermons, it is said with reference to Palm Sunday:—

"We take ewe (*sic*) instead of palm and olyve, and beren about in processyon, and soe is thys day called Palm Sunday."

The last statute respecting the use of yew for bows is 13 Eliz. cap. 14 which directs that bow-staves shall be imported into England from the Continent, and fixes the price to be paid for them; e.g., bows meet for men's shooting, being outlandish yew of the best sort not over the price of 6s. 8d.; of the second sort 3s. 4d.; of a coarser sort called livery bows 2s.; and bows being English yew, 2s.

In 1595 an Order in Council dated Oct. 2, directed that the bows of the train bands be exchanged for calivers and muskets. It is believed that the last active service of the war-bow was in the conflict between Charles II. and his Scottish subjects, bowmen forming part of the forces commanded by Montrose.

G. B. M. should refer to 'The Yew-trees of Great Britain,' by the late Dr. John Lowe (Macmillan, 1897) in which he will find much to his purpose.

J. E. HARTING.

G. B. M. should consult the elaborate chapter on all this in Johnson's 'Byways in British Archaeology.' Reference is made to an order of 1483 for the general plantation of yews and another in Elizabeth's reign for plantation in churchyards, but the author had found no such statutes or authority. He considers the yew an ancient sacred emblem which in later times helped to supply the village quota of bow-staves.

R. S. B.

Lowe in 'The Yew-trees of Great Britain and Ireland,' 1897, devotes a chapter to the why and wherefore of planting yew trees in churchyards, and quotes from Giraldus Cambrensis (1184) and dozens of other authorities. Various statutes are exhaustively given in Hazlitt's 'Dictionary of Faiths and Folklore,' vol. ii., which were enacted for various purposes incidental to the subject. The consensus of opinion seems to be that originally these trees were planted in churchyards as an emblem of the resurrection owing to their perpetual verdure,

but a glance at the books mentioned above, and to the Indexes of 'N. & Q.' will supply your correspondent with more than sufficient material to keep him guessing for some considerable time. ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

There is a popular belief that such a statute as that mentioned was passed, but I have never heard where it may be found. (1) It seems unlikely that bows should be in great request as late as 1474 when gunpowder was displacing the old artillery. (2) Moreover, the yew tree seems a most unsuitable tree for the purpose of making bows. (3) And as G. B. M. hints in his query, it is strange that trees should be grown for that purpose in churchyards.

In 1549 Tyndale's 'Prologues' to the Pentateuch were inserted in Matthew's Bible, and before Exodus notes were printed on certain terms found in the text. Among others is the definition of a "Boothe"—"an house made of bowes" (Doré's 'Old Bibles,' p. 119). It is more likely that yew trees were grown in churchyards to provide the congregations with "bowes" to carry in the processions on Palm Sunday.

W. F. JOHN TIMBRELL.

Coddington Rectory, Chester.

STATUES AND MEMORIALS IN THE BRITISH ISLES (12 S. viii. 25).—St. Paul's Cathedral—in front of steps, inscription:—

Here Queen Victoria | returned thanks to | Almighty God for the | sixtieth anniversary | of her accession | June 22, A.D. 1897.

When this was first cut on the stone pavement the inscription ran "sixtieth anniversary of her reign!" I remember standing over it and reading with amazement. The alteration was of course quickly made.

U. L.

LIGHT AND DARK "A" HEADPIECE (12 S. viii. 52).—The light and dark "A" shewn in headpieces of books of the sixteenth and seventeenth century plainly refer to the cypher mentioned in 'Cryptographiae' (Gustavus Selenus, 1624), p. 17. They indicate a method of secret writing in which some letters of the secret message are changed, but not all, and in which each letter may be itself or its twin, i.e., may be light (obvious) or dark (secret). This method is suggested also in Du Bartas' 'Divine Weekes and Workes,' 1613, where a double circle (double O or cypher) is shewn with letters round it, part light, part dark Shakespeare's Sonnets are dedicated to "M. R. W. H.," and that arrangement to

the double alphabet in which M may be M or R, while W may be W or H, will be found to yield very interesting results. If your questioner desires to know more about the light and dark "A" he is recommended to study Baptiste Porta's 'De Furtivis Literarum' (1602), and the 'Cryptographiæ' of Gustavus Selenus (1624). E. NESBIT.  
Weil Hall, Eltham, S.E.9.

"CONTY" (12 S. viii. 50).—Should not this word be "couter"? A couter is a common slang word for a sovereign, being derived, according to the 'Slang Dictionary' (John Camden Hotten, London, 1869) from the Danubian Gipsy word *cuta*, a gold coin. Illustrations of its use are given in the 'N.E.D.,' which quotes the 'Slang Dictionary' for its origin. T. F. D.

PRINCE CHARLES EDWARD STUART'S SWORDS (12 S. viii. 27).—The inscription on the second of the two swords mentioned at this reference would appear not to have been placed thereon by the order of Prince Charles even if the sword were presented by him. Not to speak of other serious difficulties, there was no such thing as "the Throne of Great Britain" from the Jacobite point of view. The Act of Union was regarded as a mere nullity, like all post-Revolution legislation, for want of the assent of a lawful king. F. W. READ.

FRENCH PRISONERS OF WAR (12 S. vii. 469, 517; viii. 38).—Your correspondent will find much to interest him in 'The Dépôt for Prisoners of War at Norman Cross, Huntingdonshire, 1796 to 1816,' by T. J. Walker, M.D. (of Peterborough), Constable & Co., 1913.

W. H. WHITEAR, F.R.Hist.S.

SCOTT OF ESSEX (7 S. vi. 194; 12 S. viii. 11).—The late Mr. Golding's MSS. are, I believe, in the possession of the Essex Archaeological Society at their Museum, Colchester Castle.

WILLIAM GILBERT, F.R.N.S.

AUTHOR OF QUOTATION WANTED.—  
(12 S. viii. 12.)

2. *The Observer* on January 31, 1915, published a letter signed "Alice Cobbett," and dated from Uckfield, Sussex, from which I append an extract: "Last November the *New York Herald* published some verses of mine, in which I emphasised the 'Call of the Blood.' I have received in answer the enclosed verses from California. I have no knowledge whatever of the writer."

FROM AMERICA.

Oh, England, at the smoking trenches dying  
For all the world,  
We hold our breath, and watch your bright flag  
flying  
While ours is furled.  
We who are neutral (yet each lip with fervour  
The word abjures),  
Oh, England, never name us the time-server;  
Our hearts are yours!  
We that so glory in your high decision,  
So trust your goal—  
All Europe in our blood, but yours our vision,  
Our speech, our soul.

J. R. H.

## Notes on Books.

*Udimore: Past and Present.* By Leonard J. Hodson. (Robertsbridge, Sussex, 5s. post free.)

THIS pleasant little book deals with a small East Sussex parish consisting of 2,884 acres, with 5 acres of water, having a population at the last census of no more than 416 souls. It lies on a ridge between two valleys north and south on the western side of Rye; and in the earliest extant record of it—an entry in Domesday Book—appears, as the holding of one Reinbert, under the name of Dodimere. The families with which it was most notably associated in the Middle Ages are the Echinghams and the Elringtons. In the sixteenth century it passed to the Windsors, who were followed by the Bromfields, as these by the Comptons with whom it remained till 1843, when it was sold to Thomas Cooper Langford.

The name, which cannot be explained with absolute certainty, and the church are the subject of a legend, of a well-known type. The site first chosen for the church was not acceptable, it seems, to Heaven. Work done by day disappeared during the night, till the watching parishioners beheld a company of angels taking up the materials and conveying them across the water, chanting the while "Over the mere! Over the mere!" The church built in legendary days has been replaced by an early English structure—small, bare, and plain, thought to be the work of a builder who made other churches in West Sussex. It has undergone divers vicissitudes in the way of decay, of lamentable alteration and restoration and, again, of restoration both careful and affectionate. It seems to have lost a south aisle, of which no trace remains—and has a curious feature in two doors side by side both now walled up. The interior has some interesting detail in the way of carving, but is in general, except for modern colouring, plain. Traces of ancient colour decoration have been discovered. Mr. Hodson goes thoroughly into every detail of it. The monumental inscriptions are both more numerous and more interesting than such often are in a church of this character.

Our author gives a chapter to the history of the advowson and a list of the Incumbents—who for most of the time are styled "Vicars,"



but for a few decades subsequent to 1792, are described as "Perpetual Curates." From Nicholas Chauntler (1600-1601) onwards most of the names have some notice attached to them.

In 1676, the year of Archbishop Sheldon's religious census, a single Non-conformist was mentioned in the return for Udimore. Early in the nineteenth century Methodism gained a footing there, and flourished—to the extent of erecting a chapel, though not maintaining a resident minister. The chapter on 'Parish Records' gives us several good things in the way of detail as well as some interesting particulars regarding management under the old Poor Law, and the upkeep of the parish workhouse. Under 'Miscellanea' is collected a number of interesting odd notes; and under the heading 'Ancient Homes and Families' we are given a good account of the principal houses of parish—forming one of the best of these chapters.

Those who possess Mr. Hodson's 'History of Salehurst' will find his 'Udimore' no less useful and entertaining than the former work.

*The Adventures of Ulysses.* By Charles Lamb. Edited by Ernest A. Gardner. (Cambridge University Press. 4s. net.)

THIS is a delightful edition of a delightful little work. The short Introduction says what is necessary to make new-comers to the *Odyssey* at home in it: inevitably negligible by most readers. But every one may be glad to have the sketch map and traditional itinerary of Ulysses: as also the illustrations and, again, the excellent notes, which, though calculated in the first instance, for children, are so pleasantly written and contain so many details which might not have been recalled by the reader, that even for an old lover of the *Odyssey* and of Lamb they contribute some additional enjoyment. Perhaps a word or two as to Greek vases in general would not have been amiss.

*A Saunter through Kent with Pen and Pencil.* By Charles Igglesden. (The Kentish Press, Ashford, Kent. 3s. 6d.)

IN this volume—the fourteenth of the series—Mr. Igglesden conveys his readers through five parishes—to wit, Westwell, Hothfield, Bearsted, Thurnham and Kingsnorth. His method—which admits a good deal of description of landscape, and thereby the pleasant creation of a varied picture in the mind's eye—displays itself here to much advantage. In fact the verbal descriptions are far better, as illustrations, than the drawings which lack the qualities necessary for successful reproduction.

At Westwell is Ripley Court in the garden whereof Mr. Igglesden maintains that Jack Cade was killed. Here, too, is a well-known beacon, which gives occasion for the insertion of an interesting 'Carde, of the Beacons, in Kent,' about which we should have liked further information.

The churches of all the parishes have been carefully studied and neatly described. Yet more valuable are perhaps the accounts of houses, quotations from old records, gossip concerning legends, family histories, and miscellaneous notes of which good abundance has been collected.

THE *January Quarterly* deals chiefly with political and social questions. The three papers which depart from that field are, however, good enough to send a man of letters or of art to the review for their sake alone. First of these is Mr. Cloriston's rendering of Leopardi's 'Ginestra.' So far as any rendering of it can be satisfactory this may be esteemed so. We quote a short passage as example:—

There [i.e. at Pompeii], in the dread, uncertain hour of night,

Through empty theatres, disfigured shrines,

And houses rent in twain,

Where the bat hides her brood,

Like a funeral torch

Through silent palaces that flickering goes

Wanders the ominous lava's mournful gleam

And, reddening in the darkness from afar

Tints dimly all around.

Dr. Hagberg Wright, in showing that Russian literature has for its meaning and intention the proclamation of the country's wrongs and sufferings, and the cry for freedom and justice, does not, indeed, present us with a new conception of that literature, but he fills out, justifies and illustrates the conception in a manner which will make his paper welcome to all students of Russia. Mr. Laurence Binyon, taking occasion by the Walpole Society's Publications, contributes a detailed and most interesting and instructive criticism of English art—showing how much stronger and more estimable is our tradition in painting than we are apt to suppose it to be, in spite of the ill-fortune which in great measure broke it up at a time when the traditions in art on the continent were at their highest point of glory. The notes on Eworth, Hilliard and Cooper, are especially stimulating, as are also the remarks on the influence of English painting abroad during the Middle Ages.

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## Notes.

GRAY'S ETON EXERCISE  
AND POPE.

THIS note is intended to catch the eye of some future editor or biographer of the poet Gray. As far as the writer is aware, the close connexion in thought and language between Gray's Latin Poem, designated 'Play-exercise at Eton,' and the First Epistle of Pope's 'Essay on Man' has never been noticed, or at least is nowhere set forth. But it is of interest because it shows that Gray read the Essay, or the first part of it, at Eton, and that he based his "play-exercise" almost entirely on it. Gray went to Eton in 1727, and entered Peterhouse in July 1734. The first part of the "Essay" was published in 1733, anonymously, and in 1734 Pope avowed himself its author. Gray therefore, if he read it at Eton, must have come across it soon after publication.

His Latin poem written to the motto:—

quem te Deus esse  
Jussit, et humana qua parte locatus es in re  
Disce,

consists of some 75 hexameter lines. How close the imitation is the following passages will show:—

Ask for what end the heavenly bodies shine,  
Earth for what use? Pride answers " 'Tis for mine:

For me kind nature wakes her genial pow'r,  
Suckles each herb, and spreads out every flow'r;  
Annual for me, the grape, the rose renew  
The juice nectareous and the balmy dew;  
For me, the mine a thousand treasures brings;  
For me, health gushes from a thousand springs;  
Seas roll to waft me, suns to light me rise;  
My footstool earth, my canopy the skies."

Gray's equivalent is pretty close:—

Et quodcumque videt, proprios assumit in usus.  
Me propter jam vere expergefata virescit  
Natura in flores, herbisque illudit, amatque  
Pingere telluris gremium, mihi vinea fetu  
Purpureo turget, dulcique rubescit honore;  
Me rosa, me propter liquidos exhalat odores;  
Luna mihi pallet, mihi Olympum Phoebus  
inaurat,

Sidera mi lucent, volvunturque aequora ponti.

Incidentally these lines, like others later, show Gray's acquaintance with Lucretius. Let us proceed with Pope:—

What would this Man? Now upward would he soar,

And little less than angel, would be more;  
Now looking downward just as grieved appears  
To want the strength of bulls, the fur of bears.

Gray has:—

Plurimus (hic error demensque libido lacessit)  
In superos coelumque ruit, sedesque relinquit,  
Quas Natura dedit proprias, jussitque tueri.  
Humani sortem generis pars altera luget,  
Invidet armento et campi se vindicat herbam.  
"Oh quis me in pecoris felicia transferat arva."

continues his Man, who after adopting a whole line straight from Lucretius, asks why he has not a lynx's eye:—

"Cur mihi non lyncisve oculi, vel odora canum  
vis

Additur, aut gressus cursu glomerare potestas?  
Aspice ubi tenues dum textit aranea casset,  
Funditur in telam et late per stamina vivit!  
Quid mihi non tactus eadem exquisita facultas  
Taurorumve tori solidi, pennaque volucrum."

This recalls:—

Why has not man a microscopic eye?

and

the lynx's beam . . .  
And hound sagacious on the tainted green . . .  
The spider's touch, how exquisitely fine!  
Feels at each thread and lives along the line.

(Gray clearly liked his Latin for this last line for it occurs again in another Latin poem of his 'De Principiis cogitandi.') Then

comes the answer, which we will give first in Pope's words:—

Say what the use were finer optics giv'n,  
To inspect a mite, not comprehend the heav'n?  
Or touch, if tremblingly alive all o'er,  
To smart or agonize at ev'ry pore?  
Or quick effluvia darting through the brain,  
Die of a rose in aromatic pain?  
If nature thundered in his op'ning ears  
And stunned him with the music of the spheres..  
which Gray converts into

Pertaesos sortis doceant responsa silere.  
Si tanto valeas contendere acumine visus,  
Et graciles penetrare atomos; non aethera possis  
Susplicere aut late spatium comprehendere ponti.  
Vis si adsit major naris? quam, vane, doleres,  
Extinctus fragranti aura, dulcique veneno!  
Si tactus, tremat hoc corpus, solidoque dolore  
Ardeat in membris nervoque labore in omni:  
Sive auris, fragor examinet, cum rumpitur igne.  
Fulmineo coelum, totusque admurmurat aether

Minor and more general similarities to Pope may be detected elsewhere in Gray's Latin; but these are the obvious ones.

C. W. BRODRIBB.

## LONDON COACHING AND CARRIERS INNS IN 1732.

(See *ante*, pp. 61, 84.)

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W. .. Colebrook, Telsworth.

Pewter Platter: St. John Street

*Coaches.*

Th. .. Sudbury. F. Bramtree.

*Carriers.*

W. S. Capel. T. F. Silso.

Pewter Pot: Leadenhall Street.

*Carriers.*

M. W. F. Witham. T. Th. Bocking.

W. .. Barnstead, Stanford. F. Braintree.

Pye Bull: Aldgate Without.

*Coach.*

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*Carriers.*

Th. .. Ashford, Langley. W. F. Maidstone.

Queen's Head: Southwark.

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M. W. S. Arundel. T. Th. Guildford.

M. Th. Godalmin, Petersfield. F. Pulborough.

M. .. Isle of Wight.

Ram: Fenchurch Street.

*Coaches.*

Every day. Blackheath, Deptford.

*Carriers.*

Th. .. Beardfield (?), Finchfield.

Ram: Smithfield.

*Coaches.*

M. W. F. Leicester, Nottingham.

M. .. Wolverhampton.

Th. .. Great Bowden, Uppingham.

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S. .. Rugby.

Red Lion: Aldersgate.

*Coaches.*

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T. F. .. Bedford. Th. S. Hurst.

M. .. Grantham, Hull. Th. Warwick.

*Carriers.*

M. .. Boston, Gainsborough, Horncast e, Lincoln, Loughborough, Lowth, York.

T. .. Harborough.

Th. .. Huntingdon, Potten, Southam.

Red Lion: Bishopsgate Street Without.

*Carrier.*

F. .. Waltham Abbey.

Red Lion: Red Cross Street.

*Carrier.*

F. .. Baldock.

Rose: Holborn Bridge.

*Carriers.*

M. Th. Winchester.

Th. .. Allsford (? Alresford), Marlborough, Pool, Rumsey. W. Bristol.

Rose: Smithfield.

*Coaches.*

M. .. Derby. Th. Kettering.

*Carriers.*

W. .. Kettering. Th. Simpton.

Rose and Crown: St. John Street.

*Carriers.*

W. .. Amphil. Th. Bedford.

Saracen's Head: Aldgate.

*Coaches.*

T. Th. S. Chigwell, Hornchurch.

M. Th. Romford.

T. F. .. Forwich (? Fordwich), Harwich.

\*Saracen's Head: Bread Street.

*Coach.*

Th. .. Hereford.

Saracen's Head: Carter Lane.

*Coaches.*

T. S. .. Longfield.

W. .. Brickhill. F. Cirencester.

*Carriers.*

Th. .. Layton Buzzard. F. Gloucester.

Saracen's Head: Friday Street.

*Coaches.*

M. W. F. Exeter. Th. S. Abingdon.

M. .. Taunton. W. Farringdon.

Th. .. Bath. S. Dorchester.

*Carriers.*

M. S. .. Plymouth. M. Falmouth.

W. .. Wantage.

S. .. Columpton, Dorchester, Totnes.



## Saracen's Head : Snow Hill.

*Carriers.*

M. .. Birmingham, Broome, Harslton, Sax-  
mundham, Thwaite.

Th. .. Aylesbury.

F. .. Basingstoke, Brickhill, Bridgnorth.

S. .. Bewdley, Colehill, Droitwich, Kid-  
derminster, Stourbridge, Warwick.

## Spread Eagle : Gracechurch Street.

*Coaches.*

Every day. Eltham, Ewel, Peckham.

M. W. F. S. Bromley.

T. Th. S. . . . . Canterbury, Chelmsford, Colches-  
ter, Maidstone. Th. S. Dover.

*Carriers.*

Th. .. Beccles, Clare, Ipswich, Neadham,  
Saxmundham.

F. .. Colchester, Hatfield.

## \*Spur : Fish Street Hill.

*Coaches.*

T. Th. S. Dover.

## Spur : Southwark.

*Coach.*

Every day. Dartford.

*Carriers.*

T. F. .. Sevenoak [sic], Sunderidge [sic].

T. .. Town Malling.

W. .. Battle, Farningham [sic], Pen-  
hurst [sic].

Th. .. Appledore, Hastings, Rumsey, Rye,  
Tenderten (sic.)

## Star : Fish Street Hill.

*Coaches.*

Everyday. Carshalton.

## Star : Strand.

M. Th. Worcester.

## Sugar Loaf : Bishopsgate.

*Coaches.*

Every day. Hackney.

## Swan and Two Necks : St. John Street.

*Coaches.*

Every day. Finchley.

T. Th. S. Hatfield.

*Carriers.*

T. Th. S. Hatfield.

Th. S. . . . Northal (?Northaw). T. F. Hitching.

## Swan with Two Necks : Lad Lane.

*Carriers.*

M. F. .. Newcastle (Staffs.). M. Lichfield.

T. .. Stone.

F. .. Clithero, Freston, Knotsford [sic],  
Lancaster, Leek, Macclesfield,  
Mansfield, Preston.

## Talbot : Strand.

*Flying Coaches.*

M. W. F. Bristol (summer only).

*Coaches.*

W. S. Guildford.

*Carrier.*

Th. .. Ashford.

## Talbot : Southwark.

*Coaches.*

Every day. Dulwich.

Th. .. Brixthamstone, Lewis [sic].

S. .. Itham (? Ightham).

*Carriers.*

W. S. .. Malling.

Th. .. Cranbrook. Lewis.

## Three Cups : Aldersgate Street.

*Coaches.*

M. W. F. Barton, Hull, Humber (? Great  
Grimby), Lincoln.

M. .. Boston, Louth, Peterborough, Spal-  
den [sic].

Th. .. Huntingdon.

*Carriers.*

M. W. Kimbolton, Ramsey.

M. .. Baldock, Hull, St. Neots.

Th. .. Biggleswade, Peterborough.

## Three Cups : Bread Street.

*Flying Coaches.*

M. W. F. Bath, Bristol (summer only).

*Coaches.*

M. Th. Bath, Bristol.

*Carriers.*

W. S. .. Bristol, Fernham.

S. .. Bath.

## Three Cups : Old Street.

*Coaches.*

T. Th. S. Dunstable.

## Three Cups : St. John Street.

*Coaches.*

M. .. Daventry.

Th. .. Rugby.

*Carriers.*

M. Th. Daventry.

F. .. Hunslip.

## Three Nuns : Whitechapel.

*Coaches.*

Every day. Woodford.

T. Th. S. Onger. W. F. Low Layton.

*Carriers.*

T. F. .. Chipping Onger, Epping, Harlow.

W. S. .. Romford. T. Bishop's Stortford

## Two Swans : Bishopsgate Without.

*Carriers.*

F. S. .. Fulborn [sic]. T. Ashdon.

F. .. Basingbourn. W. Cottingham.

Th. .. Ely.

## Vine : Bishopsgate Street.

*Carrier.*

F. .. Royston.

## White Hart : Southwark.

*Coach.*

F. .. Chichester.

*Carriers.*

Th. F. Chichester. Th. Haytham [sic].

White Hart and Three Tobacco Pipes : White-  
chapel Bars.*Carriers.*

T. Th. S. Hornchurch, Rumford.

W. .. Baddo [sic].

## White Horse : Cripplegate.

*Carriers.*

M. .. Anwick (? Alnwick), Darlington,  
Hexham, Newcastle, Richmond.

Th. .. Bradford.

F. .. Hallifax [sic], Otley, Tadcaster,  
Wakefield.

## \*White Horse : Fleet Street.

*Coaches.*

Every day. Brentford, Twickenham, Windsor.

M. Th. Andover, Dorchester. W. Alden-  
ham.

White Horse: Friday Street.

*Carriers.*

W. .. Wellington. Th. Abingdon.

White Swan: Holborn Bridge.

*Coaches.*

M. W. F. Southampton.

*Carriers.*

Every day. Uxbridge. M. W. Chippingham.

T. Th. Caln. W. S. Chesham.

M. .. Bristol. T. Auburn [*sic*].

W. .. Bath, Devizes, Lamborne, Swinden,  
Wootton Bassett.

Th. .. Alton, Asston [*sic*], Chipping Walden,  
Hungerford, Ramsbury,  
Wendover.

F. .. Odiam. S. Amersham.

Windmill: St. John Street.

*Carriers.*

Th. S. .. Stevenage. Th. F. Dunstable.

W. .. Obourn. T. Stony Stratford.

J. PAUL DE CASTRO.

### GAIMAR'S PATRON:

#### "RAUL LE FIZ GILEBERT."

IT is well-known to students of Anglo-Norman that Gaimar's 'Estoire des Engleis' ends with the death of William Rufus and that in the Royal MS. of that work there is appended to it a long epilogue in which are given some particulars of the conditions under which Gaimar completed his work and of the sources he used in compiling it. Though found only in a comparatively late MS. and though not all of its statements appear to be supported by the very abridged version found in the two earlier MSS. (of Durham and Lincoln respectively; that at Herald's College—the fourth and latest—contains no trace of an epilogue), it has generally been accepted as authentic. The question of Gaimar's authorship, extremely probable from internal evidence, could be more satisfactorily determined were it possible to identify convincingly the patron—"Raul le fiz Gilebert"—and patroness—"dame Custance," his wife—to whom reference is made in the epilogue, and it is this problem of identity that I propose to discuss here.

The close acquaintance with Lincolnshire topography shown on many occasions in the "Estoire" and the interest displayed in East Anglian traditions—Haveloc, St. Edmund, Hereward, &c.—have led to the general assumption that the author had lived in that part of the country, and with this as starting point previous students have endeavoured to identify Gaimar's patron. Apparently little has been done in

this direction since the publication of the edition in the Rolls' Series but, in view of the amount of material made available for students since that date, a brief account of the present position of the question, and of the few additional data I have been able to glean from the sources of my disposal, may possibly lead to the solution of a problem which is not entirely without importance.

Of the several Ralf fitz Gilberts who figure in the contemporary records and are connected with Lincolnshire, the one most generally identified with Gaimar's patron is that "Radulphus filius Gilleberti" who held land at Scampton (Lincs.) which he granted c. 1150 to Kirkstead Abbey. Beyond the identity of names there does not appear to be any particular ground for supposing him to be the "Raul le fiz Gilebert" of the epilogue nor does there appear to be any reason, except that he had a son named Ralf, for identifying him with his contemporary and namesake, the founder of Markby Priory. In the Introduction to the second volume of the Rolls' edition the editor says the latter must have had property in Wiltshire under Henry II., but the only evidence he gives in support of this assertion is a reference to the 'Pipe Roll of 7 Henry II.' where, under Hampshire, we read: *Et in perdona per brevem regis Radulphus filius Gilleberti iiii m et debet iiii m qui requirendi sunt in Wiltescire.* As we shall see there appear to be traces of this Ralf in later entries of the Pipe Roll.

If we turn to the account of the manor of Empshott (Hants) in the third volume of the Victoria History of that county we find a reference to a charter of "Radulphus filius Gilleberti" and of Constance his wife. Curiously enough, though the name figures in the text, it does not occur in the index to the History, which probably accounts for the reference having passed unnoticed. (It was only while casually turning over the leaves that I came across the notice myself.) The charter is to be found in the British Museum Add. MSS. 33280 at f. 202 and of it I have procured the following transcript.

"*Carta Radulphi Filij Gilebti de Capella de Imbeschete. Notum sit oibz tam p'sentibz qam Futuris qd Ego Radulph' filius Gileb' & Constancia ux' mea & Rad' filius & heres nost' p' redempcone animar: nrar: & ancessor: nror: dams & concedims & p'senti Carta confirmams Deo & ecclie be Mar' de Suthewic' ad incrementu notatim reddi' coigne Fru nror: Canonico: dee ibm servienciu Capellam nram de Imbisita in ppetua elemosina cu decimis & oblaconibz & oibz pt'en' suis cu una v'gata tre cuis'dimidia ple*

*libam & quietam ab oibz servicijs esse annuims alia v<sup>o</sup> ps solummodo dni nri Reg' solvet & duor: homin servicia in autupno ad singlas p'ces nras. Hijs Test' Philipp' gen'o nro cu Isabel ux'e sua & Peto & Rad' filior: eiusd' Philipp' & alijs. Rogavims p' caritate dei & impetravims ab p'fatibz fribz nris ut audito obitu nro & Philippi gen'i nri & ux'is eis Isabel & hedes nri faciant serviciu p' aiabz nris sicut p' aiabz specialitu frm & sororum."*

The priory, originally founded at Portchester by Henry I, was removed to Southwick between 1145-53, after which date the above grant must have been made; since, however, the grant was confirmed between 1170 and 1180 by Pope Alexander III, together with that of the *ecclesiam de Portseia* (granted by Baldwin de Portseia c. 1170), of the *ecclesiam de Nuthlia*, and of a house in Winchester, the above charter must be earlier. If, as I think probable, the entry, under Hampshire, of the 'Pipe Roll of 13 Henry II.' is to be read: [*I*]m-besseta Rad redd comp de dim m; then Ralf fitz Gilbert still had property there in 1167 and the date of his grant to Southwick is very probably to be ascribed to c. 1170.

It is now time to consider the remaining references to Ralf fitz Gilbert in Hampshire. In this same 'Pipe Roll of 13 Henry II.' there is also the following entry under Hampshire: *Eslega Rad redd comp de dim m*, and we learn from the 'Placit. Abbrev.' of 10 John (p. 69) that this was "Radulphus filius Gileberti," and that he held of William de Venuz, who was lord of the manor of Empshott, among other places, in the second half of the twelfth century. Moreover "Hugo filius Radulphi" (of Eastleigh) bought land from John de Venuz, c. 1220 according to V. C. H., Hants (vol. iii, sub Eastleigh) where a reference, which I have been unable to control, is given to "Pedes Finium 3 and 4 Henry III.;" since William de Venuz was contemporary with Ralf fitz Gilbert and since John de Venuz was his grandson, it is probable that "Hugo filius Radulphi" stood in the same relationship to Ralf fitz Gilbert. At any rate it seems fairly certain that Ralf of Empshott and Ralf of Eastleigh are one and the same person and it is, it seems to me, probable that this Hampshire Fitz Gilbert is identical with the founder of Markby Priory who, as we learn from 'Placit. Abbrev.' 7 John (p. 46) and 9-10 John (p. 58), had a son Ralf and a grandson Hugh, who, to judge by an entry in the Rotuli Hugonis de Welles ('Lincoln Record Society,' vol. iii, p. 202), was still interested in Markby Priory, c. 1230.

This Ralf fitz Gilbert appears to have been a brother of Robert fitz Gilbert of Legbourne (Lincs.)—though the evidence does not seem altogether satisfactory—whose family (for an account of which cf. *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries*, vols. vi. and xii.) held extensively of the Earls of Chester. It is noteworthy in this connection that Gaimar has special references to this family and to one at least of its traditions. Further he was undoubtedly familiar with the country stretching between Reading and Southampton, e.g., he chooses Portsmouth as the scene of a fictitious battle recorded by him, and preserves an account of an English retreat before the Danes up the Loddon valley by Twyford and Whistley. There is then no difficulty in the way of identifying the "Raul le fiz Gilebert" and "dame Custance" of the epilogue with the Ralf fitz Gilbert and Constance of Empshott, but is the genealogical evidence sufficient, at present, to warrant the further assumption that this Hampshire Fitz Gilbert is the same as the founder of Markby Priory—an identity which would do much, if substantiated, to determine the authenticity of the epilogue? It is on this account that I hesitate to press the evidence too far, though more competent students than myself may be able to strengthen the claim of identity from the genealogical side.

ALEXANDER BELL.

46 All Saints Road, Peterborough.

ERRORS IN CARLYLE'S 'FRENCH REVOLUTION.'—A writer in last year's August number of *L'Intermédiaire*, under the heading 'Erreurs dans Carlyle,' has indicated two oversights in this book. As neither of them draws a comment in the annotated edition of Prof. J. H. Rose or that of Mr. C. R. L. Fletcher, readers of the 'French Revolution' may care to note the corrections, even if, remembering Mr. Oscar Browning's essay on 'The Flight to Varennes,' they are proof against any surprise at the inaccuracy of Carlyle's picturesque details.

1. In vol. i., Bk. III., chap. 6, "fascinating indispensable Madame de Buffon," mistress of the Duke of Orleans, is described as the "light wife of a great Naturalist much too old for her." Yet in his description of Egalité on his way to the guillotine (vol iii., Bk. V., chap. 2), when, as the procession stops at the quondam Palais Royal, "Dame de Buffon, it is said, looked out on him, in Jezebel headtire," Carlyle gives a reference

to Montgaillard, *i.e.*, the Abbé Montgaillard's 'Histoire de France.' This being looked up is found to describe how "la femme Buffon, maîtresse en titre du prince, épouse du fils de l'illustre Buffon... contemple froidement la victime allant à l'échafaud."

2. In vol ii., Bk. I., chap. 2, the French word for the Charter-Chests is given as *Chartiers*, instead of *Chartriers*. This may be a mere misprint, but we surely owe it to the estimable wife of "le Plîne français" that she should no longer be pilloried at the window as a Jezebel, but yield this place of dishonour to her daughter-in-law.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

**THE PANCAKE BELL.**—Pancake day, as every one knows, is the Tuesday before Ash Wednesday. From the following notes it will be seen the custom was well observed on the borders of Warwickshire adjoining the Cotswolds.

At Ilmington the church bells were rung on Shrove Tuesday and the ringers then went round to the farmers, &c., collecting pancakes, in a large basket lined with flannel, one man being left in the tower to pull the "ting tang." The visit was accompanied by singing the couplet

Link it Lank it,  
Give us panket.

The older custom, followed as late as 1800, was that the parish clerk did the like, and claimed as his right a pancake from all the more substantial houses. All the men and boys on the farm received a pancake on that day, and although, as a rule, the making was restricted to Shrove Tuesday, the shepherd was entitled to a pancake when the first lamb came, even if it chanced to be midnight.

J. HARVEY BLOOM.

**THE KNOWLE HOTEL, SIDMOUTH,** was opened as such in August, 1882. It had originally been built by Sir Thomas Stapleton, sixteenth Lord Le Despencer, in 1810, as Knowle Cottage, and I am told that when the Duke and Duchess of Kent arrived at Woolbrook Cottage, Sidmouth, on Christmas Eve, 1819, with the baby Princess Victoria, it had already become something of a show-place. Later on, at any rate, the aviaries and the small collection of animals and the sub-tropical plants were well known. On Nov. 20, 1823, John Wallis, of the Royal Marine Library, Sidmouth, published a series of coloured prints of Knowle Cottage, which was then in the possession of T. L. Fish, Esq. These were drawn by J. Fidler,

and engraved by J. Sutherland. Other prints were published by I. Hervey of Fore Street, Sidmouth, and drawn by C. F. Williams. The aviaries, &c., have disappeared, but this seems to be an interesting hostelry, of which too little has been recorded.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

**NOTE TO WORDSWORTH'S 'PRELUDE,'** Bk. v. 26.—Turning over the pages of vol. iii. of Knight's edition of Wordsworth I came across an admission on the editor's part that he could not trace the quotation in the line:—

Might almost "weep to have" what he may lose—

at the reference given above.

It is, of course, a reminiscence of the conclusion of one of Shakespeare's best known sonnets ('When I have seen by Time's fell hand defaced' lxiv.) which runs:—

This thought is as a death, which cannot choose  
But weep to have that which it fears to lose.

E. R.

**JOSEPH HATTON** (See 12 S. vi. 274, 300).—The enclosed may interest those who read the query and replies on "Guy Roslin" at the above references.

IN AN ESSEX WORKHOUSE.

"Those who knew that charming man, Joseph Hatton, will be sorry to read this sad note in *The Athenæum*. 'In an Essex workhouse has just died Joshua Hatton, brother of the late editor of *The People*, and himself not only a journalist of great experience and mark, but also a poet who had the kindly opinion of Tennyson. It was Hatton to whose misfortunes attention was drawn in this column some months since. Hatton was seventy years old, and at the time of his death was still hoping that the materials for his fifth volume of verse would see the light. There may be work of value among them: we trust at least they may be carefully examined by competent hands.'"

DE V. PAYEN-PAYNE.

49 Nevern Square, S.W.

**THE SITE OF THE BOSTON TEA PARTY.**—Readers of Mr. Lucas's letters to *The Times*, last autumn, 'From an American Note Book,' will recall the statements that he could find no one to direct him to the place where, in December 1773, three cargoes of tea on British ships were thrown overboard by citizens of Boston, as a protest against taxation:—

"I found the harbour [he writes]: I traversed wharf after wharf; but there was no visible record of the most momentous act of jettison since Jonah."

Such a record, however, *does* exist, and has existed since December 1893 when a bronze tablet was placed by the Massachusetts Society, Sons of the Revolution, on a building at the corner of Atlantic Avenue and Pearl Street—the actual site of ‘Griffins Wharf,’ long since reclaimed from the harbour and now effectually cut off by the elevated railway and opposite line of high warehouses.

The tablet shows a sailing ship of the period and below it, within an appropriate border of tea leaves, runs the following inscription:—

Here formerly stood

GRIFFINS WHARF,

at which lay moored on Dec. 16, 1773, three British ships with cargoes of tea.

To defeat King George's trivial but tyrannical tax of three pence a pound about ninety citizens of Boston, partly disguised as Indians, boarded the ships, threw the cargoes, three hundred and forty-two chests in all, into the sea, and made the world ring with the patriotic exploit of the

BOSTON TEA PARTY.

No longer was mingled such a draught,

In palace, hall, or arbor,

As freemen brewed and tyrants quaffed

That night in Boston harbor.

HUGH HARTING.

46 Grey Coat Gardens, S.W.

THE SCHOOL OF SAMUEL BUTLER.—Though Aubrey says that Samuel Butler, author of ‘Eudibras,’ went to school at Worcester, and tradition has it that he was educated at the King’s School in that city under Henry Bright, one of the most celebrated schoolmasters of that age, many later writers have disagreed as to the identity of Butler’s school, either assigning him to the Worcester Royal Grammar School (known previously as the Free School, or Queen Elizabeth’s Grammar School), or questioning whether he was educated at Worcester at all. Carlisle in his ‘Endowed Schools’ places Butler “at Queen Elizabeth’s Grammar School, Worcester,” and is followed by the writer in the ‘D.N.B.’ Chambers in his ‘Biographical Illustrations of Worcestershire,’ writing of Lord Somers, says:—

“I am not acquainted that any register is in existence to give to any school in this city the honour of educating Butler or Somers.”

However, as far as Butler is concerned, such a register does exist, which, though it does not actually contain Butler’s name, confirms the tradition that he was educated at the King’s School, Worcester.

In his ‘Brief Life’ of Butler Aubrey states, “He went to schoole at Worcester—from Mr. Hill,” and adds in a note:—

“He was born in Worcestershire hard by Barbon-bridge half a mile from Worcester, in the parish of St. John, Mr. Hill thinks, who went to schoole with him.”

This Mr. Hill, as is seen from other references to him in the ‘Brief Lives,’ was the Rev. Richard Hill, incumbent of Stretton in Herefordshire. He matriculated at Oxford from Balliol College in July 1634 as “son of James, of Upton-on-Severn, co. Worc., pleb., aged 17.” In the register of boys elected to King’s scholarship, at the King’s School, Worcester (‘Worc. Cath. Mun.’ A. xxi, printed in Mr. A. F. Leach’s ‘Early Education in Worcestershire’) there occurs the name of Richard Hill under the date November 1626. Thus the identification of this Richard Hill with Aubrey’s Mr. Hill who went to school with Butler appears certain.

Butler, who was baptized in February 1612–13, would be Hill’s senior by about four years, and probably left the school soon after Hill entered it. Butler’s name is not found in this register because he was never elected to a King’s scholarship. This fact gives point to Aubrey’s statement that “his father was a man but of slender fortune, and to breed him at schoole was as much education as he was able to reach to. . . . He never was at the university for the reason alledged.”

C. V. HANCOCK.

## Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

VANESSA.—DR. ELLINGTON BALL’S note on Swift’s verse (p. 1) brings to mind a point which has often puzzled me. How did the German naturalist Johann Christian Faber or Fabricius (1745–1808), pupil of and collaborateur with the Swedish naturalist Carle von Linné, better known as Linnæus (1707–1778), come to designate a genus of butterflies as Vanessa, Linnæus adding the specific names? The British representatives of this species are the most brilliant of our native butterflies, viz., the Red Admiral, the Peacock, the Camberwell Beauty, the Large and Small Tortoiseshells and the Painted Lady. How did Fabricius

get hold of the name Vanessa, which was coined as a cryptonym for Esther Vanhomrigh to match his own anagram of Cadenus for Decanus?

Swift's poem 'Cadenus and Vanessa' was written in 1713, but not published till 1727. Swift died in 1745, the year of Fabricius's birth, and it was not until 1767 that Fabricius paid his first visit to England. Unlike Linnæus, he was a fluent linguist, and was much in the company of Sir Joseph Banks and other entomologists. It would be interesting to know by what happy accident he hit upon the name Vanessa for the beautiful insects that now bear it.

HERBERT MAXWELL.

Monreith.

THOMAS CHATTERTON. — According to Gregory ('Life of Chatterton, 1803,' p. 70), who apparently quotes the Coroner, Chatterton "swallowed arsenic in water, on Aug. 24, 1770, and died in consequence thereof *the next day.*" The italics are mine. The Coroner had been interviewed by Sir Herbert Croft, it will be remembered, and Gregory's version of the inquest was the accepted one, and has been copied by Chatterton's later biographers. The phrase, "*the next day,*" deserves attention. If Chatterton died on the 25th, why is it said that he took poison on the 24th? He returned to his room on the 24th, and his room was broken into "*early in the morning*" of the 25th (probably by Mrs. Angel's husband before leaving for his work). What justification was there for this forcible entry after so short a seclusion? Did Mrs. Angel suspect he had "*flitted*" in the night to avoid paying his rent? Again, how did she know that he had been without food for some days? Who had Chatterton's few belongings in the Brooke Street lodging?

If I have overlooked any books on Chatterton which discuss these points, I should be grateful to any of your correspondents who would give me their titles.

It may be interesting to students of Chatterton if I add that I have been examining the theory of his burial at Bristol, and while I agree with Masson's reason for disbelieving it, I would submit that the theory is also untenable from the fact that a study of the time-tables of the coaches of that period between Bristol and London shews that there would not have been *time* for an exchange of letters between Chatterton's friends in London and Bristol before the date of the recorded burial in Shoe

Lane workhouse graveyard, *i.e.*, the 28th. Assuming that the burial took place as recorded, there remains the possibility of an application for disinterment of the body. Of that nothing is known. Yet Mrs. Ballance would surely have heard of it, and have spoken of it to Sir Herbert Croft. Failing an authorized disinterment, there is the remoter possibility of "body-snatching." That might have been managed by bribery, but it points to an expenditure of money and trouble in a dangerous transaction on the part of distant relations of Mrs. Chatterton that is unthinkable.

Might I say that on a recent visit to Brooke Street, I noted that No. 39 bears no inscription to the effect that it occupies the site of the house in which Chatterton died. I suggest that the authorities who have done such good work in placing memorial tablets on London houses, might fittingly pay this simple tribute to Chatterton's memory.

G. W. WRIGHT.  
Brixton.

SUTHERLAND OF ACKERGILL.—Alexander Sutherland, a farmer of Ackergill, near Wick, married (name of wife sought) and had issue:—Henrietta, baptized, Feb. 21, 1730; Margaret, baptized, May 13, 1733; Alexander, baptized Feb. 15, 1736.

The second daughter, Margaret, married July 29, 1764 in New Kirk Parish, Edinburgh, John Baillie (Merchant in Edinburgh), son of Thomas Baillie (millwright, on the water of Leith), by his wife Helen Gordon.

I am anxious to trace the ancestry of Alexander Sutherland, and it has occurred to me that, in view of the fact that Ackergill is the property of Major Sir George Duff-Sutherland-Dunbar, Bart., the representative of the family of Duffus whose ancestor was Nicholas, 2nd son of Kenneth, 4th Earl of Sutherland, Alexander Sutherland may have been connected with that family.

The ancestry of Thomas Baillie is also desired. Was he connected with the Jerviswoode or Mellerstain Baillies?

JAMES SETON-ANDERSON.

\* 39 Carlisle Road, Hove, Sussex.

JACK'S COFFEE HOUSE.—I have a thin copper token about  $\frac{7}{8}$  in. in diameter which reads on one side, "JACK'S COFFEE HOUSE, 6d." on the other side, "RODNEY, 12th April, 1782." I shall be glad to know when, and where, it was issued.

WILLIAM GILBERT, F.R.N.S.

'WASH' ('WASSH'), BLACKSMITH'S TOOL.—Dr. Bradley has been supplied with a reference to a membrane of the King's Remembrancer's Memoranda Roll of 1363, for this word. Careful examination of that membrane does not show the word. It may be that the reference was miscopied.

I shall be glad if one of your correspondents can supply *any* early reference to the word—with a quotation. There are, no doubt, several printed inventories that record the tools of a smith's forge; but I do not know where to find these.

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Is it possible to trace the parentage of this lady?

P. D. M.



get hold of the name Vanessa, which was coined as a cryptonym for Esther Vanhomrigh to match his own anagram of Cadenus for Decanus?

Swift's poem 'Cadenus and Vanessa' was written in 1713, but not published till 1727. Swift died in 1745, the year of Fabricius's birth, and it was not until 1767 that Fabricius paid his first visit to England. Unlike Linnæus, he was a fluent linguist, and was much in the company of Sir Joseph Banks and other entomologists. It would be interesting to know by what happy accident he hit upon the name Vanessa for the beautiful insects that now bear it.

HERBERT MAXWELL.

Monreith.

THOMAS CHATTERTON. — According to Gregory ('Life of Chatterton, 1803,' p. 70), who apparently quotes the Coroner, Chatterton "swallowed arsenic in water, on Aug. 24, 1770, and died in consequence thereof *the next day.*" The italics are mine. The Coroner had been interviewed by Sir Herbert Croft, it will be remembered, and Gregory's version of the inquest was the accepted one, and has been copied by Chatterton's later biographers. The phrase, "*the next day,*" deserves attention. If Chatterton died on the 25th, why is it said that he took poison on the 24th? He returned to his room on the 24th, and his room was broken into "*early in the morning*" of the 25th (probably by Mrs. Angel's husband before leaving for his work). What justification was there for this forcible entry after so short a seclusion? Did Mrs. Angel suspect he had "fitted" in the night to avoid paying his rent? Again, how did she know that he had been without food for some days? Who had Chatterton's few belongings in the Brooke Street lodging?

If I have overlooked any books on Chatterton which discuss these points, I should be grateful to any of your correspondents who would give me their titles.

It may be interesting to students of Chatterton if I add that I have been examining the theory of his burial at Bristol, and while I agree with Masson's reason for disbelieving it, I would submit that the theory is also untenable from the fact that a study of the time-tables of the coaches of that period between Bristol and London shews that there would not have been time for an exchange of letters between Chatterton's friends in London and Bristol before the date of the recorded burial in Shoe

Lane workhouse graveyard, i.e., the 28th. Assuming that the burial took place as recorded, there remains the possibility of an application for disinterment of the body. Of that nothing is known. Yet Mrs. Ballance would surely have heard of it, and have spoken of it to Sir Herbert Croft. Failing an authorized disinterment, there is the remoter possibility of "body-snatching." That might have been managed by bribery, but it points to an expenditure of money and trouble in a dangerous transaction on the part of distant relations of Mrs. Chatterton that is unthinkable.

Might I say that on a recent visit to Brooke Street, I noted that No. 39 bears no inscription to the effect that it occupies the site of the house in which Chatterton died. I suggest that the authorities who have done such good work in placing memorial tablets on London houses, might fittingly pay this simple tribute to Chatterton's memory.

Brixton.

G. W. WRIGHT.

SUTHERLAND OF ACKERGILL.—Alexander Sutherland, a farmer of Ackergill, near Wick, married (name of wife sought) and had issue:—Henrietta, baptized, Feb. 21, 1730; Margaret, baptized, May 13, 1733; Alexander, baptized Feb. 15, 1736.

The second daughter, Margaret, married July 29, 1764 in New Kirk Parish, Edinburgh, John Baillie (Merchant in Edinburgh), son of Thomas Baillie (millwright, on the water of Leith), by his wife Helen Gordon.

I am anxious to trace the ancestry of Alexander Sutherland, and it has occurred to me that, in view of the fact that Ackergill is the property of Major Sir George Duff-Sutherland-Dunbar, Bart., the representative of the family of Sutherland of Duff's whose ancestor was Nicholas, 2nd son of Kenneth, 4th Earl of Sutherland, Alexander Sutherland may have been connected with that family.

The ancestry of Thomas Baillie is also desired. Was he connected with the Jerviswoode or Mellerstain Baillies?

JAMES SETON-ANDERSON.

\* 39 Carlisle Road, Hove, Sussex.

JACK'S COFFEE HOUSE.—I have a thin copper token about  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. in diameter which reads on one side, "JACK'S COFFEE HOUSE, 6d." on the other side, "RODNEY, 12th April, 1782." I shall be glad to know when, and where, it was issued.

WILLIAM GILBERT, F.R.N.S.

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P. D. M.

**COWPER: PRONUNCIATION OF NAME.**—I have been told that the poet Cowper said somewhere or other that he pronounced his name so that the first syllable rhymed with "loop." Could any of your readers give me a reference or supply me with any evidence that may serve to determine the question?  
T. NICKLIS.

[This subject has been discussed in 'N. & Q.' See, for example, 10 S. xii. 265, 335, 372, 432, 516. At the first reference MR. THOMAS BAYNE gives the solution of Cowper's riddle on the Kiss (*Gent. Mag.*, vol. lxxvi.), which, not itself by Cowper, was taken to be his and to decide the pronunciation. It runs:—

A riddle by Cowper  
Made me swear like a trooper;  
But my anger, alas! was in vain;  
For, remembering the bliss  
Of beauty's soft kiss,  
I now long for such riddles again.

In 5 S. i. a similar correspondence will be found, and at p. 274 occurs the following:—

**COWPER: TROOPER** (5 S. i. 68, 135).—My wife saw some years ago a letter from the poet Cowper to the late Mrs. Charlotte Smith, the poetess, in which he stated the pronunciation of his name was "Cooper." That letter was in the possession of a lady in Leamington, who was niece to Mrs. Smith.  
JOSEPH FISHER.  
Waterford.]

**ST. ANDREW'S, SCOTLAND: PRE-REFORMATION SEAL.**—I shall feel obliged if any reader can tell me (1) whether the Seal of the Bishop of St. Andrew's for the Archdiocese of St. Andrews, Scotland, was lost at the Reformation; or (2) whether it is still in existence; or (3) whether it was used during the early years of the Reformation, and when?

HISTORICAL STUDENT.

**"THE ASHES."**—May I appeal to the omniscience of 'N. & Q.' to tell me the exact derivation of the expression "The Ashes," used to mean the supremacy of Australia (comes first this time) or England in the Test International Cricket Matches. I have asked several people who are all agreed that it means the championship—but why "The Ashes"?

ANXIOUS ENQUIRER.

[The Intelligence Department of *The Times* informs us that the origin of the catch-phrase about "bringing back the ashes" is to be found in *The Sporting Life* of 1882. In this year England was defeated at Kennington Oval by the Australians (and the paper referred to published an "In Memoriam," the exact wording of which cannot be remembered, to "English cricket, which died at the Oval on Aug. 29, 1882. The body will be cremated, and the ashes taken to Australia.")]

**THE HONOURABLE MR.**—In accordance with a suggestion made in the Montagu-Chelmsford Joint Report on Indian reforms, the use of the courtesy designation "The Honourable Mr." has been curtailed. Members of the Provincial Councils will no longer enjoy that distinction, for an official announcement states that

"The Governor-General is pleased to permit the title 'Honourable' to be borne during their term of office by the following officers in India: (1) Members of the Governor-General's Executive Council, (2) President of the Council of State, (3) President of the Legislative Assembly, (4) Chief Justice and Puisne Judges of the High Courts, (5) Members of Executive Councils and Ministers in Governors' Provinces, (6) Residents of the 1st Class, (7) Presidents of Legislative Councils in Governors' Provinces, (8) the Chief Judge and Judges of the Chief Court of Lower Burma and (9) Members of the Council of State."

Hence arises my query. When did the "Mr." append itself to the title? I think I am correct in saying that when the title was first used in India there was no question of "Mr." When he arrived at the requisite attitude John Jones became The Hon. John Jones: nowadays he would be called The Hon. Mr. Jones. Why? The official regulation quoted above says the title is "Honourable," and omits both "the" and "Mr." Ought we to speak of "Honourable Jones" or "Honourable John Jones"?

May I also be permitted to inquire when Provincial Governors in India first acquired the title "His Excellency"? There is an odd sequel, for the wife of a Governor is designated—by usage if not by official sanction from the Government of India—"Her Excellency." Yet I never heard of the wife of a Lieutenant-Governor, who is by right "His Honour," being called "Her Honour."!  
S. T. S.

**CARDINAL DE ROHAN CHABOT.**—I should be grateful if any reader could give me further information with regards to the life and career of Cardinal Francis Louis Augustus de Rohan Chabot, Archbishop of Besaçon who died in 1833, and as to whether there are any portraits extant of him.

M. B. McA.

**WAT TYLER.**—Mr. C. E. Clark at p. 189 of his 'Mistakes We Make' says that Wat Tyler was killed

"certainly not as an insurgent, but as one who had incurred the vengeance of the Mayor by setting fire to all the Southwark houses of ill-fame which Walworth held as a very profitable monopoly."

Can this statement be substantiated?

ALFRED S. E. ACKERMAN.

## OLD SONG WANTED.—

'Framley Parsonage' chap. xi. :—

"'Ludovic," said Lady Lupton, "won't you give us another song?"... "I have sung all that I knew, mother. There's Culpepper... He has got to give us his dream—how he 'dreamt that he dwelt in marble halls!'" "I sang that an hour ago," said the captain... "But you certainly have not told us how 'your little lovers came!'"

The dream about the "marble halls" is pretty well known; but from what song comes the allusion to the "little lovers"?

J. C.

ROGER MOMPESSEON.—Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' give me the name of the constituency represented in Parliament by Roger Mompesson, of Lincoln's Inn, about 1700?

E. A. J.

THE PACKERSHIP OF LONDON.—In June 1552 Sir John Thynne resigned his patent of the "Packership of London." What office would this represent? Perhaps a reader of 'N. & Q.' can say if it is still in existence?

R. B.

## Replies.

### REPRESENTATIVE COUNTY LIBRARIES, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE.

(12 S. viii. 8, 34, 54, 76.)

THE average Public Library and Public Librarian are not at all equipped to answer genealogical problems.

May I make a few suggestions as to what a library should acquire before beginning to qualify to fulfil such a function? It might then be found that to invest a locality with direct personal interests, *via* the study of genealogy, is the surest road to the attainment of whatever aims Public Libraries are generally supposed to possess.

1. Of course, copies of all the histories of the county in which the library is situate, of the County Visitation Pedigrees and of all local histories.

2. Copies of the Parish Registers from beginning to end, of all the Manorial Court Rolls and of all the Monumental Inscriptions in all the churches, churchyards and cemeteries in the parish or town that the library represents.

3. Every original document, parchment, deed, &c., upon which it can lay hands, properly calendared and indexed, so that the list of its contents can be seen at a glance.

4. Complete copies of all the local Directories, and before then, of the local Subsidy Rolls, Land Tax Assessments, Hearth Tax Assessments, Muster Rolls, Recusant Rolls and complete copies of the Census Returns of 1841 and 1851.

5. Then abstracts of all the wills of people connected with the place, of the pleadings and depositions in lawsuits, and of every loose deed or document which exists amongst the millions in the Public Record Office, the Probate and Diocesan Registries and in private hands. These to be arranged simply in order of date and type-written.

I think that, this working material at hand for ready reference, PUBLIC LIBRARIAN might begin to be in a position to answer genealogical enquiries. It might cost a few thousand pounds for any single parish to acquire such a collection, and take a few years to get together, and he himself would be all the better equipped with some years' experience of record searching outside his own library; but until both possess these qualifications he cannot expect inquirers to contribute for special searches much towards the library funds, for they will assuredly be disappointed at the result.

GEORGE SHERWOOD.

210 Strand, W.C.2.

There is a fine collection of Norfolk items at the Norwich Public Library (Mr. Stephens). And the Lowestoft Public Library (Miss K. Durrant) contains a good selection of books on the twin counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, together with the interesting MSS. of Mr. William Blyth-Gerish, of Southtown, Great Yarmouth, relating to Norfolk Archaeology and Folklore.

W. J. CHAMBERS.

Clancarty, Regent Road, Lowestoft.

County of Suffolk. The Ipswich Public Library contains a large collection of local books relating to Ipswich and the county generally. I believe the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology at Bury St. Edmunds possesses a collection of books and MSS. The Public Library at Lowestoft also owns a good collection of local books, while as to those in private hands, Mr. Milner-Gibson-Cullum, D.L., Hardwick House, Bury St. Edmunds has a fine collection, and the library of Mr. F. A. Crisp at the Grove Park Press is a considerable one and rich in MSS., but now being dispersed. The collection of Mr. H. B. W. Wayman at Bloomsbury is rich in rare broadsides, Commonwealth quartos and MSS.

J. HARVEY BLOOM, M.A.

No mention has yet been made of the collection of Lancashire books which will be found in the Chetham's Hospital Library, Manchester, and the Reference Library in that city. This county is so congested with towns of considerable size that most of them are content to specialize in the bibliography of their own district, and mention should be made of the collection of Liverpool literature in the Public Library there. Bolton has gathered together a big collection, and 'Bibliographia Boltoniensis,' compiled by your correspondent Mr. Sparke, and published by the Manchester University Press, 1913, is a bibliography with biographical details of local authors from 1550 to 1912, and books printed and published in the town from 1785. It is a quarto publication of 206 pages, and would serve as an excellent model for anyone who contemplates such a compilation. Most of the Lancashire towns give special attention to the collection of local literature.

Accrington.

J. W. SINGLETON.

ST. THOMAS'S DAY CUSTOM (12 S. viii, 50).—My maternal grandmother, who came to live here before 1828, and died in 1854, used to give sixpence a piece to poor widows who called for it on St. Thomas's day, or had it sent to them. A writer in Hone's 'Every Day Book' vol. ii, p. 1627, calls it Doleing Day, and describes doles of wheat, flannel, loaves, and money, at Loose, Linton, and Barming, all near Maidstone, in 1825.

Winterton, Lincs.

J. T. F.

In the mid-Victorian age, impecunious old women in Kesteven, used to go about begging, or, as they said, "mumping" on Dec. 21, which was popularly known as Mumping Day. I do not know why the festival was devoted to such an observance; nearness to Christmas may have suggested the choice, and the fact that St. Thomas is commemorated on the shortest day of three hundred and sixty-five, may have conduced to the patience of donors.

ST. SWITHIN.

The custom of "going a Thomasing," as it is called, still survives in parts of Lincolnshire. In the Isle of Axholme, at any rate, it is not confined to widows, and I never heard of any division of the spoils. The old women go round in groups; at private houses they will, I suppose, usually have money given them, but at the shops they receive small—very small—doles of goods—

a candle from a grocer or chandler, for instance. I have so frequently heard a "St. Thomas's candle" asked for that I was once led to suppose it a relic of the Catholic custom of presenting a candle at the Saint's shrine, but I could never find any confirmation of this. A local newspaper had a paragraph on St. Thomas in December last, telling the story of his legendary adventures in India and connecting this custom with them. If struck me as a rather cheap way of building "mansions in the skies" to give a few old people a candle apiece.

C. C. B.

Hone in his 'Every Day Book' gives some information which may be useful to your correspondent. A custom at the village of Loose, near Maidstone, in 1825 is described of the poor receiving quantities of wheat, and widows a new flannel petticoat each; in addition donations in money are solicited, and it is "no uncommon thing for a family to get in this way six or seven shillings." A similar custom was prevalent (c. 1825) in Linton where the richer inhabitants gave their alms in the way they thought best. The custom was known as "Doleing" and the day was called "Doleing-day." In some parts of the country the day is marked by a custom among poor persons of *going a gooding* that is to say (Chambers's 'Book of Days') calling at houses of richer neighbours and begging a supply either of money or provisions. It is also known as "Mumping (begging) day." In Warwickshire the custom is known as *going a corning*, and here particularly corn was solicited. 'N. & Q.' for 1857 contains some further information, and also Hazlitt in 'Dictionary of Faiths and Folklore,' 1905, vol. i. On St. Thomas's Day, at Chipping, Lancashire, "Dole-sermons," are preached, and doles of money given to the poor of the parish.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

This is an ancient custom in several counties. In Kent it is called "going a-gooding" and elsewhere "a-Thomassin," or "a mumping," when poor people beg for money or provisions for Christmas. Sometimes in return for the charity bestowed a sprig of holly or mistletoe was given. This custom and many others in most countries in Europe took place chiefly on St. Thomas's Eve (see Clement E. Miles's 'Christmas in Ritual and Tradition' and authorities there quoted).

H. HANNEN.

West Farleigh.

Dec. 21 was observed as "Begging-Day" in North Devon within my recollection. It was customary to solicit from the farmers a penny.

BRUCE MCWILLIAM.

38 Gains Road, Southsea.

DR. WELLS: PAPER ON 'THE DEW AND SINGLE VISION' (12 S. viii. 70).—The reference is probably to 'Essays on Vision, and on Dew,' by Dr. William Charles Wells, F.R.S. These were published in 1818 and reprinted in 1821. The 'Essay on Dew' was reprinted with annotations in 1866 (Longmans, Green, Reader & Dyer). It is an account of a long series of experiments on the formation of dew. Dr. Wells published many works on medical, philosophical and biographical subjects. A list of these is given in the 'Essays on Vision, and on Dew.'

A. WHITAKER.

Emmanuel College, Cambridge.

William Charles Wells (1757-1817), physician, published in 1792 an 'Essay upon Single Vision with two Eyes'; in *Philosophical Transactions*, 1811, a paper on 'Vision'; in 1814 'Essay on Dew' (amended by Aitken). Sir John Herschel in his 'Preliminary Discourse on the Study of Natural Philosophy,' part 2, chap. vi., pars. 163-9, pp. 159-164, gives a good account of it. J. S. Mill in his 'Logic,' vol. i., bk. iii. 'Of Induction,' chap. ix., sec. 3, reproduces most of Herschel's account interspersed with scientific elaboration based on his own methods or canons of induction.

W. DOUGLAS.

31 Sandwich Street, W.C.1.

THE GREEN MAN, ASHBOURNE (12 S. viii. 29, 77).—The Green Man as the sign of an inn originated from the green costume of gamekeepers. It sometimes happened that when the head gamekeeper gave up his legitimate occupation he would take unto himself an inn, and start a new business on his own account, and would adopt as a trade sign the name he was best known by, viz., "The Green Man." The inn at Leytonstone, on the borders of Epping Forest, was probably so called from one of the forest-keepers with their old-time green costume.

Originally, no doubt, the sign represented the green-clad morris-dancers of the shows and pageants of mediæval times. The Green Man at Leyton is mentioned in the 'Trials of Swan and Jeffries' in 1752, while the Green Man at Leytonstone is mentioned by Daniel Defoe in his 'Tour through Great Britain,' first published in 1724, and both are marked

on Roque's 'Map of Ten Miles round London,' published in 1741.

Mrs. F. B. Palliser in her 'Historic Devices, Badges, &c.,' p. 386, says:—

"Queen Anne bore, as one of the supporters of her arms, one of the savage men, wreathed with ivy and bearing clubs, of Denmark, since designated and adopted for an inn-sign at the Green Man."

For further information see 'The Trade-Signs of Essex,' by Miller Christy, p. 137, *The Essex Review*, vol. xi. p. 142 and vol. xiv. p. 143.

CHAS. HALL CROUCH.

South Woodford.

ANENT MR. M. L. R. BRESLAR'S note, *The Ashbourne News* tells us in a recent issue how—

"The Ashbourne Shrovetide Football Committee are making arrangements for this year's celebration to take place on Feb. 8 and 9, and they hope to be able to announce the names of the gentlemen who will have the honour of starting the game on each day."

I may mention that the practice of playing football in the streets is not confined to this old Derbyshire town. It certainly still obtains, or at any rate did do so, in the High Street of Dorking, Surrey, and I think in other places.

CECIL CLARKE.

Junior Athenæum Club.

This sign probably represents a forester or park-keeper. There is a wayside inn with this sign near the Broyle, an ancient chase or park at Ringmer, some three miles from Lewes. According to Lower the Sussex antiquary—

"This house was formerly kept by the ranger or keeper of that enclosure, and at one time had a sign which represented a stalwart man in his foresters suit of green."

JOHN PATCHING.

Lewes.

This paragraph was in a local newspaper of March, 1917:—

"The historic property known as the Green Man Hotel, Ashbourne, has been sold by auction. The hostelry is more familiar to the older than the present generation of Burtonians by reason of the fact that prior to the advent of the North-Western line from Ashbourne and beyond visitors to Dovedale made the hotel the jumping-off ground for the famous resort, engaging conveyances for the journey by road, unless they preferred to walk the five miles. Old documents show that the site was originally that of the old Ashbourne Theatre or "playhouse." In time past this was leased by Mr. Stanton, who during the Ashbourne theatrical season lived at the Green Hall, and his stock company comprised many of the leading actors and actresses of the day. Most of the well-known exponents played at the Ashbourne Theatre, and amongst the actresses were



Madame Vestris, and Harriet Mellon, who married Mr. Child the banker, and afterwards the Duke of St. Albans. In her memoirs she makes frequent references to this and particularly to the Green Man Hotel, and narrates how she always looked forward to a favourite dish of hers which was served there."—*Burton Chronicle*.

Firth's 'Highways and Byways in Derbyshire' (1908), says:—

"The Green Man still survives . . . though, as the sign declares, which projects a long arm towards the opposite houses. It has taken to itself the additional name of the 'Black's Head' . . . the original 'Black's Head' was an old posting house a little higher up the street, and its business was taken over by the 'Green Man.'"

Hobson's 'History and Topography of Ashbourn,' 1839, at p. 96, sets out a letter of invitation, Sept. 9, 1741, from Jo. Allsop, Recorder, for the annual feast at the Black's Head, to dine with the mayor, Sir Nathaniel Curzon, and assist in choosing his successor. Ashbourne was never a corporate town; but the holding of the gathering at the inn named suggests its one-time importance.

W. B. H.

CHATTERTON'S APPRENTICESHIP TO LAMBERT (12 S. viii. 31).—'Homes and Haunts of the British Poets,' by William Howitt (1847), has concerning the above period:—

"Here Chatterton's life was the life of insult and degradation . . . Twelve hours he was chained to the office, *i.e.*, from 8 in the morning to 8 at night, dinner hour only excepted; and in the house he was confined to the Kitchen, slept with the foot-boy, and was subjected to indignities of a like nature, at which his pride rebelled, and by which his temper was embittered."

This corroborates the account in the 'D.N.B.'

W. B. H.

PORTRAIT OF LORD MONTEAGLE (12 S. vii. 509).—This portrait is No. 431 in the Catalogue of the first special exhibition of National Portraits to James II., on loan to the South Kensington Museum, April, 1866: painter, Van Somer; lent by Mr. John Webb. Mr. Webb lent three other portraits, the subjects being of somewhat earlier dates. No address appears, nor does the owner's name occur as having lent to the later exhibitions in May, 1867, and April, 1868.

W. B. H.

LORETTO (12 S. viii. 48).—There is a Loretto in Styria, Austria, but it is better known as *Maria Zell*. It lies in the valley of the Salza amid the N. Styrian Alps. Its entire claim to notice lies in the fact that it is the most venerated and most frequented *sanctuary* in Austria, being visited annually

by some 200,000 pilgrims. The object of veneration is a miracle-working image of the Virgin, carved in limewood and about 18 in. high. This was presented in 1157 and is now enshrined in a chapel or *loretto* lavishly adorned with silver and many costly marbles. The large church of which this shrine or *loretto* forms part, was built in 1644, and the shrine-chapel was incorporated in it. See M. M. Rabenlehrer 'Maria Zell, Oesterreich's Loreto (Austria's Loreto),' Vienna, 1900. The name "loretto" or "lorets" is bestowed on several places, that in Italy being "The Holy House" ("Santa Casa") said to be the actual *house of the Virgin* transported thither by supernatural means. All the other *lorettos* are places where statues (more or less celebrated and visited) of the Virgin are preserved. Maria Zell is the *place* name and *loretto* is the title of the *shrine or chapel itself*.

F. J. ELLIS.

COUNTESS MACNAMARA (12 S. viii. 49).—She was a Scotch lady and generally understood to have been the mistress of Charles X. (of France). Her title of Countess was a "creation" of the King of Naples. She followed Charles X. in his exile after the revolution of 1830, and lived with him at Holyrood. During the early part of the reign of the Orleanist King Louis Philippe it was frequently asserted in the Parisian newspapers that she was secretly married (*morganatiquement*) to the last Legitimist King of France. There are some of her autograph letters (in English and French) in existence written on behalf of Charles X.

ANDREW DE TERNANT.

36 Somerleyton Road, Brixton, S.W.

"OVER AGAINST CATHERINE STREET IN THE STRAND" (12 S. vii. 321, 378).—Since contributing the note at the first reference I have remarked the following advertisement in *The London Journal* of Feb. 2, 1722/3:—

"The Cambrick Chamber is removed from St. Martin's the Grand to Mr. Tho. Atkins up one pair of stairs at the sign of the Buchanan Head, a book-seller's shop, the corner of Milford Lane over against St. Clement's Church in the Strand where there is to be sold the finest cambrick....."

The 'D.N.B.' states that Andrew Millar came to London about 1729. It would seem therefore that Millar not only took the sign with him when he removed to premises west of Somerset House but had acquired it from a predecessor in business.

J. P. DE C.



ST. LEONARD'S PRIORY (12 S. vi. 90, 160, 178; viii. 34).—In reply to Mr. O. G. S. CRAWFORD'S query at the last reference the remains of this building are not those of a priory, but of a barn (*spicarium*) which the Cistercians of Beaulieu erected to store their harvest on this part of their estate. Quite close to the ruins of this great barn are the ruins of St. Leonard's Chapel, which was built for the use of the lay brothers or *conversi*, who worked this part of the monastic property. The ruins of this chapel have doubtless given rise to the idea that it was a priory. The Cistercians were great agriculturists and employed lay brothers to till their estates. Eventually the lay brothers were done away with and hired labourers took their place. These monastic estates were known as "granges," hence this property is correctly described as St. Leonard's Grange.

J. HAUTENVILLE COPE,  
Editor, *Proceedings*, Hampshire Field Club.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS UPON TOMBS (12 S. vii. 450, 495).—George Canning would appear also to have missed the true meaning of the verb "to blazon." The last two lines of the 'Fragment of an Oration,' on p. 149 of 'Lyra Elegantiarum,' read thus:—

My name shall shine bright as my ancestors' shines,  
Mine recorded in journals, his blazoned on signs!

J. R. H.

HAMILTONS AT HOLYROOD (12 S. vii. 110, 172).—In *The Edinburgh Advertiser*, dated Feb. 20, 1789, appears the following notice under deaths:—

"At Stockholm, Count Gustavus David Hamilton, Field Marshal of Sweden, aged 90. He entered the Army in 1716, and has been in several chief battles, under different powers, since that time."

Was the Countess Margaret Hamilton (the subject of the above references) the daughter of the Field Marshal? And who were his parents? Burke does not enlighten me. JAS. SETON-ANDERSON.  
39 Carlisle Road, Hove, Sussex.

FRANKINCENSE (12 S. viii. 29, 72).—The following facts on the use of incense in Ely Cathedral are to be found on p. 87, 'Cathedrals of England and Wales,' by Bumpus.

Incense was burnt at the High Altar on the great festivals up to the end of the eighteenth century. Dean Warburton discontinued the use of the cope at Durham about 1780, because it discomposed his wig. Minor Canon Metcalfe and Prebendary

Green at Ely persuaded the Dean and Chapter to discontinue the use of incense, the former because he was troubled with asthmatic tendencies and the latter, a "finical man," because it spoiled the odour of his snuff, to which titillating compound he had, in common with many of his clerical brethren of that day, an excessive partiality.

Again, the following extracted from Aubrey's 'Natural History and Antiquities of Surrey,' 1718 (vol. ii. pp. 179–180) is of interest. Aubrey is writing on the monuments in Carshalton Church and says:—

"On the S. wall on a black marble enchas'd in white are arms an urn or, and in capitals is this inscription:—

M. S.

Under the middle stone, that guards the Ashes of a certain Fryer, sometime Vicar of this Place, is raked up the Dust of William Quelche, B.D., who ministered in the same since the Reformation. His Lott was, through God's mercy to burn Incense here about 30 Years, and ended his course, April the 10. An. Dni. 1654, being aged 64 Years.

1. Reg. 13. 31.

Quos bifrons templo divisit cultus in uno

Pacificus tumulus jam facit esse pares.

Felix illa dies, qua tellus semina solvit,

Quae placidae fidei regia condit humo.

Hic sumus ambo pares, donec cineremque fidemque

Discutiat reddens Christus utrique suum.

Those whom a twofac'd service here made twaine;

At length, a friendly Grave makes one againe.

Happy that day that hides our Sinfull Jarrs,

That shuts up all our shame in Earthen Barrs.

Here let us sleepe as one, till Christe the Juste

Shall sever, both our service, Faith and Duste.

Perhaps some of your correspondents could say whether this tomb and inscription still exist in Carshalton Church.

CHR. WATSON.

294 Worples Road, Wimbledon.

AMONG THE SHAKESPEARE ARCHIVES (12 S. viii. 66).—It may be of interest to mention that I have an inventory dated 1556 of the goods and chattels of Hugh Raynolds, deceased, late of Stratford-on-Avon, appraised by Awdryan Quayney, William MyNSE (?), Francis Barse (? Barfe), John Burbage, and Richard Symonds.

The inventory, which is of interest as enumerating the furniture and belongings of a prosperous citizen of the period and the values set upon them, I propose to publish in the Antiquarian column of *The Evesham Journal*: and afterwards to present it to the Trustees of the Shakespeare house at Stratford-on-Avon.

CHARLES S. TOMES.

Welbeck House, Wigmore Street, W.

LONDON COACHING AND CARRIERS' INNS IN 1732 (12 S. viii. 61).—With reference to the carriers from Blossoms Inn, Lawrence Lane, referred to at *ante*, p. 62, I see that MR. DE CASTRO translates "Stoppport" as "Southport." I hardly think that this can be correct, seeing that the site of Southport, in those days, was merely a sweep of barren sandhills.

Having regard to the fact that the carriers on the same day accepted goods for Manchester and Sandbach, it seems to me that, from the geographical point of view, "Stoppport" is obviously *Stockport*.

T. A. KENYON.

31 Derby Road, Southport.

LADY ANNE GRAHAM (12 S. viii. 70).—It may interest MR. JOHN D. LE COUTEUR to know that, among my family archives, there is a letter written to a great-grandfather of mine by John Dolbel, of Jersey, under date July 20, 1813. This document, which was printed for the first time in *The Connoisseur* (January, 1915), describes in some detail the experiences of the writer's son, Cornet Dolbel, in the affair at Morales (Peninsula War), June 2, 1813.

In addition to other amplifying facts, I am indebted to Col. Harold Malet, the learned historian of the 18th Hussars, for a note that young Dolbel broke his neck by falling from his horse in March, 1814.

It transpires, from the letter in question, that my great-grandfather saved Cornet Dolbel's life on some occasion, although no other mention of such an action has been transmitted to me.

F. GORDON ROE.

Arts Club, 40 Doyer Street, W.1.

NEW STYLE (12 S. viii. 68).—It is curious that Sir Harris Nicolas, in his 'Chronology of History,' 1838, should have twice tripped up over the date when the change in the calendar became effective in England. On page 41 he gives it as "1753," and on p. 48 as "1752." Both dates are shown to be wrong by the abstract of the Act of Parliament, 24 George II. c. 23, which he prints, and which expressly provided that it should come into operation on the day following Dec. 31, 1751. This was, of course, Jan. 1 of the same year (1751) by the Old Style, which became Jan. 1, 1752, New Style. There was some correspondence on this point in *The Times Literary Supplement* last year (1919, pp. 110, 126, 152, and 184), from which it appears that the bill passed the House of Commons

on "Mar. 27, 1751" (or rather Mar. 27, 1750, O.S.), and received the royal assent on May 22, 1751. It was therefore the Act of 1751. Haydn's 'Dictionary of Dates' correctly gives the date of the change as "1751." Apparently the New Style was in more or less popular use before the date of that Act of Parliament, and was gradually superseding the old legal year which commenced on Mar. 25. It is easy to see, therefore, that in default of evidence as to which style is made use of, errors may easily arise. It would be interesting to know how far this was the case. On Mar. 25 as New Year day, see 10 S. vi. 268.

FREDK. A. EDWARDS.

VOUCHER=RAILWAY TICKET (12 S. vii. 510; viii. 36, 74).—Regulations of the Grand Junction Railroad Company:—

"Booking.—There will be no booking places except at the Company's Offices at the respective stations. Each Booking Ticket for the first-class trains is numbered to correspond with the seat taken. The places by the mixed trains are not numbered." (Freeling's Grand Junction Railway 'Companion' to 'Liverpool, Manchester and Birmingham Guide,' 1838.)

A. H. W. FYNMORE.

Arundel.

GREY IN SENSE OF BROWN (12 S. viii. 68).—The modern French term for brown bread, *pain bis*, refers to quality more than colour, thus, white (best or first) = 1; darker (or seconds) = 1 *bis*, and the *Ater panis* of 1437-38 called *panes grisei* had doubtless the same meaning.

As regards the German *grau*, which is said often to mean "brown," would J. T. F. kindly give us one or two examples.

HENRY W. BUSH.

Helenslea, Beckenham, Kent.

CHRISTMAS PUDDING AND MINCE PIE (12 S. viii. 70).—The mince pie appears to be of greater antiquity than the plum-pudding. Mince pies are, I believe, mentioned by Selden who says the crust was intended to represent the manger in which the Holy Child was laid. They were made with mutton or ox-tongue and the same ingredients as are now used. Herrick mentions the Christmas pie.

Plum-pudding is the descendant of plum-pottage or plum-broth made by boiling beef or mutton with broth thickened with brown bread; when half boiled, raisins, currants, prunes, cloves, mace and ginger were added. Plum-broth is mentioned in 'Poor Robin's

*Almanac* for 1750 among items of Christmas fare. There is a recipe in Mrs. Frazer's *'Cookery Book,'* 1791. Plum-pudding is mentioned in *The Tatler*.

It may be of interest to note that both plum-broth and mince pies were distasteful to Quakers and Puritans. C. G. N.

STONEHENGE (12 S. viii. 71).—This belief as to the origin of Stonehenge is expressed in Geoffrey of Monmouth's *'History of the Britons'* (*temp.* Stephen).

Inigo Jones was commissioned by James I. to examine and report on Stonehenge. His conclusion was that the masses of stone were the remains of a Roman Temple.

C. G. N.

There is no mystery about John Speed. He was born in Cheshire about 1555, and devoted himself to the study of English History and antiquities. Having no truck with Geoffrey of Monmouth and other fabulists, he commenced at once with solid and rational matter, as has been said of him. The map referred to by your correspondent is no doubt a copy of the map of Wiltshire in Speed's *'Theatre of the Empire of Great Britain'* having Stonehenge engraved in a corner, with the inscription quoted by Mr. BRADBURY, beneath it. Speed wrote further a *'History of Britain,'* 1614, in which he again takes up the problem of Stonehenge. He died in 1629, and while he probably settled the matter to his own satisfaction, it seems to have been done after timely deliberation and thought—by Speed, (Mr. BRADBURY began the play on the word) yet without haste. His son John Speed, M.A., M.D. wrote *'Stonehenge, a Pastoral,'* which was acted at St. John's College, Oxford, but seems not to have been printed. Can it be said that, with its bibliography of some thousand volumes, there was ever a popular belief in regard to the origin of Stonehenge? See *'Stonehenge and its Barrows,'* by Wm. Long, F.S.A., 1876, Devises, &c.

J. L. ANDERSON.

Edinburgh.

This map appeared in John Speed's *'Theatre of the Empire of Great Britain,'* first edition, 1611. The quotation is incomplete and not quite accurate. A very useful handbook, *'Stonehenge To-day and Yesterday,'* has been written by Mr. Frank Stevens, Curator of the Salisbury Museum, and published, 1916, by Sampson Low, Marston & Co., Ltd.

PRESCOTT ROW.

*"To OUTRUN THE CONSTABLE"* (12 S. viii. 29, 58, 97).—The reference to Ray's *'Proverbs,'* 2nd edition, 1678, at the last reference is incorrect. The proverb is to be found on p. 236 of that edition with the explanation: "To spend more than one's allowance or income."

DE V. PAYEN-PAYNE.

THE TRAGEDY OF NEW ENGLAND (12 S. vii. 446, 493; viii. 16).—A short note to the ballad *'Cassandra Southwick'* by Whittier the American poet appears in a new edition of his works published in England in 1861. It is therein stated that:—

"The son and daughter of Laurence Southwick were fined £10 each for non-attendance at Church which they were unable to pay. The Court at Boston issued an order which may still be seen on the Court Records bearing the signature of Edward Rawson the Secretary by which the Treasurer of the County was empowered to sell the said persons to any of the English Nation at Virginia or Barbadoes to answer the said fines. An attempt was made to carry this order into execution, but no shipmaster was found willing to convey them to the West Indies. *Vide* Sewell's *History*, pp. 225-6."

Upon this incident Whittier's ballad was founded. Z.

WIDEAWAKE HATS (12 S. vii. 28, 157, 171, 198, 214, 238, 316).—The following paragraph is from p. 41 of *'Paul Periwinkle or the Pressgang,'* by the author of *'Cavendish'* (W. Johnson Neale), published 1841, and carries the origin of the phrase to an earlier date than any yet given in *'N. & Q.'*:—

"Jonathan replied that his hat was like himself—wide awake, and that he held it on a tenure somewhat similar to that by which the Lombard kings did their iron crowns."

J. B.

Croydon.

EMERSON'S *'ENGLISH TRAITS'* (12 S. vi. 9, 228).—At No. 22 of the first reference the words attributed to Nelson are from his description of "a brush with the enemy" before the fortress of Bastia on the N.E. coast of Corsica, in the year 1794.

"A thousand men would certainly take Bastia; with five hundred and Agamemnon I would attempt it. My seamen are now what British seamen ought to be, almost invincible. They really mind shot no more than peas." *Southey: 'Life of Nelson,'* chapter iii.

No. 11, at the second reference,

"The English are those 'barbarians' of Jamblichus, who 'are stable in their manners, and firmly continue to employ the same words, which also are dear to the gods.'"

The Greek original is in Iamblichus's 'De mysteriis Aegyptiorum,' Section 7, near the end of the fifth chapter:—

Βάρβαροι δὲ μόνιμοι τοῖς ἡθεσιν ὄντες καὶ τοῖς λόγοις βεβαίως τοῖς αὐτοῖς ἐμμένονσι διόπερ αὐτοὶ τε εἰσὶ προσφιλεῖς τοῖς θεοῖς καὶ τοῖς λόγοις αὐτοῖς προσφέρουσι κεχαρισμένους. Iamblichus is discussing the rites of the barbarian, that is non-Hellenic, nations of the Egyptians, Assyrians, and Persians; especially the Egyptians.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

DANIEL DEFOE IN THE PILLORY (12 S. viii. 12, 78).—In spite of the familiar line in the 'Dunciad' (ii. 147) there can be no doubt that Defoe did not suffer mutilation. Mr. W. J. Courthope, commenting on this passage, Pope's 'Works,' vol. iv., p. 329, writes:—

"Daniel Defoe never lost his ears, though Pope, by comparing him to Prynne in Book i. 103, seems to insist on the fact."

The writer of the article on Defoe in 'The Encyclopædia Britannica,' says that Pope "knew that the sentence to the pillory had long ceased to entail the loss of ears."

Defoe had been found guilty of a seditious libel, the performance in question being his pamphlet 'The Shortest Way with the Dissenters.'

EDWARD BENSLEY.

#### AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—

(12 S. viii, 72.)

1. These lines in their correct form, are found in the anonymous life of Samuel Butler prefixed to the 1704 edition of 'Hudibras,' and reprinted in several later editions.

"There are some Verses, which for Reason of State, easie to be guess'd at, were thought fit to be omitted in the first Impression, as these which follow:—

Did not the Learned *Glyn* and *Maynard*,  
To make good Subjects Traitors strain hard,  
Was not the King by Proclamation,  
Declar'd a Traitor thro' the Nation?"

They do not appear in any impression of the poem itself.

This 'Life,' "according to Oldys, was written by one Sir James Astrey, a learned lawyer who resided at Wood Green, Harlington, in Bedfordshire, and published an edition of Spelman's Glossary with his life." (R. Brimley Johnson's edition of Samuel Butler's Poetical Works, vol. i. p. xxix.)

EDWARD BENSLEY.

3. The last stanza in Dryden's poem 'On the Young Statesmen.' It runs correctly thus:—

So have I seen a King at Chess  
(His Rooks and Knights withdrawn)  
His Queen and Bishops in distress  
Shifting about, grow less and less,  
With here and there a Pawn.

H. DAVEY.

TERCENTENARY HANDLIST OF NEWSPAPERS (12 S. viii. 91).—The date of *The Cirencester Flying Post* on p. 92 (col. 2, l. 12) should read 1744, not 1774.

ROLAND AUSTIN.

## Notes on Books.

*The Burford Records: a Study in Minor Town Government.* By R. H. Gretton, M.B.E. (Clarendon Press, 42s. net).

BOOKS about the beautiful old Cotswold town of Burford are becoming fairly numerous. In 1861 the Rev. John Fisher, who was curate there, wrote a short history of the place. More recently Mr. Wm. J. Monk, a local antiquary, produced a 'History of Burford,' and several other guide-books and notes. In 1905 Dr. Hutton, now the Dean of Winchester, published his 'Burford Papers'—letters to Mrs. Gast who lived in the Great House there, from her brother Samuel Crisp of London, the friend of Fanny Burney who constantly comes into their pages. Last year Mrs. Sturge Gretton produced 'Burford: Past and Present,' a delightful volume, fit companion to her charming 'Three Centuries in North Oxfordshire,' based upon her husband's larger book which, so long awaited by lovers of Burford, has now seen the light.

Mr. Gretton has undertaken a very arduous task and has performed it well. The large volume of over 700 pages which the Clarendon Press has just published consists of a study of the history of the Burford Corporation, based on the town's records, together with chapters on local history and topography, the Manor, the Priory, and the Church, the last from the pen of the vicar, the Rev. Wm. C. Emeris. The second half of the book is a classification and transcription of the local documents, enriched by many other records and extracts from the Public Record Office, the British Museum, the Bodleian Library, and the muniments of Brasenose College, together with the Burford and Upton Enclosure Awards.

Mr. Gretton's critical study of the rise and decay of the Corporation is admirably done. The original grant of liberties to Burford is the earliest dated instance of the establishment of a gild merchant, the first charter in the name of Robert FitzHamon having been granted sometime between 1088 and 1107. It included also "the liberties customary in the setting up of a borough....and other free customs"—in this case the free customs of the men of Oxford." The author adduces reasons for believing that the bestowal of these liberties arose from the desire of Robert FitzHamon to make this outlying manor of his possessions a source of monetary revenue; the motive was not apparently given by the inhabitants of the place. An examination of the charters granted to the town shows that the two Royal charters are not strictly charters granted to the inhabitants of Burford but Royal confirmations of manorial grants. The privileges and liberties secured by other British towns are quite unrepresented here. Mr. Gretton then proceeds to show how the Burgesses of the town were misled as to their legal position throughout the centuries before Sir Lawrence Tanfield acquired the manor. The lords of Burford living

at a distance, the Burgesses gradually took a greater and greater share in the affairs of the town, being "confronted with no very strict assertion of the manorial supremacy." When the manor passed into the hands of the Crown the Royal tenure of it led them to suppose that their position was independent of intermediate lordship as a fully chartered borough held at fee farm from the Crown. The liberties, privileges and franchises were held by the Crown simply as lord of the manor, and were alienated by purchase in 1617 to Sir Lawrence Tanfield. At the instigation of the new, grasping, and powerful lord—he was Chief Baron of the Exchequer—the Burgesses were put upon their defence in the Court of Exchequer by a writ of *Quo Warranto* within two years of Tanfield's purchase. The Burgesses' case collapsed like a house of cards, and the position of Burford as resembling that of the great free boroughs came to an end. The answer of Oxford to the appeal of the Burgesses as to how Oxford held its similar privileges shows, as the author points out, the whole difference between the position of Oxford and that of Burford. Oxford replied that they had the rights in question "as part of that wee hold by fee farme and for which wee pay the same." The Burgesses of Burford had never paid any rent for the sources of profit which they had taken into their hands, and obviously therefore had no right to them.

Mr. Gretton traces the history of the Corporation in the period of decline which followed, when it continued in being principally by reason of its administration of certain charities. The final collapse came in 1861 when, after a period of general mal-administration of these charities, it was extinguished by a schedule of an Act of Parliament, "surely the depth of insignificance—to be abolished by a schedule."

There are one or two minor unsolved mysteries about Burford which confront us as we read these fascinating pages, small points but interesting to the antiquary and the student of the town. One is the fine decorated altar tomb in the south transept of the church, from which all the inscription has perished save the name "Willelmus." That the person buried there was a merchant and connected with the family of Hastings is shown from the fact that the arms include a merchant's mark and the Hastings maunch. A branch of the Daylesford family lived at Burford as is proved from the records printed by Mr. Gretton, including a grant in 1648 from George Hastings of "Dalford" to Wm. Sessions. The family of Sessions of Churchill and Burford married into that of Hastings of Daylesford, as shown in the *Heralds' Visitations*, and possibly a study of the Hastings pedigree might reveal who was the probable occupant of this tomb.

The connection of William Lenthall, the Speaker of the Long Parliament, with Burford before he bought the Priory in 1637, is another interesting point in local history. Mr. Gretton notes that it must have begun before that date, for in 1626 William his second son was baptized in Burford Church. The author in company with other writers on Burford seems to have missed the fact that William Lenthall was a nephew (? by marriage) of Lady Tanfield—see her will proved

in P.C.C.—in which he is made a trustee for keeping in repair the Tanfield tomb. His connection, therefore, with Burford and the Priory is fairly obvious. Simon Wisdom, the greatest figure in the history of the town and corporation is not met with, says the author, in the annals at an earlier date than 1630. Mr. Gretton thinks it likely that he came of a family of substance living elsewhere. Oxfordshire wills show that the Wisdoms were established before that time both at Church Eastone and at Shipton-under-Wychwood. There is no reason to doubt that Simon was of the same family. One last point, Why did not Mr. Gretton print at least extracts from Christopher Kempster's day-book or diary which is now in the possession of a former tenant of Kempster's house at Upton Quarries? Kempster was one of the masons of St. Paul's Cathedral, as a monument in Burford Church recalls (See some interesting correspondence on this subject in *The Times Literary Supplement* in Feb. and March, 1919). The diary is of interest as showing how the stone from Upton Quarries was conveyed to London. Mr. Gretton identifies the quarries which the Kempsters owned for nearly two hundred years with a freestone quarry mentioned in a Manorial Account Roll of 1435-6, and there called Whiteladies Quarry, probably a corruption of Whiteslate which occurs elsewhere in the records.

Mr. Gretton notes that a few of the local records have no traceable connection with Burford at all. One of these is of interest, as everything concerned with the magic name of Shakespeare must be. It is an indenture of sale (1664) by Thomas Greene the elder and Thomas Greene the younger, of Packwood, co. Warwick, to Ann Shakespere of Meriden, same county, widow, of the remainder of a lease of 99 years of a cottage in Old Fillongly, and 25 acres of land belonging, called Cotters Lands, which Thomas Greene held of Adrian Shackspere, late of Meriden, by indenture dated 11. 12. 1631; also assignment by the said Ann Shackspere to Thomas Shackspere, gentleman, her son. Adrian Shackspere witnesses by mark. How were these related to the poet's family, and how came these papers among the Burford records?

#### REVISED EDITION OF LIDDELL AND SCOTT'S GREEK ENGLISH LEXICON.

THE need for a revision of Liddell and Scott's Greek Lexicon has long been appreciated by the Delegates of the Press. The discovery, since the last substantial revision of the Lexicon, of the 'Constitution of Athens,' the poems of Bacchylides, the mimes of Herodas, and a large number of fragments of classical literature, both from the works of authors such as Hesiod, Pindar, Sappho, Alcaeus, and Callimachus, and from those of other writers who were previously little more than names to us, has added a considerable number of new words and early examples or new uses of known words. The study of the numerous non-literary papyri has immensely widened our knowledge of Hellenistic Greek, besides introducing us to a new technical vocabulary in connexion with the administration of Ptolemaic and

Roman Egypt. During the same period the discovery of fresh inscriptions and the correction of the text of those already known has been constant: the science of Comparative Philology has been transformed and the history of the Greek language more fully explored.

In October, 1911, Mr. Henry Stuart Jones was appointed Editor. The appointment was rendered possible by the co-operation of the governing body of Trinity College, which elected Mr. Stuart Jones to a Research Fellowship. Mr. Stuart Jones worked continuously on the revision of the Lexicon (with the exception of one year during which he was engaged on war work of national importance) from the date of his appointment until his election to the Camden Professorship of Ancient History at Oxford, which took effect on Jan. 1, 1920. As this made it impossible for him to devote his whole time to editorial duties, the Delegates recently appointed Mr. Roderick McKenzie, M.A., of Trinity College, as Assistant Editor. Mr. Stuart Jones has had the assistance of several voluntary helpers, amongst whom special mention must be made of Mr. Herbert W. Greene, formerly Fellow of Magdalen College; Prof. Jouguet of Paris; Prof. Martin of Geneva; Mr. M. N. Tod, of Oriel College, University Reader in Greek Epigraphy, and Mr. J. U. Powell, of St. John's College. It was felt that in the more technical subjects the assistance of specialists was of the first importance, and the Editor has been fortunate in securing this in large measure. Special mention may be made of the services rendered (amongst others) by Sir W. Thiselton-Dyer, K.C.M.G., F.R.S., in regard to Ancient Botany; by Sir Thomas L. Heath, K.C.B., F.R.S., who has contributed valuable studies of Greek mathematical terms; and by Mr. E. T. Withington, who has read the whole of the voluminous literature of Greek Medicine. The technical vocabularies of the later systems of Greek philosophy—Epicurean, Stoic, and Neo-Platonic—have also been handled by experts, including Mr. J. L. Stocks, Prof. A. C. Pearson, and Prof. A. E. Taylor. Mr. W. D. Ross, with assistance from others engaged on the Oxford translation of Aristotle, has dealt with the vocabulary of the Aristotelian commentators. These names are far from exhausting the list of those who have rendered services to the revision of the Lexicon, which will in due course be acknowledged.

A new system of reference has been adopted which, while more condensed than the old, will, as the Delegates believe, be found to be at least as clear, and the scope of the Lexicon has been restricted to classical Greek Literature down to the period of Justinian. Thus the words cited by Liddell and Scott from late or ecclesiastical writers, whether by name or by means of the symbols *Ecl.* or *Byz.*, have been omitted. The fact that a comprehensive Lexicon of Patristic Greek is in preparation has been thought to justify the omission of references to Early Christian Literature. Further economy of space has been effected by the omission of obsolete Comparative Philology and conjectural etymology.

The task of revision is now approaching its final stage, and it is hoped at an early date to begin the printing. As this must be the work of

some years and as the Lexicon in spite of the economies above mentioned will, it is estimated, somewhat exceed the present number of pages, the Delegates contemplate publishing the work in not more than ten parts of about 200 pages, which will be issued to subscribers, through a bookseller, at 10s. 6d. per part. Subscribers will be offered the alternative of compounding for a payment, on the publication of the first part, of 4 guineas for the whole work. The parts will be issued in wrappers like those of the New English Dictionary.

It will readily be understood that the price is not adequate, even if a large number of copies are sold on publication, to defray more than a part of the very heavy outlay, which from first to last will probably approach £20,000. It is therefore hoped that all lovers of Greek studies will give the Delegates such support as they are able. (Oxford University Press: London, Humphrey Milford.)

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## Notes.

## HAZEBROUCK.

## I.

HAZEBROUCK, the capital (*chef-lieu*) of one of the *arrondissements* of the Département du Nord, lies between Dunkerque and Lille at a distance of 18 kilometers from the Belgian frontier, and 22 kilometers east of St. Omer. The *arrondissement* to which the town gives its name comprises the inland western portion of the old province of Flandre Maritime, and is co-terminous with the former *châtellenies* of Cassel and Bailleul. In its full extent under the Old Régime (from the Peace of Ryswick down to the Revolution) the province consisted of the six *châtellenies* of Bourbourg, Bergues, Cassel, Bailleul, Furnes, and Ypres, together with six "territories" which need not here be named. Of the *châtellenies* that of Cassel was the largest, and in it were included

three open towns, of which Hazebrouck was one, and forty-seven villages. The population of the *châtellenie* in 1698 was 37,969, but of these only some 1,300 lived in the town of Cassel itself, which at that time had been reduced to 250 houses. Hazebrouck had suffered less and the population of the parish was then 3,725, and the number of houses 560. These figures are taken from a Mémoire drawn up by M. Hue de Caligny in the year after Ryswick. Under the Spanish domination the region had possessed flourishing manufactures, but M. de Caligny notes the perishing industries of the province. Agriculture, as at the present day, alone was prosperous. This industrial decay, which was one of the results of the religious troubles of the sixteenth, and of the wars of the seventeenth century, was unfortunately not arrested:—"l'industrie drapière tombe peu à peu et finit même par disparaître de la plupart des localités sous la domination française."

Hazebrouck, which at the outbreak of the war had a population of about 13,000, is sometimes styled the capital of "la Flandre flamingante," or rather of that portion of it which is now French and in which the Flemish language is still commonly spoken. In its fullest extent "la Flandre flamingante" comprised the whole of the country between the North Sea and the river Lys, from Aire to Ghent, with the river Aa as its western boundary. The native inhabitants of this region, on both sides of the present frontier, especially the peasants and working-class, still generally use the Flemish tongue, but French is well established in the towns, and the river Lys can no longer be said to mark a language boundary. M. Ardouin-Dumazet, writing shortly before the war, placed the border a little further north, approximately along the line of railway Hazebrouck-Armentières, and drew attention to the curious fact that in one of the streets of Bailleul both languages were in use, French on one side and Flemish on the other. North of this line of railway French place-names are few in number, while to the south they predominate.

The place-name Hazebrouck is entirely Flemish, and means "the marsh of the hare," a derivation recorded in the sixteenth century by Marchant,\* who states that the hare (in Flemish "haze") "here

\* Jac. Marchant, Flemish historian and poet, 1537-1609.

had its habitat in a spot favourable to the propagation of its species, for the country was not only marshy but also covered with woods and forests." The theory that Hazebrouck owes its name to a Lord of the name of Haza, who is supposed to have founded the church, is now abandoned. It finds mention, however, in Blaeu's 'Theatrum Urbium Belgicae' (1649), in which the town is thus described:—

"Hazebrouck is a fair and populous municipality in western Flanders, enjoying the rights and privileges, as well as the name, of a town, with a special jurisdiction of its own. It received laws from Philip of Alsace (Count of Flanders), its fairs in June and market on Monday from another Philip, Duke of Burgundy, and its name, according to Gramaye,\* from Haza, a former magnate and founder of the church (*curialis ecclesia*). It stands on a very marshy site, and owes its reputation to linen weaving and cloth making. At one time it attained great wealth by means of the canal cut through the forest of Nieppe to the river Lys. In addition to all its rights as a town, it has a Senate of seven men, and a special law for the regulation of measures and of fairs: it has also a guild of archers and one of rhetoric. The people are divided according to their occupations into trade guilds, and had not the town been afflicted by civil wars, they would have attained a prosperity equal to any. The parish church, which has a splendid tower, is dedicated to St. Eloi. The patronage belongs to the Bishop of Ypres, by right of succession from the see of Thérouanne. A small nunnery and hospital of Grey Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis was founded here two hundred years ago by two pious sisters. The friars of the Order of St. Augustine were admitted to the town under certain conditions, their house being founded and endowed by the Senate and people. It maintains a school of polite letters, which has received confirmation from the Catholic King, Philip IV."

This description dates from a time when Hazebrouck formed part of the Spanish Netherlands, Philip IV. being the reigning sovereign. Accompanying it is a view-plan of the town, which shows the lines of the principal streets exactly as they are to-day, though the space covered by buildings is very much less. The fields then encroached on what is now the centre of the town, and a large garden is shown attached to almost every house. It was nearly thirty years after Blaeu's book appeared that Hazebrouck became definitely French (1678).

A century later Hazebrouck seems to have been considered a place of small importance. The reference to the town in the 'Encyclopédie, ou Dictionnaire Raisonné

\* Jan Bapt. Gramaye, Flemish traveller, poet, and historian, c. 1580-1635.

des Sciences, des Arts, et des Métiers' (ed. Neufchâtel, 1765), is very short:—

"Haesbrouck, petite ville de Flandre, à deux lieues d'Aire. Longit. 20.4, latit. 50.40."

At what date the spelling of the name became fixed in its present form I cannot say, but the following variations occur before the beginning of the last century: Hasbruc, Hasbroc, Hasbroec, Hasbroucq, Hasbourg, Haesbroecke, Haesebrouck, Haesebroucq, Hazebrouc, Hazebreuc, Hazebruch, Hazebruec, Hazebruck, and Hazebrouck. The earliest of these is found in a charter of 1122 by which Charles le Bon, Count of Flanders, notifies that Lambert, Provost of Cassel, has given to the church of Oxelaere a certain piece of land situated near to the town of Hasbruc (*apud villam Hasbruc*).

At this period, says M. Taverne de Tersud (from whom the above is cited):—

"la ville n'était qu'une agglomération de quelques habitations bâties au milieu des eaux et des bois. . . . Sa situation a été une cause d'empêchement à sa développement."

M. de Tersud's was the only book on Hazebrouck that I was able to discover during a residence in the town of some months immediately before the evacuation of 1918 and again during the winter of 1918-19. It is true that life was then abnormal and the times not well fitted for the pursuit of the study of local history. But inquiry at the principal stationer and booksellers' shops failed to produce any volume dealing with the history or institutions of the town—not even a guide-book. In the Bibliothèque Communale at St. Omer, however, I found M. de Tersud's volume:—

"Hazebrouck, depuis son origine jusqu'à nos jours; par Charles Taverne de Tersud. 4to. Hazebrouck, 1890. 454 pp."

Though published in 1890 the book seems to have been written at least three years earlier, as the preface is dated May, 1887. In the thirty years that have elapsed since the appearance of this work some changes have, of course, taken place in Hazebrouck, but generally speaking M. de Tersud's description held good down to the outbreak of the war.

The outstanding events in the history of the town may be summarized as follows:—

1213. Philip Augustus, in order to avenge the disasters inflicted on his fleet off the coast of Flanders, ravaged the adjacent country, in the course of which action Hazebrouck and other towns were burned.

This was the year before the battle of Bouvines.

1347. Philip of Valois, intending to repair the defeat of Crécy and with the object of obliging Edward III. to raise the siege of Calais, put on foot a formidable army, which appeared before Arras in May, 1347. Hazebrouck was burnt and pillaged shortly after, and the development of the town was arrested a second time by the events of war. Calais surrendered on Aug. 4.

1436. In May of this year the English, in order to revictual Calais, raided the country round Hazebrouck and Cassel, from which they carried off large numbers of cattle, sheep, goats, grain and forage. To prevent a recurrence of these incursions the militia of the communes was called out and a battle fought at Looberghe in which the English were victorious. The Flemish loss is said to have been 300 killed and 120 taken prisoners. The total English loss is given as 70. The town of Hazebrouck, however, did not suffer any material damage.

1524-5. The winter was made memorable by the occurrence of famine and pestilence, and by the beginning of religious troubles. These latter culminated in the war of the Gueux in 1566, during the course of which the church at Hazebrouck was pillaged (Aug. 15-16), the altars being broken and the sepulchral monuments carried away. Many other churches in the neighbourhood also suffered at this time.

1578. The church at Hazebrouck was again pillaged by the Gueux (Sept. 24), the bells on this occasion being carried off.

1582. Hazebrouck again suffered severely when the soldiers of Philip II., on their way to Ypres, passed through the town (July 27), setting it on fire at various points. The church was again pillaged. The destruction at this time was very great, the old Town Hall in the Market Place being burnt down, and many years elapsed before the town was able to recover.

1587. Wandering bands of Gueux from Holland again set fire to Hazebrouck. The misery of the inhabitants at this time was great. The building of the new town hall was stopped for lack of funds, and the banks of the canal, the construction of which had only recently been begun, were falling in. Money was only about a quarter of its former value.

1644. In October, Hazebrouck, still Spanish, was invaded by a French army, which occupied the town for eight days, inflicting loss and ruin on the inhabitants,

a number of whom took refuge in the church.

1677. The battle of Cassel was fought on the plain below Mont Cassel 12 kilometres to the north-west of Hazebrouck, on Apr. 11. As a result this part of Flanders was definitely restored to the French crown in the following year.\* Henceforward Hazebrouck is a French town, and its history till the end of the eighteenth century and the coming of the Revolution, is one of peaceful development, if of little progress.

The linen industry, mentioned by Blaeu, dated back to the fourteenth century. The Lynwaet Halle, where the linen was exposed on Saturdays, stood on the north side of the Market Place on the site of the present town hall, but was pulled down about 1793. The industry declined from the end of the seventeenth century, as already mentioned, and about 1789 was confined to table linen. A little flannel appears also to have been manufactured in Hazebrouck at this time. The old town hall stood in the centre of the Market Place. After its destruction by the Spaniards in 1582, something like seven years elapsed before its successor was completed. This is the building shown on Blaeu's plan. It had a belfry and carillon of eight bells, but was destroyed by fire in February, 1801, and was never rebuilt. The present town hall on the north side of the Square dates from 1806-20.

The Market Place, or Grand' Place, which measures roughly 220 paces in length by 100 in breadth, was in existence in the fourteenth century, at which period, according to M. de Tersud, it was :—

“une grande place non pavée au milieu de laquelle existait une fosse entourée d'une haie : les maisons n'avaient presque toutes qu'un rez-de-chaussée, elles étaient couvertes en paille et enduites d'une couche de torches.”

The only buildings of antiquarian interest now remaining in Hazebrouck are the parish church of St. Eloi, and the Hospice-Hôpital (formerly the convent of the Augustines). The rest of the town has been rebuilt at different times, mostly in the nineteenth century, such houses of earlier date as remain being of little or no architectural interest. According to M. de Tersud the church is a rebuilding at the close of the fifteenth century of an older structure which suffered from fire in 1492, the interior being then wholly destroyed. The

\* For battle of Cassel see inscriptions recorded in 'N. & Q.' 12 S. vi. 225-6 : also 12 S. vii. 241.

tower is said to have been completed in 1512, and is surmounted by a spire of open-work, the total height of which is 278 ft. The building is of red brick with stone dressings, and consists of choir, transepts, aisled nave, and west tower. A smaller spire, which stood originally at the intersection of nave and transepts, was demolished in 1767. Except for the disappearance of this feature the church is to-day externally pretty much as shewn in Blaeu's view. Internally, however, it underwent a somewhat drastic change in the last century, when plaster ceilings were erected and other alterations of a like nature made. The structure suffered little or nothing during the bombardment of 1918.

The buildings of the Hospice-Hôpital are also of red-brick. The older wing, which is an excellent example of Flemish Renaissance design, is dated 1616, and the later and smaller wing 1718. The whole was restored in 1868 and again in 1895-6. The convent was suppressed in 1793, and for some years the building was used as a kind of tenement house by all sorts and conditions of people. Considerable damage was done to the interior and it was not till 1800 that the building was cleared, and put to other uses. After the destruction of the old town hall in 1801 the convent was used for municipal purposes till the new town hall was completed (1820), since when it has served as a hospital.

The earlier convent of the Grey Sisters mentioned by Blaeu, founded in the fifteenth century, stood on a site behind the present town hall, now occupied by the Maison d'Arrêt. It was suppressed in the Revolution and the buildings demolished.

In February, 1814, a corps of Saxons and Cossacks staved three days in Hazebrouck, camping in the open air, but appear to have left the town unharmed. After the final overthrow of Napoleon Hazebrouck was occupied for two years (1815-17) by an English dragoon regiment. The name of the regiment is not given by M. de Tersud, but it is gratifying to know that

"les documents qui reposent à la mairie attestent que les rapports entre les habitants, les officiers et les soldats n'étaient pas tendus et que de part et d'autre on se faisait toutes les concessions possibles pour vivre en bonne intelligence."

A century later British troops were once more in occupation of Hazebrouck, but under conditions at once more pleasing and more difficult.

F. H. CHEETHAM.

(To be continued.)

## AMONG THE SHAKESPEARE ARCHIVES.

(See *ante*, pp. 23, 45, 66, 83.)

### THE DEATH OF RICHARD SHAKESPEARE.

ATTENTION was drawn to Snitterfield in Dec., 1559, by the death of Master Thomas Robins of Northbrooke. His will was signed on the 7th of that month, and proved in London on the 23rd by Richard Charnock on behalf of the executor, Edward Grant. The testator's prayer to the Trinity and bequest of his soul to Jesus Christ, and his instruction that his body should be buried "without pomp" before the choir-door in the parish-church "in the place which I have been accustomed to walk in," point to his being a Protestant. But his son-in-law and heir, Edward Grant, was a Catholic, and the will was witnessed and supervised by that "unlearned and stubborn priest" whom Bishop Sandys soon after deprived, William Burton. Master Robins was a widower at the time of his death and had lost his daughter, his only child, wife of Edward Grant. This Edward Grant was son to Master Richard Grant of Briary Lands, and father by Master Robins' daughter of three children, Mary, Thomas and Richard. He had married again, taking for his second wife Anne Somerville, daughter to Master Robert Somerville of Edstone. She bore him a son, Edward. To the four children of his son-in-law Master Robins made bequests—to Mary of 40*l*, a gilt bowl and a ring of gold "which was my wife's wedding-ring, to be delivered when she shall be married or at her father's pleasure," and to the three boys of 6*l* 13*s*. 4*d*. apiece. The residue of the estate after their father's death was to be bestowed "so that Mary have two kine more besides her own two in my keeping and six pair of flaxen sheets," and Edward "all such household stuff whatsoever that I have in Northbrooke, the standing beds, cupboards, tables, forms and joined-stools excepted." To his son-in-law's second wife, whom he calls his "daughter-in-law," Anne Grant *née* Somerville, he left "my little silver salt which I bought lately at Coventry Fair." We shall hear of the Grants and their connections the Somervilles. Thomas Grant inherited Northbrooke, Edward Grant his mother's property of Kingswood at Rowington. Edward Grant's cousin, John Somerville, born about the time of Master Robins' death, married an Arden of Park



Hall, a kinswoman of John Shakespeare's wife, Mary Arden. These events were in the future. At present, 1559, we will note that John Arden, prebendary of Worcester, and a determined Catholic, was probably a relative of Mary Arden.

The care of his father at Snitterfield may have added to the growing responsibilities of John Shakespeare. On May 21, 1560, Robert Arden's widow, Agnes *née* Webbe, leased her late husband's property at Snitterfield to her brother, Alexander Webbe of Bearley, husband of her step-daughter, Margaret Arden. It consisted of "two messuages with a cottage, in the occupation of Richard Shakespeare, John Henley and John Hargreave." The lease was for forty years from Mar. 25, 1561, or so long as Agnes Arden should live, at the rental of 40s. *per annum*. There was probably no intention of disturbing Richard Shakespeare. In view of the fact that he died before Mar. 25, 1561, it is likely that he was infirm and unwilling to renew his lease in May, 1560. He may have contemplated removal to Ingon with his son Henry, or even to Stratford, to join the household of his son John in Henley Street.

On June 1, 1560, he and William Bott and others valued the goods of Henry Cole the blacksmith. We get a glimpse of Henry Cole in an entry in the Churchwardens' Account of St. Nicholas, Warwick, for the year 1554: "to Coles of Snit'field for his painstaking to come into the parish to give counsel to the filing of the third quarter bell, and spent on him and upon one that did fetch him, 7*d*." His daughter married Thomas Eggleston of St. Nicholas' parish, probably the son of the late vicar of St. Nicholas, Master John Eggleston. His son, Edward Cole, was partner with him in the smithy. Edward died before his father, on or shortly after Sept. 22, 1558, when he made his will. He died a Catholic, bequeathing his soul to Almighty God, the Blessed Virgin and the Holy Company of Heaven, 12*d*. to Snitterfield Church, 4*d*. to the Mother Church of Worcester and 12*d*. to the Vicar of Snitterfield, William Burton. The Vicar witnessed and probably wrote the will, and acted as overseer with Richard Wilmore of the Heath. To his brother-in-law, Thomas Eggleston, who was not yet nineteen, Edward Cole left his russet coat of frieze. His young widow died almost immediately. His goods were valued on Jan. 22, 1559, by Robert Pardy, Robert Nicholson, Henry Burgess and William Perks, but her small

possessions were appraised some time previously by Nicholson, Burgess and Perks with the help of Richard Shakespeare. Administration was granted on Mar. 23, the widow having "died before the will was proved." Henry Cole the father made his will probably before the decease of Queen Mary on Nov. 17, 1558. He also died a Romanist. He bequeathed 4*d*. to the Mother Church of Worcester, a strike of wheat to the Church of Wolverton, 4*d*. towards the reparations of the Church of Norton Linsey, and to Snitterfield Church "two strike of wheat and a stall of been to help to maintain two tapers, one before the Blessed Sacrament of the Altar and the other before the image of Our Lady of a pound and a quarter apiece." Most of his little property he left to his son's children, Edward and Anne, and to his son-in-law, Thomas Eggleston, the executor. Queen Elizabeth had come to the throne, the Prayer-Book had been re-introduced, tapers and images and the Blessed Sacrament of the Altar were abolished and supposed to be all gone when he signed this will unrevised on Jan. 23, 1560, in the presence of William Burton the vicar, Robert Pardy and John Hargreave, the day after the making of the inventory of the goods and chattels of his son. It is possible that the vicar and his churchwardens had not carried out the Injunctions. William Burton, who was Sir William, a graduate of Oxford (supplicated for B.A. June 9, 1527, determined 1528), was deprived before Sept. 26, 1561, when the Puritan, John Pedder, a Marian exile, was instituted in his room. The valuation of Henry Coles' goods on June 1, 1560, by William Bott, Richard Shakespeare, William Perks, Henry Burgess *alias* Parsons, and John Hargreave, amounted to 16*l*. 0*s*. 6*d*.  
Richard Shakespeare helped to appraise the goods of his old neighbour, Richard Maids, on Sept. 13, 1560. None stood higher in the regard of his fellow-villagers than Richard Maids. His name appears continually in the local wills and inventories. He witnessed the release by John Palmer of his tenement to Master Arden Oct. 1, 1529, was fined with Richard Shakespeare for overburdening the Common pasture Oct. 1, 1535, was executor of the will of Sir John Donne, vicar, Feb. 1, 1541, 'praised the goods of William Mayowe and Thomasin Palmer (whose will he witnessed) in 1551, and the goods of Hugh Greene on Mar. 27, 1553, was overseer of the will of Hugh Porter Jan. 31, 1554, 'praised with Richard Shakespeare the

goods of the vicar Sir Thomas Hargreaves May 5, 1557, was overseer of the will of Thomas Harding June 24, 1557, 'praised the goods of Henry Walker July 11, 1558, witnessed with Richard Shakespeare the will of Henry Walker on Aug. 31, 1558, and 'praised the goods of Walter Nicholson on Feb. 7, 1559.

Apparently he died without issue, in the summer of 1560, but left a number of nephews and nieces, children of Rafe Maids. One of these nephews, Richard, was known in 1557 as Richard Maids the Younger to distinguish him from his uncle. Another nephew, Robert, married the daughter of Hugh Porter. A third nephew, William Maids, became a close friend of Alexander Webbe and his son Robert Webbe, the brother-in-law and nephew of John Shakespeare.

At the View of Frankpledge at Snitterfield on Oct. 3, 1560, Richard Shakespeare was fined 4*d.* for keeping his beasts upon the Leas contrary to order, and was one of the lord's tenants instructed "to make their hedge and ditch between the end of Richard Shakespeare's lane and Dawkins' hedge before the Feast of St. Luke's," i.e. Oct. 18.

In the meantime at the Court Leet at Stratford on Oct. 5 John Shakespeare and his fellow Constables presented their list of offenders since April. Master Thomas Trussell, a lawyer, living in Bridge Street, aged about thirty, a connection of the Trussells of Billesley, and therefore perhaps of Mary Shakespeare, was fined for drawing blood on Roger Brunt, Thomas Featherstone for a fray on Thomas Walford, Thomas Holiday *alias* Drudge, for drawing blood on Luke Hurst, Humfrey Holmes for drawing blood on one not named, Thomas Merrick for a fray on John Henshaw, Alderman Rafe Cawdrey for a fray on George Green of Wotton Wawen, Master Harbage's man, Thomas, for a fray upon "the other of Master Harbage's men the Irishman," and Richard Court, *alias* Smith, for "opprobrious words and reviling" against the Constables. John Shakespeare and John Taylor were probably not sorry to bring their second year of office to a close.

Other offences reported have their interest. William Smith, haberdasher of Henley Street, complained that "a piece of aproning, colour russett" had been stolen from him by a stranger and then taken from the stranger by one Bradley of Evesham. A Welsh nan "using archery in Sheep Street" was presented for "living idly and suspiciously," and Anna Shurton for being "a

common scold and an unquiet woman." Anna Shurton, who was doubtless hoisted in the Market Place or ducked in the Avon, in the cuckstool, was wife of William Shurton *alias* Adams, a tailor, living in a cottage in Ely Street. She had three children, one of whom died in the Plague of 1564. She herself died in April, 1567, and her husband promptly married, on June 3, a second wife, with the promising name Anne Primrose.

At the same Court Leet, of Oct. 5, 1560, Roger Sadler was elected Bailiff and Rafe Cawdrey High Alderman. William Smith and William Tyler (colleagues of John Shakespeare and John Taylor in the year past) entered on their second twelvemonth as Constables with William Perrott (brother of Robert Perrott) and John Bell as their juniors. Humfrey Plymley and John Wheeler were re-elected Chamberlains. To John Wheeler, yeoman, son of John Wheeler who died in April, 1558, and father of John Wheeler born about the year 1557, was leased by the new Bailiff and his colleagues, on Oct. 10, 1560, two small houses in Henley Street in his occupation, for sixty-one years at a rent of 10*s.* *per annum*. This pair of tenements stood on the site of the present Free Library near the Birthplace. John Shakespeare and John Wheeler had been neighbours probably for ten years past, and they remained such for the next thirty-six years. They were of one mind in religion and became Puritan recusants.

On Feb. 10, 1561, John Shakespeare obtained at Worcester letters of administration of his father's estate, on the exhibition of an inventory of his goods and cattels valued at 38*l.* 7*s.* 0*d.* Richard Shakespeare had died a short time previously. In the bond father and son are described as of Snitterfield, and John is called *agricola*. John retained for a few months an interest in his father's holding and was held responsible for the condition of the hedges, being fined 12*d.* on Oct. 1, 1561, for the non-fulfilment of the order of Oct. 3, 1560. About this time (Michaelmas 1561) Alexander Webbe, John Shakespeare's brother-in-law, entered into possession. He brought with him from Bearly his wife Margaret (*née* Arden, sister of Mary Shakespeare) and four young children—Anne, Robert, Elizabeth and Mary. Anne, born after April, 1555, was probably named after Widow Arden (who was her father's sister and her mother's step-mother); Robert, born about Oct. 1558, was probably named after his grandfather,

Elizabeth after her mother's sister, Elizabeth Scarlet, and Mary after Mary Shakespeare. Two more children were born at Snitterfield, Edward and Sarah. Edward was baptized at the Church on July 30, 1562, Sarah on April 23, 1565. Edward (or Edmund: the names are interchangeable) probably had his uncle Edmund Lambert for godfather. These children were all first cousins of William Shakespeare, and of special interest to him as living in his father's and grandfather's old home. There is evidence of friendship between the John Shakespeares and the Webbes.

Unfortunately we have not Richard Shakespeare's will. We might have learned from it something of the relationship, if any, between himself and a family of Shakespeares connected with Snitterfield and Clifford Chambers, and a younger and more interesting family of Shakespeares at Warwick. It might have shed light on the kinship between the testator and the family of Greene *alias* Shakespeare of Warwick and Stratford, and on the personality of the Joan Shakespeare who died and was buried at Snitterfield on Jan. 5, 1596.

EDGAR I. FRIPP.

(To be continued.)

## GLASS PAINTERS OF YORK.

### I.—THE CHAMBER FAMILY.

JOH. DE LA CHAUMBRE, glasyer ('Freemen of York' Surtees Soc.).—"John Chamber the elder" mentioned in Thomas Benefeld or Byngfeld's will (Reg. Test D. and C. Ebor., i. 212). One of two brothers both named John who each had a son called Richard. Free 1400, Wife, Joan. In his will he twice refers to the other Chamber as "John Chamber my brother." His workmen evidently were Robert Wakefield (free, 1400; d. 1414), Matthew Petty (died 1478), and John Newsom the elder (free, 1418), and probably Robert Hudson. He was closely connected in some way, whether as a partner, friendly rival, or what, does not appear, with Thomas Byngfeld (free, 1400; died 1422) as Robert Wakefield directs that his will made Jan. 20, 1414, proved Feb. 16 (Reg. Test. D. and C. Ebor., i. 172) shall be carried out "by the sight, counsel, and advice of John Chambre my master and Thomas Byngfeld." Byngfeld who died in 1422 also made "John Chambre the elder, glasyer" his executor (Reg. Test. D. and C. Ebor., i. 212). Chamber's son, Richard, at the time of his father's death in 1437

was evidently still a child, for his father in his will says:—

"The residue of all my goods...I give & bequeath to Joan my wife & Richard my son. And I will that Joan my wife shall have all the goods belonging to Richard my son in her own hand for the relief and helping of him."

It would seem that the son was an invalid as further provision is made "if the said Richard my son shall depart this life" for masses for the repose of the souls of both father and son. Chamber was doing work for the Dean and Chapter between the years 1421 and 1433. He made his will on Monday next before the feast of the Ascension, 1437. Proved May 15 of the same year [Reg. Test. D. and C. Ebor., i. 243d.]. To Matthew Petty he bequeathed 3s. 4d.; to John Newsom, 2s., and to Robert Hudson, 20d. The latter was evidently identical with the Robert Hudson, glasyer, working for John Chamber the younger in 1450, into whose service he evidently went on the death of John Chamber the elder in 1437, at which time he was probably an apprentice. Hudson was free in 1453—so that there must have been some delay in his taking up his freedom—and a master glass-painter in 1463–4 when new ordinances were granted to the craft. Chamber bequeathed "To the fabric of the Cathedral Church of Blessed Peter of York 6s. 8d.," and to his brother John a similar amount, Executrix, his wife Joan; and Sir Robert Flete, Rector of Lasingham, and his brother John coadjutors with her. Witnesses, his brother John; John Newsom (free 1418). His son John was free in 1442 and his grandson Thomas, in 1470. All three were glass-painters, and Matthew Petty (d. 1478). Chamber was buried in St. Helen's Church in Stonegate.

JOH. CHAMBRE, junior, glasier ('Freemen of York' Surtees Soc.).—Brother of John Chamber the elder. Free 1414. Wife Matilda. Workmen, William Inghis, (free 1450, died 1480), Robert Hudson (free 1453), and Thomas Coverham (free 1448). He was evidently brother-in-law of, and possibly in partnership with, Matthew Petty to whom he bequeathed 3s. 4d., for in his will he mentions "Gillot Pety my sister," to whom he left a similar sum. Sons, Richard and Fr. William Wencelay, a monk. He made his will Mar. 16, 1450. There is no date of probate, but Chamber died before the end of the month of March, 1451, as appears from the date of the probate of the will of John Witton, his apprentice, who had named him

as one of his (Witton's) executors and probate of whose will was granted Mar. 31, 1451, to "Matilda wife of John Chamber lately deceased." To "Fr. William Wencelay, monk, my son," he bequeathed six silver spoons, 20s. in money and "a small mazer set with silver," with the proviso that the testator's wife was to have the use of it during her life. He left various sums to the vicars and chaplains of St. Helen's Church in Stonegate, where he desired to be buried "before the crucifix." To his son Richard he left his business, but the latter died the same month as his father. John Chamber was thus left without any male heir to succeed to the business, his other son being in religion. Who carried on the business after his death we do not know, but his successor would no doubt be found amongst his three workmen, William English, Robert Hudson, and Thomas Coverham; whom, in his will he calls "my servants" and to whom he bequeathed 5s. by equal portions. All three appear before the Lord Mayor in 1463-4 as representatives of the "hole craft of glasyers", and presumably therefore they were masters, when new ordinances were granted. Chamber evidently enjoyed a wide reputation as a glass painter. In 1449 he executed windows for the parish church of St. Mary Magdalene in Durham (Durham Account Rolls, ed. by Rev. Canon Fowler, Surtees Soc., vol. ii. p. 408). In John Chamber the younger we most probably have the outstanding genius who executed the masterpieces of glass-painting such as the west window of St. Martin-le-Grand, Coney Street (dated 1437), and others done between the date at which we must presume the death of John Thornton (c. 1435) and the middle of the fifteenth century. (Will, Reg. Test. D. and C. Ebor., i. 266.)

Ricardus Chambre, glasier, fil. Johannis Chaumbre, glasier.—Son of John Chamber the younger (free 1414, died 1451), and Matilda his wife. Richard Chamber's wife was called Margaret, to whom John Chamber the younger bequeathed "his blood red girdle adorned with silver," and to "Richard Chamber, my son, my green girdle adorned with silver and all the instruments and utensils belonging to my shop if he shall be living and he shall happen to return." As likely as not Richard Chamber (whose name appears in the Freeman's Roll of 1447 so that he was presumably 24 years of age in 1450) and John Witton (who was evidently an apprentice with Richard's

father, whom Witton in his will calls my "master," though John Chamber in his will does not mention Witton along with "his servants" William English, Robert Hudson, and Thomas Coverham, thereby showing that Witton was an apprentice at the time) had gone abroad together on the completion of their indentures in order to complete their artistic training by foreign travel.\*

Richard Chamber and John Witton made their respective wills one on the 10th and the other on the 11th of June, 1450, and each desired that his body should "be buried with church burial where God shall dispose for me" without specifying a particular church as was the usual custom. Probate of the two wills was granted within four days of one another, one on Mar. 31, and the other on Apr. 3, 1451. These facts taken together point to their having met with a violent death in company and they were probably either drowned at sea or died together in battle, possibly in one of the last fights of the Hundred Years War. Richard Chamber in his will (Reg. Test. D. and C. Ebor., i. 267) bequeathed to his parish church of St. Helen in Stonegate 16d. for tithes and oblations forgotten and made his father and another his executors, the former however pre-deceased him by a few days. JOHN A. KNOWLES.

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.—At Armscot, co. Worcester, a small hamlet near Ilmington, the children went round to the farms singing for apples, which were kept for Shrove Tuesday fritters. The lines ran:—

Good morrow, Valentine,  
First its yours, then its mine,  
Please give us a valentine.

J. HARVEY BLOOM.

\* This was evidently the custom in the case of the son of the house who would eventually have to take over his father's business and who had therefore to keep up to date and in touch with the latest art movements on the continent. There is reason to believe that Witton like Chamber was in the the above position. He cannot have been a poor boy for he leaves a fair amount of property and an annuity to his father for life. Valentin Bouch, glass-painter of Metz (died 1451) had evidently travelled in Italy as he bequeathed to Herman Foliq, whom he calls his "old workman" "twelve pieces of portraiture of Italy or of Albert" (Le Vieil. 'L'Art de la Peinture sur Verre,' p. 95). The remarkable similarities in design and details of glass on the continent to glass of very slightly later date in England can only be accounted for by such an hypothesis. There would be little difficulty in getting a passage across, as ships were continually crossing.

PRICES IN THE EARLY NINETEENTH CENTURY. (See 'A Radical Weaver's Common-place Book, *ante*, p. 5).—The following is an old Lancashire recipe, with the prices of the various articles, for what was known in 1817 as a "funeral cake." I have copied it from the original account in the possession of an aunt of mine :—

	s.	d.
1817, Feby. 5th—		
To 3 lb. Brown sugar at 12d. . . . .	3	0
" 3 lbs. Lump sugar at 17d. . . . .	4	3
" 1 oz. Sinnamon, 1s., Carraways, 1½d. . . . .	1	1½
" 8 lb. Flour . . . . .	4	0
" 6 lb. Butter, 5s. 3d., 4 oz. Candid Lemon, 8d. . . . .	5	11
" Nutmeg, 4d., 2½ lbs. D. Currants, 2s. 8½d. . . . .	3	0½
" Rum and Escence of Lemon . . . . .	0	6
" 60 Eggs, 4s. ; Paper, 1½d. . . . .	4	1½
" Making . . . . .	2	0
	£1	7 11½

I send this as it may be of interest in view of MR. CHEETHAM'S interesting article under the heading of 'A Radical Weaver's Common-place Book' in which he gives some particulars of prices in 1801.

F. CROOKS.

ANECDOTE OF LAURENCE STERNE.—The following anecdote which may now be a chestnut, was reprinted by *The Yorkshire Herald* of Oct. 21, 1919, from its forerunner of 1765 :—

"Anecdote relating to the Rev. Mr. Sterne when he was in Paris: A French gentleman asked him, If he had found in France no Original Characters that he could make Use of in his Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy, 'No,' replied he, 'the French resemble old Pieces of Coin whose Impression is worn out by rubbing.'"

I hope it may be a new anecdote to somebody.

ST. SWITHIN.

MARY ROBERTS.—The 'D.N.B.' under "Samuel Roberts (1763-1848)" mentions his daughter Mary, author of 'Royal Exile,' and has in square brackets, "see under Roberts, Mary, 1788-1864." On turning to "Mary Roberts," it will be seen that the last paragraph of the article reads :—

"Some confusion has arisen between Miss Roberts and a cousin of the same name, Mary Roberts, daughter of Samuel Roberts (1763-1848) [*q.v.*] of Sheffield, authoress of 'Royal Exile,' 1822."

There was no necessity for this paragraph which is somewhat misleading. The two Marys may have caused confusion, but they were not cousins, nor have I been able to trace any connection whatever between the two families.

CHARLES DRURY.

12 Ranmoor Cliffe Road, Sheffield.

EXETER COLLEGE, OXFORD.—With the election of Dr. E. G. Hendy to be Principal of Jesus College, Oxford, on Jan. 13, 1921, it ought to be noted that Exeter has provided four Heads of Colleges, all in office at the present time. These are as follows :—

1. Dr. Lewis Richard Parnell, Rector of Exeter, m. 1874; Fellow of Exeter; Rector, 1913; Vice-Chancellor, 1920.

2. Dr. Henry Boyd, m. 1849; Principal of Hertford, 1877.

3. Mr. John Arthur Ruskin Munro, m. 1882; Rector of Lincoln, 1920.

4. Dr. Ernest George Hendy, m. 1871; Fellow of Jesus, 1874; Principal of Jesus, 1921.

This should be recorded in 'N. & Q.' I need not set out their distinctions, or their services to the University and their several Houses.

W. H. QUARRELL.

CURIOUS JACOBITE TOAST.—In July, 1713, a certain Mr. John Birch was indicted at Cork, found guilty, and sentenced to pay a hundred pounds for, besides other things, having publicly drunk to a seditious toast, namely "May you never want three pounds, fourteen shillings, and five pence!" According to the Calendar of MSS. of the Marquess of Ormonde this alarming toast had a triple signification, *viz.*, the health of James the THIRD, Louis the FOURTEENTH, and Philip the FIFTH, the three Catholic monarchs in league against England. R. B.

Upton.

## Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

SCOTT'S 'LEGEND OF MONTROSE.'—Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' give the origin of the following :—

1. Motto to chap. iii. : "For pleas of right let statesmen vex their heads," &c.—attributed to Donne, but apparently not by him.

2. Motto to chap. ix. : "Dark on their journey low'd the gloomy day," &c.; from 'The Travellers, a Romance' (perhaps by Scott?).

3. Motto to chap. xi. : "Is this thy castle, Baldwin?" &c.—attributed to Brown.

4. The old song, quoted in chaps. vi. and xii.: "When cannons are roaring, and bullets are flying," &c.

5. The famous lines on General Wade (chap. xviii.)—is their authorship known?

F. A. CAVENAGH.

Manchester University.

LEGISLATION AGAINST TOBACCO.—Robert Christison, M.D., in 'A Treatise on Poisons' (Edinburgh 1829), writing on Tobacco, on p. 619 says:—

"Soon after it was brought to England by Sir W. Raleigh, King James wrote a philippic against it, entitled 'The Counterblast to Tobacco.' Some countries even prohibited it by severe edicts. Amurath the 4th in particular made the smoking of tobacco capital; several of the Popes excommunicated those who smoked in the church of St. Peter's; in Russia it was punished with amputation of the nose; and in the Canton of Bern it ranked in the tables next to adultery, and even so late as the middle of last century a particular court was held there for trying delinquents (*note* Paris and Fonblanque's 'Medical Jurisprudence,' ii. 415). Like every other persecuted novelty, however, smoking and snuff-taking passed from place to place with rapidity; and now there appear to be only two luxuries which yield to it in prevalence, spirituous liquors and tea."

Unless this subject has already been discussed in 'N. & Q.' particulars of the "severe edicts" might be of general interest if any readers can supply them.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

COTTAGE AT ENGLEFIELD GREEN.—In a book in the British Museum, entitled 'Views of Noblemen and Gentlemen's Seats,' &c., by J. Hassell, 1804, there is a plate of 'St. Agnes Cottage, Berks. [*sic*] the Seat of Mr. Knowles,' and in the accompanying letter-press it is stated that this stood

"in the old Winchester Road, and takes its name from a well near the house, called St. Agnes Well and it is mentioned by Camden and most historians for being a celebrated spot where pilgrims and devotees, going to Winchester used to stop and do homage to the Saint. Hither, also came many for the benefit of the water, which was reputed to possess many healing qualities."

Now as the house stood in a bye-lane from Englefield Green to Windsor Great Park, I should be glad if any reader could give any explanation of the statement about the old Winchester Road or give any information about the well. I can find no reference to it in my copy of Camden (Gibson, 1695). The spring which fed the well is or was until recently still in evidence. And who was the "Mr. Knowles" whose seat it was? W. H. WHITEAR, F.R.Hist.S.

10 Fairlawn Court, W.4.

THE "INVALID OFFICE."—A building with this name is shown on the east side of Whitehall, between Scotland Yard and the "Banqueting House" in a late seventeenth century map in the Grace Collection. I shall be grateful for information as to the business transacted there, and for some one who will supply my failure to observe Capt. Cuttle's rule—"When found, make a note of"—as regards the exact reference and date.

Q. V.

ROYAL BRITISH BANK.—When did a London bank with this name or something very like it, come to a stop? And what was the cause? I am under the impression that it ceased to exist shortly after the Crimean War.

G.

ROBERT GASCOIGNE AND WALTHAMSTOW.—This forgotten soldier and poet of the sixteenth century, so a writer in an old volume of *Temple Bar* tells us, married a rich widow, presumably after his return from campaigning, and settled down in a "poor house at Walthamstow in the Forest." Many of his poems seem to have been written in that retreat. But 'Walthamstow in the Forest' is just a trifle vague. Can any correspondent identify for us the "poor house,"—which means a cottage, I take it?

M. L. R. BRESLAR.

Percy House, Well Street, South Hackney, E.9.

MATTHEW CARTER.—I should be glad to learn if any information can be obtained about "Matthew Carter, Esq.," author of a valuable work on Heraldry, known as 'Honor redivivus,' and published by "Henry Heringman—at the Ancker on the lower side of the New Exchange" in 1673. This appears to be a second edition, and contains what I suppose to be a full-page copy of the author's coat of arms, which is identical with the arms originally granted to a family of Carters residing for three or four generations in St. Columb, Cornwall, and admitted in the 'Visitations' of 1620 and 1686.

I have failed to trace Matthew Carter in the pedigree of any of the St. Columb family of that name. The first to be mentioned is "Richard, s. of Thomas Karter" with whom the pedigree begins. He was born on Jan. 17, 1540. The last member of the family mentioned in the Registers of St. Columb is Honor Carter, whose death is recorded on Sept. 13, 1691. She was the



eldest of three co-heiresses, who succeeded to the Carter property which at one time was extensive, and it is a curious circumstance that at the present day the remnants of that property are again in the hands of three co-heiresses, the daughters of the late Wm. Paget Hoblyn, Esq., of Fir Hill, Little Colan, Cornwall, whose ancestor married in 1683 Mary Carter, the second of the co-heiresses previously mentioned.

G. T. G.-C.

Barbados.

**HOLLINGWORTH.**—Frederick Hollingworth was admitted to Westminster School in 1745, aged 9, and John Hollingworth in 1747, aged 8. Can any correspondent of 'N. & Q.' help me to identify them?

G. F. R. B.

**JOHN MILTON AND THE MILBURNS.**—I have discovered in two branches of the descendants of Thomas Milburn of London, 1801-2-1848, a tradition of descent from the poet John Milton. From the published accounts of the poet's family, it would seem that any relationship must be collateral unless the descent is through the Clarkes. It is supposed that the maiden name of Thomas Milburn's mother was Warren. I have searched the Milburn wills at Somerset House without definitely ascertaining the name of Thomas Milburn's father. The most significant wills are these:—

Rev. Thomas Milburn, Rector of Raworth, Essex, signed Aug. 21, 1773, proved London, Dec. 6, 1775. Mentions children, Thomas, Richard, Charles, and Ann; also cousins William and Thomas Studdart (?) of Burnham. Leaves property in Wickford, Essex, to wife Ann (P.R.C. Alexander, 482).

Ann Milburn of parish of St. Botolph, Aldersgate, London, July 20, 1787, makes brother Thomas Milburn her heir (Calvert, 145).

Thomas Milburn, sailor, only son of Ann Bolt of Wickford, Essex, 1803 (Marriott, 721).

Thomas Milburn, sawyer, of Hampton, Middlesex, is made administrator of estates of father, Thomas Milburn, late of St. George's, Hanover Square, and of his mother, Elizabeth Milburn, who died before she could take out letters of administration (Admon. 1777).

Hannah Milburn, 1821, formerly of East-wich Park, near Guilford, Surrey, but recently of Lambeth Square, Surrey, mentions brothers William and John and their children (Mansfield, 159).

I have also found the following Milburn marriages:—

Thomas Bourton Milburn and Elizabeth Wordsworth of St. James at St. George's Chapel, Feb. 21, 1750.

Thomas Milburn of St. Mary White Chapel, Middx., w., and Elizabeth Lodge, w., at St. Benet Paul's Wharf, Sept. 13, 1745.

Richard Milburn of St. Ann, Westminster, and Elizabeth Ogilvy at St. Edmund's, Sept. 23, 1795.

In 1812 Thomas Milburn & Co., Wine and Spirit Merchants, were at Lloyd's Coffee House. From 1818 until 1830, Thomas Milburn, wine and spirit broker, was at 6 Commercial Sales Rooms, Mincing Lane.

I shall be glad if your readers will give me any information that will connect these scattered notes, and especially any clue to account for the Milton tradition.

JOSEPH M. BEATTY, JR.

Goucher College, Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A.

"SUCH AS MAKE NO MUSICK."—This phrase is used by Jeremy Collier in his address 'To the Reader' in 'An Appendix to the Three English Volumes in Folio of Morery's Great Historical... Dictionary.' The date of the Appendix is 1721. He writes near the end of the address:—

"I am far from Translating the whole Two Folio's of the Dutch Supplement.... For not a few Heads in this Holland Impression are borrow'd from the three English Volumes: And as for the rest pass'd over, they are foreign Genealogies, lean Subjects, and such as make no Musick."

Was the phrase proverbial?

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

**THE SENTRY AT POMPEII.**—There is a story of a certain Roman soldier being on sentry duty in Pompeii at the time of its over-whelming by an eruption of Vesuvius and that he died at his post while patiently waiting for the change of guard. Who is responsible for this story, and has it been justified or proved false?

ALFRED S. E. ACKERMANN.

**IDENTIFICATION OF ARMS.**—I have a wooden carving representing an animal with a face like a tapir, knobs on its back and claws on its feet, seated with a shield suspended from its neck. The arms on the shield are coloured and are Barry of eight or and gules, upon the second ten roses of the first, 4, 3, 2 and 1, impaling or three annulets gules. Whose arms are these? The impalement is similar to the arms of Hutton.

WILLIAM GILBERT, F.R.N.S.



**PITMAN OF QUARLEY, HANTS: ARMS SOUGHT.**—No arms are given in the 'Visitation' pedigree of 1686. A note states that Mr. Pitman promised to produce a sketch of his arms, but omitted to do so.

Edmund Pitman, Recorder of Salisbury, a descendant of the Quarley family, who died Dec. 18, 1743, bore "two cutlasses in saltire argent between four bay leaves vert, bladed argent, hilted or, with an annulet for difference."

These arms are not given in Burke, nor is there anything similar given in Papworth.

I shall be glad to know if the above arms are to be found on any bookplate, seal or monument, or are given in any work on heraldry.

Authority is also wanted for the following crest: Pitman of Wilts—"A dove rising volant issuing out of a mural crown."

H. A. PITMAN.

65 Cambridge Terrace, W.2.

**ALLIANCES OF ALLEN FAMILY.**—Frances, dau. of Gaynor Barry, of Dormstown, co. Meath, married Joshua, fifth Viscount Allen. I should be glad to know who were the parents of this Gaynor Barry, and what arms the family bore.

The mother of Frances, Viscountess Allen, is stated to have been Anne, daughter of the Rev. Richard Richards, Rector of Killany, co. Monaghan.

Can any Irish genealogist inform me of the name of the rector's wife?

P. D. M.

**TAVERN SIGN: THE NEW FOUND OUT.**—Forty years ago, when a frequent visitor to Hitchin, I noted in its outskirts an inn with this sign. What is its origin?

A. R.

**CURTIS: LATHROP: WILLOUGHBY.**—Edward Curtis lived at Mardyke House, Hot Wells, Bristol, about a hundred years ago. What family did he belong to? What relation was he to Thomas Curtis (or Curteis) Lord Mayor of London in the sixteenth century? His arms (which I remember seeing as a child) were of a seafaring nature and I think included dolphins and anchors.

His wife was a Lathrop. Is anything known of this family? Her sister Margaret married a clergyman called Allen. Her mother was a Willoughby of Gunnersbury House, Middlesex (afterwards sold to George III. for his daughter Princess Amelia). Can any reader give me any information about the Willoughbys?

W. HAYTHORNE.

83 Abbey Road Mansions, N.W.8.

**CAPTAIN COOK: MEMORIALS.**—I shall be glad to learn how best I can obtain information and particulars of any memorials erected to the great circumnavigator both in Great Britain and in other parts of the world.

T. H. W.

**COVILL.**—I should be glad of information about the above surname—its derivation and the history of any families that have borne it.

C. B. C.

**AUTHOR WANTED.**—Who was the author of a very able pamphlet called 'Seasonable Hints from an Honest Man on the Present Crisis of a New Reign and a new Parliament,' published in London in 1761, by "A. Millar in the Strand"?

W. D. DODWELL.

167 Ifley Road, Oxford.

**AUTHOR OF QUOTATION WANTED.**—

Who wrote the lines:—

And if there be no meeting beyond the grave,  
If all be darkness, silence; yet 'tis rest.  
Be not afraid ye waiting hearts that weep;  
For God still giveth His beloved sleep,  
And if an endless sleep He wills—so best.

And are they correctly quoted?

G. B. M.

[By Henrietta Anne Huxley, wife of Thomas Henry Huxley. By Huxley's special direction the last three lines, which run:—

Be not afraid, ye waiting hearts that weep;  
For still He giveth His beloved sleep,  
And if an endless sleep He wills, so best,  
were inscribed upon his tombstone.]

## Replies.

### THE WESTERN MISCELLANY.

(12 S. viii. 11, 56.)

YOUR correspondent M remarks as a side issue that either Robert Goadby (1721–1778) of Sherborne or his wife was the compiler of 'The Life and Adventures of Bampfylde Moore Carew.' I venture to think that neither could have been more than editor, as the *editio princeps* of 1745, in which the main facts and incidents already appeared, was printed "by the Farleys for Joseph Drew, Bookseller opposite Castle Lane" in Exeter. I have sometimes wondered whether your correspondent X who at 12 S. vii. 166 evinces a considerable knowledge of the Farley family could throw any light on the point, but his anonymity prevented communication with him. The title of the Exeter-printed book is 'The Life and Adventures of Bampfylde Moore Carew the noted Devonshire Stroller and Dog-stealer,'

&c.' It is an unvarnished account of the tricks and ruses of a scoundrel put forth as a warning to the public, the preface stating:—

"...Whatever were the motives that drew from him [Carew] this narrative...the Editor would not have brought it to the light had not he apprehended that it might be of use to guard well-meaning people against the impositions of the like impostors [*i.e.*, mumpers or gypsies] for the future."

Goadby would then be 24 years of age only and, so far as is known, unconnected with Exeter. That the mumpers were giving trouble at the time is clear from contemporary newspapers, e.g., *The Reading Mercury* for Jan. 14, 1745.

The next issue of the book, the first to connect it with Goadby, is undated, but was probably the one referred to in the Register of Books in *The Gent. Mag.* for October 1749 (p. 480). It will be noticed that the title has assumed a bolder form:—

"An Apology for the Life of Bampfylde Moore Carew commonly known throughout the West of England by the title of King of the Beggars, and Dog-Merchant-General....Printed by R. Goadby and Sold by W. Owen, bookseller, at Temple Bar, London."

New material is incorporated which is balanced by some omissions, but the most noticeable difference is the change of tone. Warnings to the beneficently-minded find no place, and in lieu are substituted certain specious arguments justifying Carew's mode of life. Clearly some one with a turn for satire had revised the book.

The next or third edition, bearing date at the end of the preface of Feb. 10, 1750, was much enlarged, and the work is for the first time broken up into chapters. The imprint now becomes "Printed for R. Goadby and W. Owen, Bookseller, at Temple Bar." Of added matter is a footnote to p. 313 containing a depreciatory remark on Fielding's 'Tom Jones' which, but for the event, would pass unnoticed.

The next edition is announced in *The Whitehall Evening Post*, Nov. 12 to 14, 1751:—

"This day was published in a pocket volume, neatly printed, the second edition, with considerable additions and a Dedication to Justice Fielding, An Apology for the Life of Mr. Bampfylde Moore Carew who has been for more than twenty-eight years past, and is at this time, the King of the Beggars....With a parallel drawn between Mr. B. M. C. and Tom Jones....Printed for R. Goadby in Sherburn, and W. Owen at Temple Bar."

By calling this "the second edition" the *editio princeps* and the edition of 1749 appear to be disavowed, which probably

caused the Exeter origin of the book to be ultimately forgotten.

The text of this 1751 edition was greatly altered, the narrative, including a long dedication, being made subservient to a rancorous attack on Fielding as opportunity offered. In this form it ran through many editions, the last two, of which I possess copies, being the eighth of 1768, and the ninth of 1775.

Even if it be supposed that Mr. or Mrs. Goadby recast the 1749 and 1750 editions it is difficult to believe that they were concerned in the book, other than financially, when it became a professed attack on Fielding. In 1751 Fielding had many enemies in London quite ready enough to assist Owen who, in fact, published in that year an 'Examen of Tom Jones,' a malicious criticism of the novel.

It was not uncommon at that period for books sold in London to be printed in the country. In 1766 the first edition of Goldsmith's 'Vicar of Wakefield' published by Newbery of Pater Noster Row was printed by B. Collins in Salisbury.

In 1782 an edition of the 'Apology' was produced by J. and R. Tonson and other London publishers

"omitting the parallel...between Mr. Carew and Tom Jones....The remarks on Mr. Fielding's performance being so very ill-natured and appeared much more like private pique than candid criticism."

There is one point that gives secret satisfaction to those with friendly feelings towards Fielding. One of Carew's victims was Mrs. Rhodes of Kingsbridge from whom the arch villain obtained money by false pretences. Had Fielding's detractors only known that this lady, as Sarah Andrew, had been his first love what scurrility they would have indulged in!

One word in praise of the book. It is invaluable to the topographer. The frauds of the itinerant were practised over so wide an area that he obtained an extensive and detailed knowledge of places in, and a wide acquaintance with the inhabitants of, Devon, Somerset, Dorset, Hampshire and Cornwall, and to such purpose that the work may not inaptly be called a Georgian Kelly's Directory of those counties.

In 1810 Thomas Price, of Poole in Devon, had access to Carew's journals which were then said to be in the possession of his family. Are these still extant?

J. PAUL DE CASTRO.

1 Essex Court, Temple.

The British Museum contains no copy of a *Western Miscellany*, nor does the *Tercentenary Handlist* refer to such a magazine. The *Weekly Miscellany* and *Weekly Entertainer* of Sherborne are correctly described in it. They are two distinct periodicals, not one and the same. Vol. v. of the *Weekly Miscellany*, printed by "R. Goadby," pp. 1-660, began on Oct. 2, 1775 and ended on Mar. 25, 1776.

Vol. iii. of the *Weekly Entertainer* (the earliest at the British Museum) began with page 1 on Jan. 5, 1784. It was printed by "R. Goadby and Co." X.

TERRESTRIAL GLOBES (12 S. viii 69).—Globes have been known, as Prof. E. Ravenstein has pointed out, from, at least, the latter part of the thirteenth century, Campano having written and published 1261-4 a 'Tractatus de Sphera Solida' in which he describes the manufacture of globes in wood and metal.

Thomas Hood published several works on nautical matters and amongst them 'The Use of both the Globes, Celestial and Terrestrial,' &c., in 1592. In 1594 Robertus Hues published a 'Tractatus de Globes et eorum Usu, accommodatus üs qui Londini editi sunt anno 1593, &c.' In the same year, 1594, M. Blundevile published a treatise on the subject and dedicated it to "all young gentlemen of this realm." In 1659 Joseph Moxon, hydrographer to the king published 'A Tutor to Astronomie, &c., or an easy and speedy way to know the use of both the Globes, Celestial and Terrestrial.' Similar treatises were published by W. Fisher in 1680.

In 1703 John Harris published a description and "Uses" of both Globes which was issued again, revised, by Joseph Harris, third edition, 1734. This last was printed by Thomas Wright, who, in the advertisement, announced that he had made large Orrerays for noblemen—and small ones for schools, and by E. Cushee who described himself as "Globe maker, &c."

The writer has a pair which measure 3 in. in diameter and date from about 1800, and one large one dated 1799. H. HANNAN. West Färleigh.

A sixteenth-century globe was offered for sale in Munich in 1903 (*Geographical Journal*, xxii., November, 1903, p. 573). *Revue de Géographie*, xxxvii., September, 1895, p. 175, is also quoted in the note.

J. ARDAGH.

ZELLA TRELAWNY (12 S. viii. 88).—See "Deaths" in *The Times* of May 11, 1906. Zella Trelawny Olguin, widow of Joseph Olguin, M.R.C.S., and daughter of John Edward Trelawny, died at Hove, Sussex, on May 8, 1906. *The Times*, on Mar. 27, 1912, recorded the death on Mar. 26, at Streatham, of Joseph Trelawny Olguin, Trelawny's grandson, aged 56. He had been manager of the River Plate Gas Company, Buenos Ayres.

STEPHEN WHEELER.  
Oriental Club, Hanover Square.

'MRS. DRAKE REVIVED' (12 S. viii. 88).—The book referred to is

"The Firebrand taken out of the Fire; Or, The Wonderfull History, Case and Cure of M<sup>rs</sup> Drake, sometimes the wife of Francis Drake of Esher....Esq." (London, 1647, 1654, and 1782.)

The secondary title is 'Trodden downe Strength, or, Mrs. Drake Revived.' It is a pitiable tale of a lady (Miss Joan Tothill) married against her will, who fell into melancholy and occasional hysterics, and was only released from them by death. No fewer than six divines interested themselves in the case, namely Mr. Dod (probably John Dod of Jesus College, Cambridge, d. 1645); Archbishop Ussher; John Forbes (the pastor at Middelburg, d. 1634), who, after a "tough dispute," was quite out-matched by her; Robert Bruce (of Edinburgh, d. 1631), who composed a "patheticall speech" for the lady to address to Satan, here printed in full (in which the addressee is soundly trounced); Thomas Hooker, who subsequently went to New England; and Dr. John Preston, afterwards Master of Emmanuel College, Cambridge (d. 1628). One "thundering preacher, Mr. [John] Rogers of Dedham" (d. 1636) wisely declined to interfere in any way. John Dod was the most persistent tormentor, being in and out of the house from the first, until at last after some ecstatic visions the poor woman died quietly. It may be doubted whether her husband used judicious measures to cure the melancholy, for when Mistress Drake heard Mr. Dod coming and flew upstairs to her room and locked the door, Mr. Drake "took the great iron forke in his hand, and run up after her, threatening to beat down the door."

As to Mr. Bruce, she

"now having a fit person to rough hew her (as it were), whom she could neither weary out nor over-come in Argument....there every way fell out strong disputes betwixt them.... Satan delighting still to rase new uprores in her."

The poor thing, when she came to die, "caused herself to be dressed from top to toe all in white," as a bride. Your readers have now probably had enough, and A. T. M. too. The occurrences must all have taken place about 1610-20, at Esher in Surrey (where Mr. Drake was patron of the living) except that the last few weeks were spent at Shardeloes, near Amersham, where she was buried.

The first edition is "by Hart On-hi," i.e., John Hart, who is nowhere mentioned: the others are anonymous. All three editions are in the British Museum, under Hart's name. F.A.M.A.  
Oxford.

The late Sir W. R. Drake, F.S.A., notes in his 'Devonshire Notes and Notelets':—

"It is this Mrs. Joan Drake, whose peculiar melancholia is narrated in a curious and rare pamphlet printed in 1647, intitled 'Trodden-down Strength, by the God of Strength, or Mrs. Drake revived; shewing her strange and rare case great and many uncouth afflictions for some years together; together with the strange and wonderful manner how the Lord revealed himself unto her a few days before her death.' Her husband appears to have considered that his wife's disease was more fitted for the care of learned Divines than of Physicians, as he called to his aid to preach to her several church celebrities, including the Rev. John Dod, and the Rev. Mr. Hooker. It is recorded by Manning and Bray ('Hist. of Surrey,' fo., vol. ii. p. 746, note) that Mrs. Drake when dying caused herself to be dressed in white, like a bride, and desired to be so buried, which was done."

CAREY P. DRAKE.

Yattendon.

"THE ASHES" (12 S. viii. 110).—It is astonishing what a number of inaccurate and misleading statements have appeared in print respecting the origin of this term in relation to the cricket matches between English and Australian teams. For example, some twenty years ago that eminent cricketer, Mr. P. F. Warner, brought out a book entitled 'How we recovered the Ashes.' It was originally published by Chapman & Hall and subsequently in a cheaper form by George Newnes in 1905. The epitaph which created "The Ashes" figured as a frontispiece to this book, and it was stated to have appeared in *Punch*. That, so far as I know, started the misapprehension.

In *The Morning Post* of the 22nd ult. a paragraph appeared commencing, "It was our old friend, 'Mr. Punch,' who invented the 'Ashes'"; and now, I observe

from the editorial footnote to ANXIOUS ENQUIRER that the Intelligence Department of *The Times* attributes the historical epitaph to *The Sporting Life*.

The truth of the matter is as follows. On Aug. 29, 1882, a memorable match at the Oval terminated by Murdoch's Australian team defeating the English Eleven by seven runs. Four days later, viz., in its issue of Sept. 2, *The Sporting Times* printed the following epitaph with a black-edged border:—

In Affectionate Remembrance

of

ENGLISH CRICKET

Which died at the Oval on 29th August, 1882.  
Deeply lamented by a large circle of sorrowing friends and acquaintances.

R.I.P.

N.B.—The body will be cremated and the Ashes taken to Australia.

In the autumn of 1882 the Hon. Ivo Bligh (now Lord Darnley) took out a team to Australia. They played in all 17 matches. They won 9, lost 3, and 5 were drawn. Of these, 4 were called test matches and each team won two apiece. Anyhow, our eleven were deemed to have recovered the "Ashes" in that season, for the ladies of Australia presented Mr. Bligh with a little urn containing them which now reposes in his smoking room at Cobham Hall, Kent. A picture of it recently appeared in *The Daily Mail* as well as in one of the illustrated weeklies.

WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

"RIGGES" AND "GRANPOLES" (12 S. viii. 71).—These names which occur in an enumeration of "royal fishes," temp. Charles II. are referable to two kinds of shark. "Rig," commonly known to sea-coast fishermen nowadays as "Tope" and "Toper," a widely distributed species, is *Galeus vulgaris*. "Granpole," i.e., big-head, is the Basking Shark (*Selache maxima*) our largest British fish, locally known as the "broad-headed gazer." Both are well figured by Couch and Day in their respective works on British fishes.

In August, 1917, I received a photograph of a large basking shark which had been recently captured off Carradale, Kintyre, and was labelled "Broad-headed Gazer." This established its identity. The dimensions were not given, but the length of another specimen from the Isle of Wight preserved in the British Museum (Nat. Hist.) was ascertained to be 28 ft. 10 in., the length of its huge head being 6 ft. 10 in.

J. E. HARTING.

PAUL MARNY (12 S. viii. 88).—The following very fine pictures by this artist are still in my collection :—

- (a) Tournay.
- (b) Tremouille Hotel, Paris.
- (c) Brighton Sands. My late father (Thomas Hughes, F.S.A., of Chester) had two others which he sold :
- (d) Fécamp Abbey.
- (e) Pont L'Évêque.

Marny used to reside at Scarborough, but, if living, must be a very old man.

T. CANN HUGHES, M.A., F.S.A.  
Lancaster.

Paul Marny was a Frenchman by birth, but spent most of his life at Scarborough, where he died 1914, aged 85. He was first employed at the Sevres China works as a decorator. Early in life he came to Scarborough and annually visited the Continent to secure views and sketches.

E. E. LEGGATT.

62 Cheapside, E.C.2.

LADY ANNE GRAHAM (12 S. viii. 70, 116).—I doubt if her husband could have proved his descent from the Grahams of Dalkeith. That family ended in the middle of the fourteenth century in two heiresses, one of whom married into the Douglas family who held the estate until 1642 or so, when it was acquired by the Scotts who still hold it. It is Lady Anne's own history that is wanted, I know. But if one was sure who her husband was it might simplify matters.

J. L. ANDERSON.

Edinburgh.

MORGAN PHILLIPS OR PHILLIP MORGAN (12 S. viii. 91).—'Alumni Oxonienses' gives the following :—

"Morgan Phillips, died 1570; Catholic Divine; native of Monmouthshire; entered Oxford, 1533; Rector of Cuddington, Oxford, 1543; Principal of St. Mary's Hall, Oxford, 1545-6."

MR. WILLIAMS may be able to identify him as being a member of the family of Morgan Wolf *alias* Philips, mentioned in Lyson's 'Environs'—as being the owners of the manors of Little Ilford, Leyton and Woodford, in Essex in 1541.

A genealogy of this family is given in the Visitation of Essex, under the name of Morgan Wolf of Gwerne (which I take to be a shortened form of Gwernesney, in Monmouthshire). Two generations are referred to in the genealogy as Philip Morgan, whereas Lysons calls them Morgan Philips.

WALTER H. PHILLIPS.

Gillow in his 'Biographical Dictionary of English Catholics,' vol. v. p. 303, says :—

"Morgan Phillips, divine, a native of Monmouthshire, and nephew of Henry Morgan, the last Catholic bishop of St. David's, entered the University of Oxford in or about 1533, where, Wood says, 'he was commonly called Morgan the sophister.' He was elected a fellow of Oriel College, Apr. 17, 1538. He was rector of Cuddington, principal of St. Mary's Hall, and one of the *triumviri* who publicly disputed against Peter Martyr. In 1549 he was presented to the vicarage of St. Winnoek, Pembrokeshire. Through conscientious motives he resigned his principalship of St. Mary's Hall in 1550 and shortly after the restoration of religion in 1553 he became precentor of St. David's Cathedral. Upon the accession of Elizabeth he was deprived and withdrew to Louvain. In the autumn of 1567 he set out on a pilgrimage to Rome in the company of his former pupil, William Allen, and of Dr. Vendeville. He co-operated with Allen in establishing the College at Douay, resided there from its opening until his death, Aug. 18, 1570. To Douay he left his whole property."

Gillow gives as sources for an account of his life: Bliss, Wood's 'Athen. Oxon.'; Dodd, 'Ch. Hist.' i.; Foster, 'Alum. Oxon.'; *Records of Eng. Caths.* i., xxv., xxx.-i., 3, 5; Lewis, 'Sanders Angl. Schism'; Bridgewater, 'Concertatio,' 1594, 404b.

ROBY FLETCHER.

According to the 'D.N.B.' which gives his surname as Philipps or Philippes, he was a native of Monmouthshire. He cannot, strictly speaking, be called a founder of the English College at Douay. When Dr. William Allen started the College in 1568 he had four English students of theology, and two Belgian. The writer of the First Diary, after recording their names, says :—

"Huic porro coetui continenter se adjunxit D. Morganus Philippus, venerabilis sacerdos, quondam ejusdem Alani in Universitate Oxoniensi praeceptor, nunc vero ejus in hoc sancto opere et vivus coadjutor et moriens insignis benefactor."

Then writing of the year 1570, he says :—

"Mortem obiit eodem anno die 18 August, praefatus Dominus Morganus Philippus, qui testamento suo D. Alanum unicum omnium suorum temporalium bonorum constituit haeredem, bonam ei pecuniarum summam reliquens" (see T. F. Knox, 'Douay Diaries' (London, 1878), pp. 3, 5).

Morgan Philipps took the degree of M.A. at Oxford in 1542, and was B.D. before 1546. He became Precentor of St. David's in 1554, and held two prebends at Exeter, and the livings of Harberton, Devon, and St. Winnocks, Pembrokeshire. He was deprived of all these preferments soon after the accession of Queen Elizabeth, and was

succeeded at St. David's in 1559, at Harsberton in 1560, and in his two prebends at Exeter in 1561 and 1562 respectively. He was nephew to Henry Morgan, Bishop of St. David's, and is often called Philip Morgan (Wood's 'Fast.', i. 105), under which name he occurs in 'S. P. Dom. Add. Eliz.', xi. 45, in which paper he is supposed to be in Herefordshire, but had probably already fled to Louvain. JOHN B. WAINSWRIGHT.

PIGUEUIT (CAESAR AND DANBY) (12 S. iv. 218).—It seems probable that these are two descriptions of the same boy, as I find Caesar Danby Pigueuit (not Pigueuit), a bookseller, living or carrying on business in 1774 in Berkeley Square (Westminster Poll Book) and in 1791 at 8 Aldgate (Directory). J. B. WHITMORE.

PROBLEM OF VAGRANCY IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY (12 S. viii. 81).—Denys Rolle's complaint that "the expenditure for removals and on litigation for settlements would suffice for a great deal more than the real wants of the Poor" finds weighty support in Henry Fielding's 'Enquiry into the Causes of the late Increase of Robbers,' 1751, where, in section 6, he remarks:—

"The several Acts of Parliament relating to the settlement, or rather removal of the poor, though very imperfectly executed, are pretty generally known, the nation having paid some millions to Westminster Hall for a knowledge of them."

J. P. DE C.

SPENCER TURNER (12 S. viii. 91).—Turner's oak (*Quercus Turneri*), reputed to be a hybrid between the evergreen ilex and the English oak, was raised, says Mr. W. J. Bean of Kew, in Spencer Turner's nursery at Holloway Down in the latter half of the eighteenth century. HERBERT MAXWELL. Monreith.

MAUNDRELL'S 'JOURNEY FROM ALEPPO TO JERUSALEM,' EASTER, 1697 (12 S. viii. 89).—According to Brunet's 'Manuel':—

"L'Excellente relation du voyage de Henry Maundrell d'Aleppe à Jerusalem A.D. 1697. fut imprimée pour la première fois à Oxford en 1699, in 8°"

H. KREBS.

The first edition of this book was published at the Theater, Oxford, in 1703, and was followed by others in 1707, '14, '21, '32, '40, '49, 1800, '10, '11, '12, '47, and '48; the third, fourth, and tenth editions, published in 1714, '21, and 1821 respectively, have additional journeys described, and the

'Travels' have been included in collected editions such as Harris, Moore and Pinkerton's Collections of Voyages and Travels. It is also completely reprinted in Bohn's collection of 'Early Travels in Palestine,' 1848. I can find no record of a ninth edition. ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

NORTONS IN IRELAND (12 S. viii. 50).—I think it probable that one of the Nortons of Southwick settled in Ireland. A cousin of theirs, Capt. John Whitehead, third son of Col. Richard Whitehead of West Tytherley, Hants, was living in Wicklow in 1688, and it is possible that he went over to Ireland in company with Norton relations. Both families were staunch Parliamentarians, the Whiteheads certainly up to the date of the Seclusion. If your correspondent were to trace the Whiteheads in Wicklow, he might obtain some information as to Nortons, and I should be glad to hear from him thereon. I suppose he is aware that the large estates of the Nortons of Southwick devolved upon the Whiteheads of Tytherley, on the death of the last Rd. Norton.

BENJAMIN WHITEHEAD.

2 Brick Court, Temple, E.C.4.

WILLIAM HOLDER (12 S. viii. 90).—There is a tablet in the parish church of St. James in the Island of Barbados, recording the deaths of the

"Hon William Holder, 11 Aug., 1705, aged 48; Mrs. Susanna his wife, 12 March, 1725, aged 57; William their grandson, 14 Aug., 1752, aged 31; who were all buried at the family estate of Blackrock."

The vault may be still seen in a cane piece near the house, and on the white marble slab is an inscription as above, but with the addition of—

"Mrs. Eliz., wife of above William, died in England, 19 June, 1783, buried at Hinton in Somersetshire."

It is obvious that the grandson was the Westminster boy. In his will dated Aug. 13, 1752, sworn Oct. 17, 1752, and proved Feb. 1, 1753 [P.C.C. 47 Searle] he named his mother Mary Ashley, his wife Eliz., and devised Hillaby plantation to his son William, and Blackrock to his son James, both sons to be sent to England at the age of nine. They were accordingly entered at Eton in 1759 and later at Oxford. Elizabeth the widow died in King Square, Bristol. Will [359 Cornwallis]. In the churchyard of the parish of St. Philip, Barbados, is a slab with a Jacobean shield bearing crest:

out of a coronet a lion sejant. Arms: Argent, between three griffins segreant a bar indented, and inscription to John Holder, Esq., died Mar. 22, 1724, aged 31. He was probably the missing father. The above coat is apparently that of a family in Cambridgeshire, whose pedigree was in the 'Visitation' of 1619. The first immigrants seem to have been Melatia Holder, who became agent for the island in London, where he d. in 1706 *s.p.m.* Will [147 Eedes]. John Holder (I think his brother) was of St. Joseph's parish in 1666, owner of 400 acres in 1673, will recorded in the island office in 1684.

These local wills I have not seen.

V. L. OLIVER, F.S.A.

Sunninghill.

THE TURLUPINS (TURBULINES) (12 S. viii. 90).—Possibly this is a late variation of Turlupins of whom T. Williams in 'A Dictionary of All Religions,' third London edition, date of preface, 1823, writes:—

"A sect of enthusiasts, which appeared about the year 1372, in Savoy and Dauphiny. They taught, that when a man is arrived at a certain state of perfection, he is freed from all subjection to the divine law, which we call Antinomianism. John Debantonne was the author of this denomination. Some think they were called Turlupins, because they usually abode in desolate places, exposed to wolves, *lupi*."

'A New General English Dictionary' begun by Thomas Dyche, finished by William Pardon, tenth edition, 1758, gives a very similar account of their tenets, adding that they held

"That God was to be applied to only by mental prayer. They practised the most obscene matters in publick, and went naked both men and women, and yet to recommend themselves, they pretended to extraordinary degrees of spirituality and devotion. They called themselves the fraternity of the poor; Dauphiny and Savoy were the principal places they appeared in, whence by a severe punishment they were also quickly extirpated."

Landais in his 'Grand Dictionnaire,' fourteenth edition, 1862, in the *complément* says that the Turlupins issued from the Vaudois of the Dauphiné, and were mostly to be found in the Netherlands. Under the orders of Charles V. of France most of those in France were burnt.

According to the 'Dictionnaire des Dates,' 1845, the sect was excommunicated by Pope Gregory XI. in 1372.

Landais quotes the proverb "Malheureux comme turlupins."

Le Roux de Lincy in 'Le Livre des Proverbes Français,' second edition, 1859, vol. ii. p. 66, writes of them as "heretics of the sect of the Vaudois," and gives, apparently as quoted by Ducange, *s.v.*, "Turlupini," an ancient verse chronicle:—

L'an MCCCLXXII je vous dis tout pour voir  
Furent les Turlupins condamnés à ardoir.

He also gives the proverb, "Enfant de Turlupin, malheureux de nature." He says nothing about any indecent practices.

Landais (quoted above) says that the Turlupins were also called "Bégards"; Boyer in his 'Dictionnaire François-Anglois,' 1748, says that they were called also "Fratricelli." Bégards according to Landais were sectaries, partisans of an extreme perfection who later permitted all excesses.

The Turlupins were very possibly much the same in their tenets and practices as the Vaudois and the Fraticelli. Bayle in his Dictionary—English translation, 1710, p. 1360—gives stories of the Fraticelli attributing to them worse excesses than those told of the Turlupins, but at the same time quotes "an illustrious Protestant" (Du Plessis) who denies that the Fraticelli were guilty of enormities. Apparently they were very active heretics.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

In his 'Hussite Wars' (p. 117), Count Lütow states that the direct fore-runners of the Adamites were the "so-called Turlupins" in France. He shows that the Turlupin doctrines passed to Austria, thence to Bohemia, early in the fourteenth century. Opponents of the Hussites purposely confused them with the Adamites, but the grim general, Jan Zizka, destroyed a number of the former near Tabor. The writer knows the Hussite stronghold Tabor, with the baptismal pond "Jordan," and the pretty valley of the Luzhnitsa, where these misguided folk tried to establish a "garden of Eden."

FRANCIS P. MARCHANT.

The sect meant are certainly the Turlupins who were especially active in France in the reign of Charles V. Robert Gaguin mentions them briefly in the ninth book of his 'Compendium super Francorum gestis.' There is an account of the heresy in the Schaff-Herzog 'Religious Encyclopædia,' ed. 1909. See also H. C. Lea's 'History of the Inquisition,' vol. ii. pp. 126 and 158. "Turlupins" was apparently a nickname, the origin of which is uncertain.

EDWARD BENSLEY.



LEIGH HUNT (12 S. viii. 91).—The 'Dirge' does not appear in the later (3 vol.) edition (1901-3) of 'Chambers's Cyclopædia of English Literature.'

H. M. CHARTERS MACPHERSON.

Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

AUTHOR OF QUOTATION WANTED.—

(12 S. viii. 91.)

In reply to L.H.P., the first quotation—"My hold of the colonies," &c.—is from Burke's famous speech on the American question. It is well worth study to-day

G. A. H. SAMUEL, Cadet Major (ret.).

## Notes on Books.

*Studies in Islamic Poetry.* By Reynold Alleyne Nicholson. (Cambridge University Press, £1 6s. net.)

DR. NICHOLSON, in his Preface, tells us that these Studies, written during the war, grew out of a wish to impart some things he had enjoyed in Arabic and Persian not only to fellow-students but also to others who, without being specialists, are interested in the literature and philosophy of the East. We should like to extend the range of his appeal. His work, we hope, will serve to arouse interest in readers to whom Arabic and Persian literature have so far been a closed book. When one considers how old, and widely ramified, and deep-penetrating, is the connection between England and the East it is curious how little present to the ordinary cultivated Englishman are Eastern letters and Eastern thought. Their existence, just beyond his visible horizon, is known: but they cannot be said in more than a few cases even to form an indistinct background upon any quarter of it. This is doubly to be regretted—first, because whatever is not thus within the horizon of the average educated person, will fail to be really operative in national opinion and action; and secondly, because Oriental literature illustrates the human spirit in a manner that we cannot properly afford to ignore, whether we seek letters for enjoyment or for instruction. To those who either know nothing of the subject, or whose ideas upon it have been merely filtered to them through Western romantic versions of Eastern story in verse or prose, this book may be emphatically recommended.

The first chapter is a study of the most ancient literary compilation in Persian, the 'Lubáb' of Muhammad 'Awfí, of which the text, edited by Prof. Browne, was published in 1903-1906. The compiler flourished in the latter half of the twelfth century—appearing to us but a vague figure, yet of true Oriental lineaments. He came from Bukhara, lived as a wandering scholar, and travelling into India played his part at the courts of Nasir-ud-din Qubácha of Sind, and then of Iltatmish.

The 'Lubáb' is valuable almost solely as an anthology—though it contains also notices and panegyrics of poets, and what the writer intended should count as history and biography. As an anthology it is a perfect treasure-house—wherein

are to be found, ranged in chronological order, specimens of the work of poets belonging to five dynasties and covering a period of about four hundred years (A.D. 820-c. 1220).

The poems fall into four main types of which the *ghazal* and the quatrain will probably awake old echoes in most readers' minds. A certain number of the latter—love poems and mystical pieces—are not merely interesting, but beautiful and worth making a permanent possession. Dr. Nicholson's renderings are deft and happy—best perhaps, in epigram, but meritorious also in longer pieces by a certain slight but well-calculated aloofness from the tone of ordinary English verse, echoing, thus, as nearly as is possible, the original untranslatable tone. In general, the level of the work as poetry is not actually of the highest, and Dr. Nicholson, to make the account true and complete, has included some examples of worthless and fulsome panegyric. The *qasida*—the form of verse largely employed for panegyric—is, in its rhyming system, of a hopeless difficulty in English. The opening couplet rhymes and this rhyme has to be repeated at the end of the second hemistich of each succeeding couplet throughout the poem. Dr. Nicholson has contrived to give a short English illustration.

A work of greater interest both as to matter and as to form is dealt with in the second chapter on the 'Meditations' of Ma'arrí. Ma'arrí himself, whether he kindle indignation or sympathy, arrests the imagination. Blind from his childhood, as a consequence of small-pox, he spent the first years of his youth in strenuous study in the chief towns of Syria, and the next fifteen years in work and poverty at Ma'arra, his native town. Then, having made such a reputation for learning as would ensure his honourable reception in the great city, he journeyed to Baghdad to try his fortune there. He met with praise, indeed, but with so little support that after a sojourn of but eighteen months, he returned to Syria—bitter at heart, and having his bent towards pessimism confirmed by the rankling of injured pride. For about fifty years he lived in retirement, but a retirement in which he not only worked out his great poem the 'Luzúmiyyát,' but likewise dictated many works on learned subjects and taught a throng of scholars.

Dr. Nicholson gives a detailed and lucid account of the metres used in the 'Luzúmiyyát.' Illustration of these in English cannot be attempted so far as rhyme is concerned, but, rhyme being abandoned, we are supplied with examples of the schemes of the four principal metres in English, and also—what is still better for the purpose, since the metres are quantitative—in Latin.

He gives 332 excerpts from the work, some in unrhymed verse of the form of the original, others in ordinary English metres rhymed or unrhymed. Here, again, he is to be congratulated on having achieved considerable success. Ma'arrí, in these versions,—we speak of the cumulative impression made by a careful reading of all that is given here—appears in a sufficiently true reflection of himself, as a poet, but a poet whose depth of thought and amazing skill lack the last touch of genius which fuses and irradiates: as a thinker, but one whose pre-occupation with poetry of great technical difficulty, has deflected his mind from the highest or central way of pure philosophy.

"The pessimism of the 'Luzum,' says Dr. Nicholson, "wears the form of an intense pervading darkness, stamping itself on the mind and deeply affecting the imagination." This expresses very happily the special quality of Ma'arri. The whole work looks towards death: and meanwhile, the chafing captive of life, like all those whose thoughts are chiefly expectant, whose attitude is that of waiting, has a strange and vivid consciousness of time. In poetry so resolutely abstract as these 'Meditations' one is not surprised that figures should be few: and therefore the instances of a figurative presentment of time are the more striking. Like many Eastern writers Ma'arri has a special consciousness or apprehension of the passage and alternation of night and day—the two strong youths that drag him deathwards. Our perversity in lighting up the darkness of night, and living in it so largely, has no doubt blunted us to the simple majesty of the "endless file." (It is interesting, by the way, to note that Emerson, in his fine lines on the "hypocritical Days" turns, as if by some instinct, to the East for his imagery—they come, he says, "muffled and dumb like barefoot Dervishes.")

Dr. Nicholson's account of Ma'arri's philosophy leaves nothing to be desired. The writer of these lines would suggest that the full quality of that philosophy might best be savoured by means of a contrast—by reading, in companionship with the 'Luzum,' some western work of about equal value and authority on kindred subjects. 'The Tusculan Disputations,' perhaps, would serve as well as any—the more instructively because the political disturbances of the close of the Roman Republic may well compare with the disturbances of Ma'arri's day and people in so far as concerns their probable effect on a cultivated man's estimate of the value of life. If the East cherishes a *joie de mourir* in place of the much-vaunted *joie de vivre*, there remains the curious fact that pessimism of this "intense pervading darkness" has a stimulating quality which is absent from the petulant or half-hearted pessimism more usual in the West.

*The Oxfordshire Record Series.* Vol II., Parochial Collections of Anthony à Wood and Richard Rawlinson (first part). Edited by the Rev. F. N. Davis, B.A., B.Litt. (Oxford, issued for the Society, 1920.)

THIS is the second volume issued by the Oxfordshire Record Society, founded in 1919 for printing documents relating to the history of the county. The first volume, issued last year, was the Chantry Certificates and Edwardian Inventories of Church goods. The present volume adds another interesting collection of documents relating to Oxfordshire churches and parishes. The transcription has been made by the learned general editor of the series from several manuscript volumes preserved in the Bodleian Library and in the British Museum. The earlier collections are the work of Anthony à Wood (1632-95), the latter of Richard Rawlinson (1690-1755), the well-known antiquaries. In the present issue the notes have been arranged under the parishes in alphabetical order, and when complete they will probably extend to three volumes. This volume covers the parishes Adderbury to Cuxham. Besides many details as to the ownership of the

principal estates and various other information, the notes are very valuable as forming a contemporary account of monuments and inscriptions in the parish churches, not a few of which have since perished. Oxfordshire antiquaries will be grateful to the Society for making these notes so easily accessible. Those who wish to join the Oxfordshire Record Society should communicate with the Hon. Secretary, 10 New Road, Oxford, or Rowner Rectory, Gosport.

*Fleetwood Family Records.* Collected and edited by R. W. Buss. Parts V., VI., VII. (Privately printed, 12s.)

THIS new instalment of an interesting work winds up the whole, we regret to say, more quickly than the compiler had intended owing to difficulties and expense arising out of the war. We have in Part V. the conclusion of George Fleetwood's letter on the battle of Lutzen, a pedigree of Fleetwood of Little Plumpton; notes on the two sieges of Preston, and a list of the Fleetwoods who have served in the Army or Navy, with a biography of the Parliamentarian General Charles Fleetwood.

Part VI. contains among other things, two pedigrees (descendants of General Charles Fleetwood and descendants of Sir Edmund Denny of Cheshunt), and a list of vessels entering Madras in 1700 as well as the Preface and the Indexes. The Preface sets out an array of miscellaneous items, each one of interest in itself, but a rather disjointed collection. The range of the Fleetwoods in occupation and social status seems somewhat unusually wide.

Part VII. consists of illustrations—principally portraits—including a reproduction of that of Milton at the age of 20.

*Folk-Lore.* December, 1920. (London, Glaisher, 6s. 6d.)

THE contents of this number are both various and important. Dr. Bartlett, in his paper 'Psychology in Relation to the Popular Story' suggests a combination of psychological, sociological and historical lines of research as the proper method of the study of the popular tale. Dr. Rivers's 'Statues of Easter Island'—a deeply interesting article—turns largely on the significance of the crowns and wigs and other head-dresses with which the statues are adorned. Under Collectanea we noticed discussions of Glastonbury and the Grail Legend (Mary A. Berkeley); and 'Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves' (W. R. Halliday), and the number includes three or four good reviews.

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## Notes.

## NATHANIEL FIELD'S WORK IN THE 'BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER' PLAYS.

THOUGH it has with good cause been suspected that Nathaniel Field had a hand in some of the plays printed in the Beaumont and Fletcher folios, and portions of certain plays have (more or less tentatively) been assigned to him by different critics, there is no general agreement either as to the identity of the plays in which he collaborated, or the extent of his contributions to them. It is not strange that this should be so, since Field is not a writer whose work can easily be recognized. He does not, like Massinger, constantly repeat himself, nor has he, like Fletcher, strongly marked metrical peculiarities. The most distinctive characteristic of Field's verse—a characteristic exhibited in both his acknowledged

plays ('A Woman is a Weathercock' and 'Amends for Ladies'), in the parts of 'The Fatal Dowry' written by him, and in all the work here assigned to him on other internal evidence—is the free use of rimed couplets, not only at the ends of scenes as commonly in the dramatic work of the period—but interspersed with the blank verse. This feature makes it easy to distinguish him from Massinger or Fletcher, both of whom are sparing in the use of rime, but is useless as a means of distinguishing between Field and Beaumont, since Beaumont also introduces rimed couplets in his blank verse. Field's style has indeed much in common with that of Beaumont and it is therefore not surprising to find that Beaumont has been credited with work written by Field. This mistake has been made both by Boyle and by Fleay. Speaking of what he calls Boyle's "absurd theory" that Beaumont contributed certain scenes to 'The Knight of Malta,' Fleay ('Biog. Chron. Eng. Drama,' i. p. 205) observes that Boyle "is, as I have frequently pointed out, incapable of distinguishing Field's work from Beaumont's." But Boyle's error is a venial one compared with that of Fleay, who has actually made use of a work of Field's to establish the canon for Beaumont's verse. Of 'The Four Plays in One' (*Op. cit.* i. 179) he remarks:—

"the shares of Beaumont and Fletcher are singularly independent and the marked difference of their metrical forms afforded me the starting-point for the separation of all these [Beaumont and Fletcher] plays in 1874, which was till then regarded universally as an insoluble problem."

The two first "Triumphs" of 'The Four Plays in One,' assumed by Fleay to be by Beaumont, are Field's, as I hope shortly to prove. Fortunately for Fleay, however, the metrical styles of these two authors are so similar that the value of his conclusions has not seriously been affected by his choice of these "Triumphs" as the standard for Beaumont's verse.

The other plays of the Beaumont and Fletcher folios in which Field collaborated are 'The Queen of Corinth,' Acts III. and IV., of which are his, and 'The Knight of Malta,' of which he wrote Acts I. and V.

There is no evidence to connect Field with the authorship of any of these plays, but such as can be obtained by comparing them with his acknowledged works, 'A Woman is a Weathercock' and 'Amends for Ladies,' and his share of 'The Fatal Dowry,' written in collaboration with Massinger. Field's



share of 'The Fatal Dowry' is Act II., Act III. sc. i., after the second entry of Novall Junior, and Act IV. sc. i. As the assignment of these parts of the play to him has hitherto rested chiefly upon evidence of a negative kind, having been arrived at by subtracting the scenes that clearly show the more easily recognizable hand of Massinger, it is desirable that I should give some positive evidence of his authorship of the parts of this play referred to before I proceed to assign to him plays, or portions of plays, of which external proof of his authorship is lacking. First, then, at the beginning of Act II. sc. i. we have the word "practic"

....a man but young  
Yet old in judgment; theoretic and *practic*  
In all humanity.

This is a word that, to the best of my knowledge, Massinger never uses in his independent plays. Field has it in the first scene of 'Amends for Ladies':—

Indeed, my knowledge is but speculative,  
Not *practic*; I have it by relation, &c.

In the same scene we have the verb "to exhaust" used in its primary sense of "draw out":—

your thankless cruelty,  
And savage manners of unkind Dijon,  
*Exhaust* these floods,

an uncommon use of the word—not to be met with in Massinger—which will be found again in 'A Woman is a Weathercock,' I. i.:

Were you my father flowing in these waves,  
Or a dear son *exhausted* out of them

Three times in 'The Fatal Dowry,' we have allusions by gallants to the disarranging or crumpling of their "bands." Two of these occur in the second scene of Act II. Here Liladam says to Novall Junior:—

Ud's-light! my lord, one of the purls of your band is, without all discipline, fallen out of his rank.

and a little later on, when Malotin says to Pontalier:—

Dare these men ever fight on any cause?

Pontalier replies:—

Oh, no! 'twould spoil their clothes, and put their bands out of order.

The third is in IV. i. where Aymer, who has been roughly handled by Romont, exclaims:—

Plague on him, how he has crumpled our bands! These allusions point clearly to Field, in whose 'Amends for Ladies' there are two more allusions of the same kind—one in

III. iii. where Lady Bright says of Master Pert:—

I have seen him sit discontented a whole play, because one of the purls of his band was fallen out of his reach to order again

and the other in IV. iii. where Ingen, during the course of his duel with Lord Proudly, observes that he "had like to have spoiled" his lordship's "cutwork band."

In II. ii. Novall Junior addresses Bellapert in this strain:—

No autumn nor no age ever approach  
This heavenly piece; which Nature having wrought,

She lost her needle, and did then despair  
Ever to work so lively and so fair!

while in IV. i. Aymer begs Novall Junior to put his looking-glass aside lest, "Narcissus-like," he should dote upon himself and die

....and rob the world

Of Nature's copy, that she works form by.

No doubt hyperbolic speeches not much differing from these may be found in Massinger, but they are particularly characteristic of Field, who has two references to Nature's fashioning of men in each of his independent plays. With the above passages we may compare Pendant's adulatory speech addressed to Count Frederick in 'A Woman is a Weathercock,' I. ii.:

Nature herself, having made you, fell sick  
In love with her own work, and can no more  
Make man so lovely, being diseased with love.

Count Frederick mildly protests:—

Pendant, thou'lt make me dote upon myself.

and Pendant replies:—

Narcissus, by this hand, had far less cause.

Both in 'The Fatal Dowry' and 'A Woman is a Weathercock' there is much talk of clothes and tailors. Pontalier in 'The Fatal Dowry' (II. ii.) says of Liladam and Aymer:—

If my lord deny, they deny; if he affirm, they affirm: they *skip into my lord's cast skins some twice a year*, &c.

and in 'A Woman is a Weathercock,' II. i., Pendant, when asked by Mistress Wagtail how he came by his good clothes, replies:—

By undoing tailors; and then *my lord (like a snake) casts a suit every quarter, which I slip into.*

Again in IV. i. Aymer says of Novall Junior:—

....his vestaments sit as if they grew upon him, or art had wrought them on the same loom as Nature framed his lordship

Compare Lady Bright's comment on Pert in 'Amends for Ladies,' III. iii.:

I do not think but he lies in a case o' nights. He walks as if he were made of gins—as if Nature had wrought him in a frame

Almost at the end of IV. i. there is an allusion to fairy's treasure, which vanishes if its possessor reveals it:—

But not a word of it:—'tis fairies' treasure,  
Which, but revealed, brings on the blabber's ruin.  
This is found again in 'A Woman is a Weathercock,' I. i. :—

I see you labour with some serious thing,  
And think (like fairy's treasure) to reveal it,  
Will cause it vanish.

These are, so far as I have noticed, the only explicit allusions to this belief in the Elizabethan drama, though Shakespeare glances at it in 'The Winter's Tale,' III. iii. "This is fairy gold, boy," says the Shepherd to the Clown, when he discovers the gold left by the sea-shore, "and 'twill prove so; up with't, keep it close.... We are lucky, boy; and to be so still requires nothing but secrecy."

This brief examination of 'The Fatal Dowry' will, I hope, satisfy the reader that it is possible to detect Field's hand in his anonymous work, or work of his that has been assigned to others, from its connexions with his acknowledged writings.

Before I attempt to do this, it will be well to add a few words as to Field's vocabulary as displayed in the three plays to which his name is attached. It is not very distinctive. It is true that he has a few quite uncommon Latinisms, but they are of little use to us in this investigation, since scarcely any of them are used more than once. "Pish" and "hum" (or "humh," as the folio usually prints it) are characteristic interjections of his. Other noticeable words are "continent" or "continence" (four times in the three plays), "importune" (three times), "innocency" (four times) and "integrity" (four times). I draw attention to these words merely because they are characteristic words that one may expect to find in Field, and do not suggest that some, perhaps most, of them are not occasionally used by one or other of the other authors of the Beaumont and Fletcher plays. "Continent," "importune" and "innocency" are the more valuable. I may note also "transgress" (used once in 'Amends for Ladies') because it is of comparatively infrequent occurrence in these plays, and therefore affords slight corroborative evidence of Field's authorship where there are other suggestions of his hand. Generally with regard to the weight to be attached to words such as these—words that are characteristic but not uncommon—while one or two

in a play are obviously of little or no value, the presence of several much increases their importance, though in all cases they need the support of other evidence.

H. DUGDALE SYKES.

Enfield.

(To be continued.)

HAZEBROUCK.

II.

(See *ante*, p. 121.)

HAZEBROUCK's record during the war earned for the town the Croix de Guerre. The citation, dated Oct. 31, 1919, was in the following terms:—

"Ville soumise pendant quatre ans au bombardement par avions et pièces à longue portée. A tenu jusqu'au bout avec une froide tenacité. A deux reprises sous la menace de la pression de l'ennemi a gardé son calme, accueillant réfugiés et blessés, leur prodiguant ses soins."

At the outbreak of hostilities the town was occupied for a fortnight by a regiment of French reservists, but on the invasion of the Département du Nord on Aug. 20, the troops retired, and Hazebrouck was left without defence. A few days later refugees from Belgium, both civil and military, began to arrive, quickly followed by French civilians from the invaded districts. In one day—Aug. 25, 1914—no fewer than 2,000 Belgians entered the town, and during the months and years that followed Hazebrouck was ever ready to extend its hospitality to its neighbours from over the border. In recognition of these services the King of the Belgians has lately conferred the Order of Leopold upon the Mayor of Hazebrouck as representative of the town. "Flamands de France," said the Belgian Vice-consul in conferring the decoration, "vous avez reçu fraternellement les Flamands de Belgique, je vous remercie de tout cœur!" For all these refugees, both French and Belgian, Hazebrouck set to work in August, 1914, to organize relief, and became eventually a kind of rail-head for charitable works connected with the war. For two months the tide of battle passed Hazebrouck by, but on Oct. 8, about 9 o'clock in the evening, when the town was occupied by a single troop of French cavalry, enemy scouts, creeping along the line of railway, reached the station and even penetrated to the square in front, from where they fired into the town killing three civilians and five soldiers. They then retired. The next day,

Friday, information reached the Mayor that the authorities must be ready to receive 15,000 German troops by 10 o'clock the following morning (Saturday, Oct. 10), and during the same day the French cavalry retired. On Saturday at the appointed hour the Mayor, Abbé Lemire, waited at the Hôtel-de-Ville to receive the enemy, but the day drew to a close without incident. Believing Hazebrouck to be occupied by French troops the Germans had avoided the town, which remained undefended the whole of that and the following day. It was, however, on the evening of Sunday, Oct. 11, that the British Third Corps completed its detrainment at St. Omer and was being moved to Hazebrouck, where it remained throughout Oct. 12. From that time onward, until the close of the war, Hazebrouck was a "British town." When the enemy was pushed back to the other side of Armentières, and the line became more or less stabilized, Hazebrouck experienced a period of comparative quiet. The German lines were some 25 kilometers to the east and the inhabitants began to feel that their worst days were over. Works of charity multiplied. Danger was apprehended only from the air. Then, after two-and-a-half years of this comparatively uneventful life, began a period more difficult and more full of anguish than that of 1914. The first bombardment by long-range guns took place on July 31, 1917. But the shelling was intermittent and long intervals elapsed between the bombardments. The worst of these occurred on Dec. 13-14, when 120 shells (380 m., or 15 in. diam.) fell into the town doing great damage to property and killing fifteen civilians, among whom were the curé and two assistant priests of the Church of St. Eloi. After this, except for a serious air attack in January, Hazebrouck was left alone till Mar. 16, 1918, when the long-range guns began their work again, and from that time forward the bombardment was more or less continuous, though the number of shells that fell in any one day was sometimes small. Then in April came the burst through at Armentières, and the Battle of the Lys, which in one of its aspects was known in France as the Battle for Hazebrouck.\* On the night of Friday,

Apr. 12, the order was given in Hazebrouck for the total and immediate evacuation of the town, and the next day saw everything abandoned under the saddest and most lamentable conditions. The inhabitants were dispersed to the four corners of France. The Mayor, Abbé Lemire, was the last to leave the town, and eventually installed the mairie in the village of St. Martin d'Ecublei, in the Department of the Orne, at which place the children of the Warein Orphanage at Hazebrouck had previously found a refuge. From April to September, 1918, Hazebrouck was left to the mercy of the German guns, but the enemy, though at one time within a distance of 6 kilometers, never was able to reach the town. Immediately prior to the renewal of the bombardment in March, 1918, the civilian population of Hazebrouck had been reduced to about 3,000, and of these 61 were killed and 150 wounded. On Oct. 1, 1918, the Mayor once more took possession of the Hôtel-de-Ville, and during the autumn the inhabitants began to return. Out of 3,334 houses, 229 were wholly destroyed, and nearly 2,000 were more or less damaged.

Once again, after an interval of over three hundred years and as the result of acts of war, Hazebrouck stands at the beginning of a new period in its history. On January 30, 1921, a local census showed the population to be 16,468. The plans for reconstruction comprise much more than a mere rebuilding of destroyed property and include a scheme for the extension and industrial development of the town. In modern times two events stand out in Hazebrouck's history. At the end of the eighteenth century the Revolution raised the town to its present position of *chef-lieu*, or capital of an *arrondissement*, and half-a-century later the coming of the railway made it not only a centre of administration but also to some extent of commerce and industry. A third period is now looked forward to when Hazebrouck shall become the veritable industrial capital of middle Flanders, linked up with Dunkerque, the capital of maritime Flanders, on the one hand, and Lille, capital of the Department, on the other. Hazebrouck has been for long an important railway centre, lying as it does on the main line between Calais and Lille and at the junction of five other lines, which connect it with Dunkerque, Béthune, and the towns on the Lys, as well as with Belgium. Yet, notwithstanding these advantages the town, so far, has scarcely

\* Col. Repington wrote in his Diary under date Apr. 14, 1918: "Robertson sends me up his views....He says that if the Boche gets Hazebrouck, or the Kemmel-Mont des Cats heights, the Ypres salient lot will feel very uncomfortable."

become the place of importance that its situation warrants. Commenting on this, M. Ardouin-Dumazet in his 'Voyage en France,' wrote shortly before the war :—

"Hazebrouck est loin de présenter l'animation de ses voisines de la Lys. L'activité se porte vers la gare où passent tous les trains qui, par Calais, font communiquer l'Angleterre avec l'Europe centrale. La très grande industrie ne s'en est point emparée, bien qu'il y ait d'assez nombreuses usines. Le chef-lieu administratif de la Flandre flamingante s'est en quelque sorte recroquevillé dans son particularisme au lieu de devenir un centre pour l'expansion de la langue française."

M. Dumazet sees in the use of the Flemish language and the fostering of local patriotism, a danger to the greater idea of nationalism. He joins issue with the Abbé Lemire, who in pleading for the encouragement of the Flemish tongue has drawn a comparison between Flanders and Brittany and Provence. There exists in the region a "Comité Flamand de France" whose chief object it is to maintain the Flemish language and customs and to keep alive the sentiment of the "petite patrie." Opponents of this movement, like M. Dumazet, reject the comparison with Brittany and Provence as a false one, as neither Breton nor Provençal speech has any idiom in common with a foreign tongue, whereas Flemish, they maintain, is a foreign language akin to German. Notwithstanding the purity of motive of the Comité Flamand and its supporters M. Dumazet maintains that the movement tends in the long run to work against national interests :—

"Vouloir constituer, de Bailleul à Hazebrouck et à Cassel, un groupe flamingant, c'est préparer un terrain séparatiste au pur profit de l'Allemagne qui revendique les pays de langues flamande et hollandaise comme germaniques."

Whether M. Dumazet would write in exactly this strain since the war I do not know. But the words quoted are interesting as showing the point of view of many intellectual Frenchmen prior to 1914. It may be questioned, however, whether the argument will stand. The case for the preservation and encouragement of the Flemish language is a strong one, and was well put by the President of the Comité Flamand, Canon Looten, at a meeting of the "Congrès Régionaliste" at Lille on Dec. 7, 1920 :—

"La question du flamand, si délicate en Belgique, ne semble pas aussi dangereuse en France. Les 200,000 flamands de France sont des Français de cœur. Ils ne demandent qu'une chose, garder leur langue. Le flamand est menacé par le courant de centralisation de ces cinquante dernières années. Il est cependant urgent de la maintenir : un peuple qui change de langue

change d'âme. Et quelle âme plus grande que celle du pays de Flandre ?"

A writer in a Hazebrouck newspaper has put the case thus :—

"Notre belle langue flamande, qui nous est si utile pour apprendre le Hollandais, l'Anglais l'Allemand, est méprisée ; elle est bannie de nos écoles. Et pourtant il nous manque des diplomates, des officiers, des agents commerciaux capables de défendre nos intérêts dans les pays étrangers, où l'usage de notre langue serait si précieux"

And in the Chamber of Deputies, the Abbé Lemire, who has represented Hazebrouck in Parliament since 1893,\* used these words on Oct. 4, 1919, in pleading for the preservation of the native language in Alsace and Lorraine :—

"Je suis moi-même d'un pays où deux langues vivent côte à côte, la langue flamande et la langue française, juxtaposées depuis Louis XIV. En Flandre l'expérience de tous les jours nous apprend qu'il ne faut point froisser les populations en ayant l'air de les mépriser et de les soupçonner, lorsqu'elles parlent en flamand. Il ne faut point céder à la tentation de croire que quiconque se sert d'une autre langue que la langue nationale dit quelque chose contre la patrie."

That Hazebrouck is essentially a Flemish town is at once impressed on the mind of the visiting stranger by the names on the shop-signs and in the columns of the local newspapers. A few surnames taken at random from these sources may be quoted: Baelde, Bèhaghe, Boddaert, Boerez, Boorteel, Bossus, Brouckaert, Butstraen, Cæwel, Cleenewerck, Drynckebier, Everaere, Everwyn, Faes, Gaeymaey, Geloën, Gobrecht, Haese, Houcke, Huyghe, Itsweire, Kieken, Lestaevl, Leuwens, Mantez, Nieuwjaer, Ochart, Ooghe, Pauwels, Rebbelynck, Schoonheere, Schotte, Serlooten, Spas, Ternynck, Tiberghin, Vencauwemverghe, Vandamme, Vanderboogaerde, Vandevelde, Vanderberghe, Vanhoutte, Vanhove, Vanpoucke, Verstaevl, Verwaerde, Waelés, Warein, Wyart, and Wyckaert. The name of the curé-doyen of St. Eloi, killed in the bombardment of December, 1917, was Dehandschoewercker. At Hazebrouck the communal fête, which falls on the Sunday after the Assumption, is known as the Ducasse, and the Sunday following is the "raccroc de la ducasse." And so also in the other towns and villages of the region.

\* Abbé Lemire was elected for the arrondissement of Hazebrouck, under the old system of single-member constituencies, at every Election from 1893 to 1914. Under the new system of modified *scrutin de liste*, in the general election of November 1919, he headed the list of successful candidates of the Fédération Républicaine in the Département du Nord with 144,513 votes.

The mid-Lent fête, known in Hazebrouck as "Den Graef van Half Vasten," has a very distinct local interest, its origin going back to the beginnings of the town, and it may be said to combine the ancient "Fête du Lièvre" (den Haeze Feste) with the later "Fête des Noix." At the Fête du Lièvre a hare was let loose in the market-place, and was chased by the inhabitants, but in course of time the amusement degenerated, and, having become a source of animosities and disturbances, the fête was suppressed in 1539. The custom of distributing nuts among the people at the mid-Lent festival, which gives its name to the Fête des Noix, is said to have originated in an incident of the feudal period when a Lord of Hazebrouck refused to grant the town a fair in mid-Lent for which the inhabitants had petitioned. The townspeople replied by causing a *mannequin* in the semblance of their Seigneur to be paraded on horseback through the streets on the day in question, accompanied by a servant who threw nuts among the crowd derisively to symbolize their lord's largesse. Held annually the spectacle attracted the inhabitants of the whole district to Hazebrouck and in time the fête gained for the town the advantages which had been sought and refused. Such in brief is the story of the origin of the Fête des Noix. It is told in some detail in an interesting article by M. Joseph Pattein, of Hazebrouck, in *Le Beffroi de Flandre*, Feb. 15, 1920. Discontinued for five years during the war, the fête was again celebrated, though shorn of some of its former pageantry, on Mar. 15, 1920. The effigy of the feudal lord led on horseback through the streets amidst the jeers of the townspeople will naturally recall to Lancashire readers the somewhat analogous procession of the Black Knight at Ashton-under-Lyne, which takes place on Whit-Monday. At Hazebrouck the procession of the *mannequin* took on a new significance in 1602 as the result of a local incident in that year the details of which are too long to repeat here. The distribution of nuts was discontinued in 1782, but was revived ten years later, when the municipality decided (November, 1792) that

"pour ne plus donner un nom d'ancien esclavage ou de féodalité à cette fête, elle sera dès à présent dénommée 'la fête des Sans-Culottes' et le bonnet de la liberté sera arboré en signe de cette liberté conquise."

Under varying forms the fête, with its distribution of nuts, continued to be held till

its interruption by the war. At its resumption in 1920:—

"la distribution des noix fut abondante. Le sèmeur de largesse les jetaient à tour de bras dans toutes les directions. On les recueillait avidement pour les emporter au loin ou les envoyer aux membres dispersés des familles."

Though nothing of the ancient Haeze Feste finds place in the fête of to-day, it may be considered as the embryo from which the present festival emerged. For a long time the two fêtes existed side by side, then one disappeared and the other held the field alone. The hare, in the words of M. Pattein, has now taken refuge in the arms of the town, where it appears on a golden escutcheon held by the legendary Lion of Flanders, or in heraldic language—Argent, a lion salient sable holding an escutcheon or, thereon a hare courant bendwise proper. F. H. CHEETHAM.

#### AMONG THE SHAKESPEARE ARCHIVES.

(See *ante*, pp. 23, 45, 66, 83, 124.)

##### MASTER JOHN BRETCHGIRDLE.

While John Shakespeare was administering his father's affairs at Snitterfield a Protestant vicar was instituted at Stratford in succession to Roger Dyos. John Bretchgirdle was a native of Baguley in Cheshire and was educated in that nest of heresy, the home of the "Christian Brothers," Christchurch, Oxford. He and a fellow-student, who was probably also a fellow-countryman, John Sankey, supplicated for their B.A. in Mar. 1544, were admitted on the same day, Apr. 7, and after being twice dispensed in the Michaelmas term, determined together in 1545. Bretchgirdle took his M.A. on July 11, 1546, and early in King Edward's reign returned to his native country as perpetual curate of Witton *cum* Twenbrooke near Northwich. At Witton he had a school, attended by boys from Northwich, among whom was a gifted and loved scholar named John Brownsword (pronounced *Brown's word*). In 1550 or 1551 he obtained for his home and school, from Sir Thomas Venables of Kinderton, the lease of a messuage, a croft and half an acre of land, "lying and adjoining the Chapel-yard," and entering on the premises he "occupied and enjoyed the same by the space of seven years," during which term he "did upon his own costs and charges newly erect a chamber, and also amended and repaired divers other houses

and buildings at an outlay of 20*l.* and above"—say 200*l.* in our pre-war money. In 1557 (an old Northwich boy, a native of Shurlach (a mile or less from the town), a wealthy cleric, rector of St. Bartholomew's, Smithfield, Dominus John Deane, invested property with local trustees "for the good instruction of boys within the township of Witton near Northwich," and by Michaelmas 1558, a school had been built and statutes drawn-up for what was thereafter The Free Grammar School of Witton. Bretchgirdle, without doubt, had to do with this, and was among the "learned" whose "godly and discreet advice" was taken in the framing of the statutes and course of instruction; and, without doubt, he became the first headmaster (with a salary of 12*l.* and "lodgings"), as his boys, including John Brownsword, became the first scholars (with free teaching) of the new foundation. From first to last Brownsword was nearly thirteen years under John Bretchgirdle. He owed to him his excellent, if somewhat pedantic Latin; and in view of the fact that the pupil in a few years followed his master to Stratford and became himself the headmaster of Stratford School, we read with more than curiosity the statute respecting the authors to be studied at Witton:

"I will," said the founder following John Colet, "the children learn the *Catechisma*, and then the *Accidence* and *Grammar* set out by King Henry the Eight, or some other if any can be better for the purpose, to induce children more speedily to Latin speech, and then *Institutum Christiani Hominis* that learned Erasmus made, and then *Copia* of the same Erasmus, *Colloquia Erasmi*, *Ovidius: Metamorphoses*, Terence, Mantuan, Tully, Horace, Salust, Virgil and such other as shall be thought most convenient to the purpose unto true Latin speech."

Deane was less of a Protestant than Bretchgirdle, but his language in describing the old learning is significant:

"All barbary, all corruption and filthiness, and such abusion *which the blind world brought in* I utterly banish and exclude out of this School, and charge the master that he teach alway that is best and read to them such authors as have with wisdom joined the pure chaste eloquence."

Like Colet he had had enough of monkish Latin and monkish morals.

But Bretchgirdle had hardly got into the new premises when Christchurch presented him to the vicarage of Great Budworth, on Nov. 14, 1558. Apparently he did not object to be a pluralist, and with clerical assistance kept his curacy and mastership at Witton while he held the wealthy living of the mother parish. So we gather, at any rate, from the slender facts available. Queen

Mary, however, died on Nov. 17, 1558, and great changes followed. Bretchgirdle resigned the vicarage of Great Budworth before May 19, 1560, when Richard Eaton was presented; and in Jan. 1561. he gave up the curacy and mastership at Witton to become vicar of Stratford-upon-Avon. He was admitted to his difficult charge on Feb. 27. Nothing is said in the record of his investiture about Roger Dyos. The usual *per mortem* or *per resignationem* after *vacantis* is wanting. The late vicar, it seems, had neither "deceased" nor "resigned," but had taken his "departure" because the Corporation had adopted the simple but effective expedient of withholding his "wages."

For four years and four months John Bretchgirdle, unmarried, with a sister, perhaps two, to keep house for him, was head of the wide Stratford parish in the contentious days of transition from Roman Catholicism to Protestantism. The Prayer Book services were organized on Puritan lines, frescoes were whitewashed, stained glass was replaced by plain, and carvings were hacked. Feeling ran high. Cases of assault were again dealt with at the Court Leet of May 4, 1561. John Ichiner (or Ichiver), a yeoman of Packwood and a brewer in Stratford, living in his own house in Henley Street, a stirring active man and one of the Tasters of this year, was presented for a fray on John Bradshaw the currier: Thomas Dickson *alias* Waterman, of the "Swan," was presented for a fray upon his brother Richard, and for a fray also on his brother-in-law, Edward Walford; Master John Grantham, the Vicar's kinsman, was presented for drawing blood on Thomas Bates, and Thomas Bates was presented for drawing blood on a stranger of Birmingham; John Lane of Bridge Street, brother of Nicholas Lane of Bridge Town, was presented for a fray on one Tibbins of Langley; and Thomas Knight the younger, coverlet-weaver, son of Thomas Knight of Middle Row (next door to the "Swan") was presented for drawing blood on a stranger in Edmund Barrett's house, the "Crown Inn" in Bridge Street. The fine for reviling an officer was still kept at 20*s.* Henry Biddle, Lewis ap Williams, William Minsky and John Shakespeare acted as afferiors and attached their marks to their names written at the end of the minutes by Richard Symons—a cross, the church-gable, a headless cross and the glover's compasses—a more elaborate pair, again daintily drawn. Symons, it will be observed always spells Shakespeare in his own fashion



—Shakspeyr—and pronounced it as we do now.

The parish-registers are very defective from the departure of Dyos until the arrival of Bretchgirdle. They are then well kept and contain some interesting entries. Among them we may note the burial of Alderman Harbage of Corn Street, the skinner ("Francis Furrier" he was sometimes called) on Apr. 17, 1561; the baptism of Joan, daughter of William Smith haberdasher of Henley Street on Apr. 22, the first child of his second wife, Agnes Chitlaw (whom he married on May 17, 1560, after the death of his first wife Elizabeth in April, 1559), a child that lived to be an old lady of eighty and one of the last to have known William Shakespeare from his birth; the baptism of a son of the young Squire Clopton on June 8, *Lodovicus filius Gulielmi Clopton de Clopton* (as John Bretchgirdle records the event); the baptism on June 15 of William Shakespeare's future schoolfellow and comrade, John Sadler, son of John Sadler the miller, and grandson of Roger Sadler the baker; the marriage of Squire Clopton's sister, Rose, with Master John Combe on Aug. 27; and the burial of Alderman Robert Perrott's first wife, Alice, on Sept. 13.

This John Combe was the second of the name. His father, John Combe the First, was still living in Old Stratford, and had six years to live. John Combe the Second had lost his first wife, Joyce Blount, a few months only before his second marriage. She left him with five little sons, the youngest of whom, Christopher, was buried on May 15, 1561. Bretchgirdle officiated, no doubt, at the burial of this child, and at the wedding of his father and Mistress Rose Clopton on Aug. 27. The wedding must have been a function of importance in the neighbourhood. It had religious as well as social significance. The Cloptons were Catholics. They maintained a priest in their house. John Combe the First, notwithstanding his association with the late William Lucy, was little of a Protestant. He may have had enough of Protestantism, as very many had, in the reign of King Edward. In Oct. 1564, he was marked down by a Puritan neighbour as an "adversary of the True Religion." His sons John and William, on the other hand, were of the new faith. To her husband's fortune Mistress Rose added the 200 marks bequeathed to her by her father: and to his four sons she added six more children, four of whom died in infancy. EDGAR I. FRIPP.

(To be continued.)

"HOGLE GRODELES."—At the risk of adding yet another column to Dr. Addison's statistics of the public health might one enquire what this fashionable malady was? The *last* word of it is easily guessed—but what is "Hogle"?

Lord Mount Cashell wrote to the Marquess of Ormonde on June 15, 1706, as follows:—  
"....(the loss of a lawsuit) which has given Lady Newburgh one of the fashionable distempers that reigns at Tunbridge Wells for vapory people, called the Hogle Grodeles."

The name is that apparently of the actual complaint and is not a slang description of one. (It will be found in a report of the Historic Manuscripts Commission; in print.)

R. B.

Upton.

A COACHMAN'S EPITAPH.—The following appears on a carved headstone now built in the wall of Haddiscoe Churchyard, Suffolk. I do not find it in the various books on epitaphs:—

WILLIAM SALTER.

Yarmouth Stage Coach Man.  
Died October the 9th, 1776.  
Aged 59 Years.

Here lies Will Salter honest man  
Deny it Envy if you can  
True to his business and his trust  
Always punctual always just  
His horses could they speak woud tell  
They loved their good old master well  
His up hill work is chiefly done  
His Stage is ended Race is run  
One journey is remaining still  
To climb up Sions holy hill  
And now his faults are all forgiven  
Elija like drive up to heaven  
Take the Reward of all his Pains  
And leave to other hands the Reins.

WILLIAM GILBERT, F.R.N.S.

"COUNTS OF THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE." Mr. Yeatman, in his 'Early Genealogy, deals in a large volume with the 'History of the House of Arundell,' and gives a full translation of the almost unique patent, which has recently undergone examination at the College of Arms, granting the title of Count of the Holy Roman Empire to the first Lord Arundell of Wardour.

The patent was granted by the Emperor Rudolph on Dec. 14, 1595, and what makes it so specially remarkable is that, contrary to the normal custom, the dignity is made to descend to all the legitimate issue of the original grantee for ever. This is most unusual. Queen Elizabeth, Mr. Yeatman points out, would not recognize the title, saying that "she did not wish her own



sheep to be shepherded by another shepherd," and she created Thomas Arundell Lord Arundell of Wardour. Mr. Yeatman gives a full translation of the patent, a Latin copy of which is at the Herald's College, while the original is at Wardour Castle:—

"We, by our full Imperial authority and power, have created, made, and nominated you, the aforesaid Thomas Arundell (who before this time derive from your ancestors in England the consanguinity of Counts), and all and every of your children, heirs, and legitimate descendants of both sexes, already born, or that ever hereafter shall be, true Counts and Countesses of the sacred Roman Empire: and we have granted and ennobled you with the title, honour, and dignity of the Empire, as by the tenor of these presents, we do create, make, nominate, grant, and ennoble. Willing, and firmly and expressly decreeing, by this our Imperial patent, which will be always in force, that you the aforesaid Thomas Arundell, with all and every of your children and legitimate posterity, both male and female for ever do have, possess and assume for ever, the title, stile, and dignity of Counts of the Empire: and that you be honoured, called and stiled by that title, both in writing and speaking in things spiritual and temporal, ecclesiastical and profane."

The dignity has thus descended to all the issue, by his first marriage, of the fourth Earl of Rosebery; to all the issue of Sir Henry St. John-Mildmay, fourth Baronet, and M.P. for Winchester; and of his brother, Mr. Paulet St. John-Mildmay, M.P. for Winchester, and their descendants. Inquiry from a member of the Mildmay family has elicited the fact that while they are fully aware that they are possessors of the dignity, they seldom, if ever, make use of it. We understand that there are very few patents of a similar kind in existence. Mr. Yeatman's work, which covers a very extensive field, deals with every known branch of the great House of Arundell, including the family of the Duke of Norfolk.

I shall be glad to hear of any other Patents of this dignity. I believe that the one cited above is almost if not entirely unique in its very wide and comprehensive limitation.

A. A. A.

"LIMMIG," EARL OF CHESTER: LYMAGE, CO. HANTS.—In the index to Mr. H. L. Cannon's 'The Great Roll of the Pipe 26 Henry III' (1241-2), 1918, appears, under "Cestre," "Limmig, comes de." The reference is to p. 242 where we find, under the heading "De Placitis Foreste" (Cambridge and Huntingdon), "Limmig' comitis Cestr' debet jm. pro veteri vasto." The indexing is clearly wrong as there was no such Earl of Chester and the genitive is

used. The reference must be to some place in Cambridgeshire or Huntingdonshire belonging to the late Earl (John the Scot, d. 1237) which owed a mark as a fine for waste. We find on the Charter Roll of 1302 that John de Hastings (whose ancestor obtained a share of the Earl of Chester and Huntingdon's honour of Huntingdon) owned lands in Brampton and "Lymnyngge," co. Hunts. This led me to make inquiries as I could find no such place in gazetteers. Mr. S. Inskip Ladd, of Huntingdon, states (1) there is a farm called Lymage Farm in West Perry, parish of Great Staughton, which is now separated by the parish of Grafham from Brampton, though not far away; and (2) the old county maps show a wood called Limage Wood, to the north of the farm. The wood has ceased to exist. I think we may safely identify "Limmig" as Lymage.

R. STEWART BROWN.

THE ALBERT MEMORIAL, HYDE PARK.—The following may be worth noting, from 'The Life and Letters of Lady Dorothy Nevill,' by Ralph Nevill, 1919, p. 276:—

"According to a story, which may or may not have been true [Sir Henry] Cole it was who caused the Albert Memorial to be built where it is, by persuading Queen Victoria that the site was a 'revelation of Providence.' He declared that if a line were taken through the centre of the Exhibition of 1851, and prolonged, and then another line breadthways through the Exhibition of 1862, and also prolonged, the two would cut each other at the spot where the Monument was to be placed."

For Sir Henry Cole, 1808-1882, see the 'D.N.B.'

W. B. H.

DICKENS, MRS. BLIMBER, AND COLLEY CIBBER.—Dickens was, or could have been, a great actor. His fondness for the stage is well known. I cannot help thinking that he must have read Cibber's 'Apology,' and derived from the Dedication to it a hint for Mrs. Blimber in 'Dombey and Son.' That learned lady in chap. xi. exchanged compliments concerning her family with Mr. Dombey, and then:

"'But really,' pursued Mrs. Blimber, 'I think if I could have known Cicero, and been his friend, and talked with him in his retirement at Tusculum (beau-ti-ful Tusculum!), I could have died contented.'

This is sufficiently absurd; but so is Cibber's Dedication 'To a Certain Gentleman,' which includes the following high-flown passage:—

"Let me therefore only talk to you as at Tusculum (for so I will call that sweet retreat

which your own hands have raised) where, like the famed orator of old, when public cares permit, you pass so many rational, unbending hours: then, and at such times, to have been admitted, still plays in my memory more like a fictitious than a real enjoyment! How many golden evenings, in that theatrical paradise of watered lawns and hanging groves, have I walked and prated down the sun in social happiness! Whether the retreat of Cicero, in cost, magnificence, or curious luxury of antiquities, might not out-blaze the *simplex munditiis*, the modest ornaments of your villa, is not within my reading to determine: but that the united power of nature, art, or elegance of taste, could have thrown so many varied objects into a more delightful harmony, is beyond my conception."

This parade of enthusiasm for classical archæology reminds me of Dr. Blimber also, though there is a note in it of the subservient coxcomb which belongs specially to the ingenious and conceited author. V. R.

### Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

SKELTON OF HESKET AND ARMATHWAITE CASTLE, CUMBERLAND.—The following is copied from a note which was made by a great-grandson of Thomas and Amabilis Skelton:—

"On a tombstone in Heskett Church-yard  
 'Hic recubat Thomas Skelton et Amabilis uxor |  
 et cinis est unus quæ fuit una caro | Filius hos  
 inter Gulielmus contuit ossa | Corpora sic uno  
 pulvere trina jacent | Sic opifex rerum omni-  
 potens qui trinus est unus | Pulvere ab hoc uno  
 corpora trina dabit.

Obiere { Thomas Skelton A.D. 1720 Æ. 78.  
 Gulielmus filius A.D. 1726 Æ. 26.  
 Amabilis Skelton A.D. 1759 Æ. 94.  
 Optimorum parentum memoria sacrum ac grati  
 animi argumentum hoc posuere liberi superstites  
 Thos. Isaacus, et Sarah Skelton A.D. 1762.  
 N.B.—Of the ancient family of Skeltons."

Evidently the writer had reasons for thinking the Skeltons buried in Heskett churchyard were related to the Skeltons who were at Armathwaite Castle until 1712. From the sources open to me at present I cannot trace the relationship. Foster's 'Pedigrees of Lancashire Families' does not show Thomas and Amabilis among the Skeltons. I shall be grateful to any one who can aid me in tracing the connection.

E. W. BRUNSKILL.

Carik-in-Cartmel.

ARMS: IDENTIFICATION SOUGHT.—I have a bookplate of arms, viz., a chevron, *purple*, between three (query) cat-a-mountain heads, or. Crest, a *Hermut*. Are these Barring-ton or Berington? See Burke's 'Landed Gentry' (Berks. Chester, Hereford and Worcester).

I have miniatures painted on ivory of Judge Berington and his wife, and my grandmother, his niece. My grandfather, Paul, came from Datchet, near Windsor, to Essex. I shall be glad if any reader could throw light on the arms?

HENRY GOODY.

Colchester.

JOHN CROOK, QUAKER: PORTRAIT WANTED.—Is there any known existing portrait of John Crook (born 1617), Quaker? Stated to have been of Lancashire stock but resided in Bedfordshire. According to the 'D.N.B.' he wrote a number of books several of which had a wide popularity during the eighteenth century. In 1653 he was recommended to the Protector as a fit person to serve as knight of the shire for Bedfordshire. He died at Hertford in 1699 and was buried at Sewel (Beds).

F. CROOKS.

Eccleston Park, Prescott.

JOHN BEAR, MASTER OF THE FREE SCHOOL AT RIPON.—Hearne in his 'Collections' under Mar. 17, 1721-2, states that

"Mr. John Bear, Bach. of Arts and Student of Ch. Ch., who determined the Lent, was about five months ago made Master of the Free School of Rippon in Yorkshire" (vol. vii. 339).

I am unable to find any John Bear of Ch. Ch. in 'Alumni Oxon.', or in the 'Catalogue of Oxford Graduates,' and it would seem that there is a mistake somewhere. Can any correspondent of 'N. & Q.' give the name of the master of Rippon School, who was appointed in 1721? G. F. R. B.

VOLUNTEERING IN "THE FORTIES."—I entered an Edward VI. Grammar School in 1846. We were drilled by an ex-Sergeant of Militia. There was not then any semblance of a company or corps, but there survived memories of such an organization; and I remember, as a child, seeing at this school a senior boy wearing, I think, some sort of uniform and certainly armed with a sword. Is there any recollection of any general drilling or enrolment of volunteers at this time? and if so for what reason? France had been engaged with Abd-el-Kader and the Sultan of Morocco, and this conflict

led to the bombardment of Tangiers by a French fleet under Prince de Joinville: an expedition mercilessly ridiculed by *Punch*. England resented this action by France; but was this difference sufficient to promote anything like a general enrolment of volunteers? Was there any other cause, or only the memory of the Waterloo campaign?

K. S.

**EARLY HISTORY OF THE SCOTTISH AND IRISH GAEL.**—What amount of credibility is to be attached to the 'Chronicles of Eri,' published by Sir Richard Phillips & Co. in 1821?

This purports to be a translation from the original records of the Irish Olam or official recorders. The two volumes published extend only up to B.C. 7, and the translator, The O'Connor of the time, gives a lengthy dissertation intended to prove that the Hebrews, Greeks and Romans were offshoots of the original stock now directly represented by the Scots.

I have hitherto failed to find any reference to this work in any modern historian.

A. D. M.

**"THE SWORD OF BANNOCKBURN."**—I have been much exercised to find the English original of the words said to be engraved on the ancient "Sword of Bannockburn" belonging to the Douglas family. In Theodore Fontane's account of his trips to England and Scotland, I came upon a German version, containing the distich:—

Dann trag du, wenn ich gestorben bin  
Mein Herz zum heil'gen Grabe hin.

These words inspired the much admired ballad 'The Heart of Douglas,' by Leo von Strachwitz. I have not been able to lay hands on a book called: 'Old Scottish Weapons,' by Drummond, Edinburgh, 1881, which might very likely contain the information desired. Might I appeal to yourself and your learned correspondents for the authentic words and whatever else may be known about the sword and its inscription in literature?  
J. L. CARDOZA.

117 Middenweg, W-meer, Amsterdam.

**HAWKE FAMILY.**—Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' give me information of the ancestry of Edward Hawke, Esq., father of the great Admiral Hawke? Was his family resident at Towton during the seventeenth century? Information of his uncles or aunts desired.  
J. HILLSTONE.

[Sir J. K. Laughton in the 'D.N.B.' says that this family had been for generations resident at Treiven, Cornwall.]

**WILSON THE "RANGER OF THE HIMALAYAS."**—Bayard Taylor in his 'Travels in India, China, and Japan,' speaks of meeting in Rajpore, India (1853), "Wilson, the noted 'Ranger of the Himalayas,' as he is called."

Who was he? I can find no mention of him in the 'D.N.B.,' and will be glad of any details, including dates of birth and death, if possible. From Taylor's account he must have been born about 1803.

WILLIAM ABBATT.

**INNYS COLLECTION OF MAPS.**—In Gough's 'Camden,' vol. i., 1789, p. 274, occurs the following passage:—

"In Westbury-on-Trim is 'Redlands,' the residence of John Innys, Esq., elder brother of the eminent bookseller of that name, whose matchless collection of maps, views and plans of all parts of the world in near 100 volumes are since his death, passed into the library at Holkham."

Who is the present owner of this collection?  
O. G. S. CRAWFORD.

**PHAESTOS DISK.**—This is a round piece of pottery, covered with Cretan pictographs; and as the inscription is rather a long one, and well preserved, it ought to give some evidence, or be capable of an explanation. Sir Arthur Evans was inclined to see in it a hymn, or metrical composition of some kind. I should be glad to know if any progress has been made in its decipherment during the last ten years. W. H. GARLAND.

**AMERICAN CUSTOMS: A LONG GRACE.**—We are told by Mr. Herbert Paul in his 'Life of Froude,' that in America in 1872 "a very long grace is always said before dinner." Has that practice been modified somewhat since? Will someone learned in American manners give us the grace *in extenso*, if it is not too long for printing in 'N. & Q.' It cannot exceed in length the ritual of the Hebrews, probably the longest grace in the world.  
M. L. R. BRESLAR.

**BONTÉ.**—One of my maternal ancestors was the first wife of Dr. William Roxburgh, Superintendent of the Calcutta Botanic Gardens, 1793 (see 'Dict. Nat. Biog.'). Her maiden name was Bonté; according to family tradition, her father (Christian name unknown) was of French or Swiss extraction, and was at one time "Governor of Penang." But this cannot I think have been the case, for at 11 S. iii. 325-6, MR. A. FRANCIS STEWART points out that Penang was from

its foundation in 1786 until 1794 under the charge of its founder, Francis Light. He was succeeded as Superintendent by Philip Manington, he by Major Forbes Ross MacDonald, and Sir George Leith was appointed the first Lieut.-Governor in 1800. Can any one give information about this M. Bonté, who was in fact my great-great-grandfather?

PHILIP NORMAN.

45 Evelyn Gardens, S.W.7.

EMBROIDERED BIBLE, 1660: STEWART: BEALES.—Embroidered Bible printed 1660. On one cover is portrayed Charles II. in needlework, and on the other Catherine of Braganza. On the fly leaf is written:—

"Mary Stewart born Sept 23rd, 1743, died May 15th, 1807."

"William Beales born 25th Decr. 1744, died April 28th, 1828."

"Mary Beales born 16th March, 1770, died 5th Novr., 1807."

"William Beales born 13th Febry, 1777."

There is a velvet bag for carrying the Bible in, which is made of the Royal tartan.

Can any reader give me any information regarding Mary Stewart, Mary Beales and/or William Beales?

PERCIVAL D. GRIFFITHS, F.S.A.

Sandridgebury, St. Albans.

DR. ROBERT JAMES CULVERWELL.—This personage, who kept baths at 10 Argyll Place and 5 New Broad Street, and wrote several curious books was born in 1802. Boase says he died in 1852. But he was still writing in 1855 and I have reason to believe was living in the early sixties. When did he die? Is Culverwell a Devonshire name?

J. M. BULLOCH.

37 Bedford Square, W.C.

JOHN BARNE.—To whom was John Barne, second son of Sir George Barne, Lord Mayor of London, in 1586, married? He had a daughter, Mary, his co-heir, married to Francis Roberts of Willesdon, ancestor of the Roberts, extinct baronets of Willesdon.

WM. JACKSON PIGOTT.

Manor House, Durdrum, Co. Down.

HERALDIC ARMS WANTED.—Paly argent and azure a bend or charged with three cinquefoils.

E. E. COPE.

Finchampstead.

ROUTE THROUGH WORCESTERSHIRE.—On Nov. 7, 1605, the Gunpowder Plot conspirators left Huddington, in Worcestershire, at 7 o'clock, with a cart of ammunition, to rise in rebellion. They arrived at Hewell Grange at 1 o'clock P.M., and broke into

Lord Windsor's house, where they stole armour and horses. They then proceeded to Holbeche House, about 4 miles from Wolverhampton, where they arrived at 10 o'clock P.M. At some part of their journey they had to cross the river Stour, and in doing so, the powder in their cart which was "low built" got "wetted." Could any of your Worcestershire readers indicate where they would cross that river and generally the route they would be likely to take in that journey? G. B. M.

The Lodge, Laleham Road, Cliftonville, Kent.

ARCHBISHOP JOHN WILLIAMS' "MANUAL."—A Biographical Dictionary consulted, besides Ambrose Phillips' Life of the Archbishop, makes no mention of the Prelate's 'Manual,' printed in London 1672-22, years after his death. Title-page contents describe it thus:—

Manual:  
or  
Three Small and plain  
Treatises,

- viz  
1. Of Prayer, or Active  
2 — Principles, or Positive  
3 — Resolutions or Opposite } Divinity.

Translated and Collected out of the Ancient Writers for the Private Use of a most Noble Lady to preserve her from the Danger of Popery.

The final 8 pages of this 16mo book seem to confute the general premises of the rest of the work as though a pieced addition. Can anything be said on that head? Who was the Noble Lady referred to for whom the Manual was directly intended?

ANEURIN WILLIAMS.

Menai View, North Road, Carnarvon.

## Replies.

### ST. THOMAS'S DAY CUSTOM.

(12 S. viii. 50, 112.)

THE custom of distributing alms on St. Thomas's Day appears to have been formerly pretty general throughout the country. Brand in his 'Popular Antiquities' (ed. Ellis) says:—

"I find some faint trace of a custom of going a *gooding* (as it is called) on St. Thomas's Day, which seems to have been done by women only who in return for the alms they received, appear to have presented their benefactors with sprigs of evergreens, probably to deck their houses with at the ensuing festival."

And in the notes there is a reference to *The Gentleman's Magazine* for April, 1794, where the writer, speaking of the preceding mild winter says:—

"The women who went a *gooding* (as they call it in these parts) on St. Thomas's Day might, in return for alms, have presented their benefactors with sprigs of palms and bunches of primroses."

Brand has, however, underestimated the evidence for the custom. In addition to the information contributed by correspondents at the last of the above references, Thiselton Dyer ('British Popular Customs, London, Bell, 1891) states that

"in some parts of the country (Northamptonshire, Kent, Sussex, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, &c.), St. Thomas's Day is observed by a custom called *Going a Gooding*. The poor people go round the parish and call at the houses of the principal inhabitants begging money or provisions wherewith to celebrate the approaching festivity of Christmas."

He further states that in Cheshire

"the poor people go from farm to farm 'athomasin' and generally carrying with them a bag and a can, into which meal, flour and corn are put. Begging on this day is universal in this and the neighbouring counties."

In Herefordshire a similar custom is called "going a mumping." In Staffordshire not only the old women and widows, but in many places representatives from every poor family, went round for alms. In some places in this country the money collected was given to the clergyman and churchwardens who distributed it in the vestry on the Sunday nearest to St. Thomas's Day. The fund was called St. Thomas's Dole (see 2 S. iv. 103, 487). In Cope's 'Hampshire Glossary' (English Dialect Society, 1883), we find:—

"To go *gooding* is when poor old women go about on St. Thomas's Day to collect money for Christmas. The recipients are supposed to be the wives of holders of cottages—"goodmen," i.e., householders (cp. St. Matt. xxiv. 43) and were called Goodwife or Goody. Hence the name. In old lists of *Goodings* of Braushill, the recipients are all entered 'Goody so-and-so.'"

A writer in *The Quarterly Review* for July, 1874, p. 32, in an article on the Isle of Wight, when referring to old customs then still prevailing there, says

"Old women go about a-gooding on St. Thomas's Day."

Halliwell ('Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words') has

"To go a gooding, among poor people, is to go about before Christmas to collect money or corn to enable them to keep the festival—Kent"

and he explains "Mumping Day" as

"the 21st of December when the poor go about the country begging corn, &c., Herefordshire. See Dunkin's 'History of Bicester,' p. 270. Ed. 1816."

The practice of "mumping" formerly existed at Clitheroe about Christmas time. My informant now dead was not certain of the exact day, but it was no doubt St. Thomas's Day. It seems to have been longest kept up at the residence of Mr. Jeremiah Garnett, whose wife was a Miss Eddlestone, of an old Clitheroe family.

"One condition rigidly exacted was that the recipients were not to talk, but merely knock at the door and say nothing but present themselves, receive, and go away. On account of this the custom was known as Mumping Day." The gifts appear to have been "something very good to eat."

St. Thomas's Day was often chosen as the day for the distribution of parochial or other local charities. Edwards ('Old English Customs and Remarkable Charities,' London, 1842) gives cases as occurring at Horley (Oxfordshire), Nevern (Pembrokeshire), Taynton (Oxfordshire), Abrewas (Staffordshire), Wokingham (Berks), Melbourne (Derbyshire), Cliffe Pypard (Wilts), Slindon (Sussex), Oxford, Reading, St. Andrew Undershaft (London), Cambridge and Ottery St. Mary (Devonshire). As Edwards only made a selection of cases from the Reports of the Commissioners for inquiring into the Charities of England and Wales, it is probable that a search through the whole of the reports would furnish many more examples.

In mediæval times it was the practice to fix the doing of acts, or the payment of money, by reference to a Holy Day—a usage still often kept up, probably without thinking about it. The four usual quarter days originated from their being Church festivals, and in this district the days fixed for payment of rent in old leases, were often the Feast of Pentecost, and the Feast of St. Martin the Bishop in winter (Nov. 11), and our tenancies of agricultural land still usually end, and farm servants often change their situations, on Feb. 2, which the older country people still refer to as Candlemas. So ingrained was the habit of regulating dates by Holy Days that in some Court Rolls of the Manor of Gisburn, which I recently had the opportunity of perusing, although Parliament had abolished the use of the Prayer Book, together with the observance of Christmas and many other holidays, and although the Lord of the

Manor was a strong supporter of the Parliamentary Cause, yet we find the jury during the Commonwealth still directing matters to be done on or before "Christmas," "Michaelmas," "Bartholomew's Day," "Whitsunday" and "Peterstydé."

Hence, although St. Thomas appears to have had no particular connexion with almsgiving, we can understand that his day was selected as a convenient day before Christmas on which to make gifts to the poor, so that they might be the better enabled to enjoy the coming festival.

"A St. Thomas Dole" is still sometimes used as if it were a proverbial expression. Some years ago, after having carried through some professional business for a client to his satisfaction, I received from him just before Christmas a pair of silver candlesticks, and in the letter which accompanied them, which was dated Dec. 21, he referred to them as 'a St. Thomas Dole.'

With reference to the "St. Thomas's Candle" mentioned by C. C. B., it may be doubted whether it has any other connexion with St. Thomas than the fact that it was begged on St. Thomas's Day. As other gifts on this day were for the purpose of helping the poor to keep Christmas, so the gift of a candle was probably to furnish them with a "Christmas candle." Brand says that on Christmas Eve our ancestors were used to light up candles of an uncommon size called Christmas candles, and he quotes from Blount that Christmas was called the Feast of Lights in the Western Church, because that they used many lights or candles at the feast, or rather because Christ the light of lights, that true Light, then came into the world—hence the Christmas candles. In the Buttery of St. John's College, Oxford, there is an ancient stone candle socket formerly used to burn the Christmas candle in. Brand states that at Ripon on Christmas Eve the chandlers sent large mould candles to their customers. Nicholson's 'Folk-Lore of East Yorkshire' (London, 1890) speaking of Christmas customs says:—

"At this season of the year Shopkeepers are expected to send presents to their customers. With Grocers almanacks have superseded the coloured Christmas Candle. On Christmas Eve this candle is lighted and burns in the post of honour either in the middle of the table or on the mantel piece."

Hazlett ('National Faiths and Popular Customs') has a quotation from the 'Country Farmer's Catechism' (1703), in which the term "Christmas candle" is used in such a way as to show it was a thing well known.

It should be recollected that Christmas took the place of the pre-Christian festival of the winter solstice, and that the various sun festivals were celebrated by the burning of lights or fires. WM. SELF-WEEKS.

Westwood, Clitheroe.

A lady speaking from personal recollection tells me that in the middle of the nineteenth century at Harworth in Notts: a gentleman farmer used on St. Thomas's Day to give three pints of wheat each to poor families, and two pints each to widows in the parish. At Plumtree, Notts, and afterwards at Beeford Grange, Yorks, the same lady's father gave cre'd wheat to all who came for it, and raised mutton pies to widows. To "cree" grain is to soften it by boiling. Wheat was cre'e'd preparatory to the making of frumenty. J. T. F.

THE PANCAKE BELL (12 S. viii. 106).—A single bell was rung in Durham Cathedral as the "Pancake Bell" until some few years ago, when it was discontinued. Children, victims of a perennial hoax, used to watch for pancakes to drop from the mouth of the famous sanctuary knocker on the north door, year after year, and I have seen them on the look out since the bell has ceased to ring. It seems not unlikely that the original object of this bell was to invite people to confession before Lent. J. T. F.

GREY IN SENSE OF BROWN (12 S. viii. 68, 116).—Gasc's Concise French Dictionary, 1903, gives "grey," *gris*; "brown" (of bread), *bis*. *Bis*, "brown"; *pain bis*, "brown bread"; *pain blanc*, "whity-brown bread."

Sachs - Villatte, German Dict., gives: (1) *grauer Wein* = *schmutzig rölicher Wein* = *vin gris*; (2) *Franziskaner* or *Graue Brüder*. Meyer's 'Lexicon' says that their habit was a *dunkel braun*. Prof. Herdener, of Durham, who has sent me the German references, adds that he knows British tailors and dyers call a brown suit a grey suit. J. T. F.

Winterton, Lincs.

HAMILTONS AT HOLYROOD (12 S. vii. 110, 172; viii. 115).—Count Gustavus David Hamilton was created a Count of Sweden in 1751. He married Jacobina Hildebrand and had eight sons ('Heraldry of the Hamiltons,' 110). He was seventh of the ten sons of Baron Hugo Hamilton, by his wife Margaretta Hamilton. This Hugo, and

his elder brother Malcolm, a Major-General in the Swedish Army, were both created Barons of Sweden in 1689. They were the sons, by Jean Somerville, of John or Johan Hamilton, who settled in Sweden, a younger brother of Hugo Hamilton, created Lord Hamilton of Glenawly in 1661, and son of Malcolm Hamilton of Ballygally and Moyner, co. Tyrone, Archbishop of Cashel, who died in 1629. Unfortunately, the heraldry of the Hamiltons makes no mention of daughters.

C. K. S. M.

EDWARD BOOTY (12 S. viii. 89).—MR. ROE will find some account (with portraits) of Frederick William Booty, artist, in *The Philatelic Record*, June, 1905, pp. 110-116, and in *The Stamp Lover*, March, 1910, pp. 211-214.

P. J. ANDERSON.

University, Aberdeen.

REPRESENTATIVE COUNTY LIBRARIES: PUBLIC AND PRIVATE (12 S. viii. 8, 34, 54, 76, 111).—The library of the Bucks Archaeological Society is at the County Museum, Church Street, Aylesbury. This library contains all the important works on Bucks history and topography, also a collection of parish histories and monographs. The MSS. collection includes:—

The Gough MSS. dealing with the Newport Hundreds.

The Lipscomb MSS. biographical collection (presented by the late Sir Arthur Liberty).

The County Treasurer's Rolls for the eighteenth century, more than 200 bundles.

A collection of Bucks deeds and Manor Court Rolls, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries about 800 in number.

MSS. Hist. of Buckingham (Rev. T. Silvester).

About fifty parish registers in MS., some of which are incomplete.

A copy of Aylesbury register, 40,000 entries, &c.

W. BRADBROOK, Hon. Secretary.

The Museum, Church Street, Aylesbury.

County of Shropshire. The Shrewsbury Public Library contains a very large collection of local books, manuscripts, and deeds, and there is a printed catalogue of the books. The manuscripts are mostly of genealogical or historical interest, which include some fifty volumes of pedigrees; the others have reference to the most important families in the County. There are about one thousand deeds (mostly catalogued), and these

relate entirely to families and property. The list under Shropshire in Humphreys's County Bibliography contains 155 items.

H. T. BEDDOWS.

Public Library, Shrewsbury.

Some years ago, when chairman of the "Books" Committee of the Free Library, at Shrewsbury, I did what I could—strongly backed by members of this Committee, and the Council of the Shropshire Archaeological Society—to start on the lines suggested by MR. GEORGE SHERWOOD, who gives a very good idea of what is required.

We obtained by means of special subscriptions and gifts, many valuable county deeds, pedigrees, and such like: especially all the deeds concerning the county of Salop, which were formerly in possession of the late Mr. Henry Gray. These we owe to the generosity of Sir Offley Wakeman. Also, there are in the library a number of deeds relating to the same county, and to the counties of Worcester and Hereford, which are there on "Permanent Loan."

I have always tried to impress on people that all books, pedigrees, deeds, Poll-books, assessments for taxation, &c., should be found in the public library of the county town, so that any person desiring to note such matters connected with the particular county, need only go to this place for the bulk of the information, and save much time and money. I think that there should be a separate card-index for books and MSS. relating to the history, and another for genealogy.

The Poll-books are of great consequence, as they show—up to a certain date—the names of all Freeholders.

HERBERT SOUTHAM.

Loxley House, Woking.

SHILLETO (11 S. ix. 71, 136, 212, 296, 335).—The Rev. William Shilleto (1817-1883). Vicar of Gooshaigh, Lanes, who collected much information on the origin and genealogy of his family, declared that the Shilleto came to England as Flemish merchants and settled in the West Riding of Yorks, during the reign of Edward III., and that the name owed its derivation to the River Schelte in Flanders. That tradition, he declared, had been handed down to successive generations from a very early date.

I have since discovered that a family of the name was still residing at Ypres in Flanders in the seventeenth century and that at the Revocation of the Edict of



Nantes in 1685 they came to England, settling in Colchester together with a family named Boggis, who are said to have introduced the manufacture of baize into this country.

The first mention of the name in Yorks. Records occurs in 1374 when William Shillito and Sybil his wife are defendants in a fine touching 6 acres of land in Pontefract (*Yorks. Arch. Soc. Rec. Ser 52*). Again, in 1403 occurs the administration of Agnes, wife of John Shilleto (so spelt) of Snyderal near Heath, co. York. The Rev. W. S. (a younger brother of the famous Greek scholar) compiled a pedigree of the Heath, Aberford and Kirkby Wharfe branches, all of whom bore the same arms. I now find that the Heath branch were closely connected with the branches of Mathley, Castleford and Featherstone, who were yeomen and weavers in those parishes, during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

ROWLAND J. SHILLETO.

Oxford.

COL. OWEN ROWE (12 S. viii. 109).—In answer to TRIUMVIR, I notice that though TEE BEE (1 S. ix. 449) quoted from vol. iv. of Lysons's 'Environs of London,' he had apparently overlooked the following reference in vol. i. :—

"Sir William Rowe, of Higham Hill, had taken so active a part against the Royal Cause, as to occasion his commitment to prison, soon after the Restoration (*Public Intelligencer*, July 9-16, 1660). His cousin, Colonel Rowe of Hackney, was one of the regicides."

In the 'History and Antiquities of the Parish of Hackney,' by Wm. Robinson, LL.D., F.S.A. (London, 1842), is found the following: "Owen Rowe was of the Rowe family of Hackney."

The 'D.N.B.' states, of course, that Owen's father was John Rowe of Bickley, Cheshire, yeoman; and his brother, Capt. Francis Rowe (died c. December, 1649), who was Scoutmaster General of Cromwell's Irish Expedition. Also that Owen married thrice: first, Mary, dau. of John Yeoman [*sic*]; second, Dorothy, dau. of — Hodges, of Bristow; and third, Mary, dau. of Rowland Wiseman [*sic*] (Hasted says Wilson), of London, and widow of Dr. Crisp. He had a son, though by which wife is not mentioned, Samuel Rowe, Fellow of All Souls, Oxford.

Chester's 'London Marriage Licenses' refers to one, dated Feb. 4, 1616/7, for Owen Roe, bachelor, aged 24, and Mary, 28, spinster, dau. of John Yeoman [*sic*]

At 6 S. v. 327 ITHURIEL wrote on the *olla podrida* of a herald's work book (1648-66), and quoted an entry :—

"Arms of Col. Rowe (the regicide) of Darlston, in the parish of Hackney, impaled with those of his wife. She was the dau. of Hodges of Bristowe, ob. 18 Sept. 1650, and was buried at Hackney."

This appears to afford additional evidence that it was the Regicide who married Dorothy Hodges, and also that he was in the habit of using armorials.

BEATRICE BOYCE.

LAMB IN RUSSELL STREET (12 S. viii. 109).—In maps of London by Harwood and Cary, dated 1799, 1804, 1816, and 1839 respectively, the Russell Street in Covent Garden is given as "Russell Street" simply, but on the other side of Bridges Street its continuation is marked as Little Russell Street.

In Elmes's 'Topographical Dictionary of London,' 1831, however, I find the following entry :—

"Russell Street. 1. *Great*, is in Bloomsbury Square, at the N.W. corner, extending to Tottenham Court Road. 2. *Little*, is in Bloomsbury, the first street parallel southward to part of the preceding. 3. *Little*, is in Drury Lane, on the N. side of the Theatre. 4. *Great*, is in Covent Garden, the continuation of the preceding to the East side of Covent Garden."

Moreover, on the trade card of Thomas Owen, Lamb's landlord, the brazier, is a picture of his house, which, being a corner one, bears also the name of the street, thus: Gt. Russell Street. And Crabb Robinson, in a letter to his brother at Bury (Nov. 23, 1818) says :—

"At Xmas I will thank my sister to send Turkeys as usual... One to Charles Lamb at Mr. Owen's, 20 and 21 Great Russell Street, Covent Garden."

This evidence proves, I think, in spite of the maps, that the appellation "Great," though often omitted, was nevertheless a legitimate part of Lamb's address.

G. A. ANDERSON.

Woldingham.

Mr. C. van Noorden—to whose article in *The Bookman's Journal*, Feb. 6, 1920, I am indebted—discovered in the British Museum Library the business card of the brazier Owen, over whose shop lived Charles and Mary Lamb. A reproduction of the card which shows a view of the shop and house, known as "Russell House," is given in the above-named journal and at the foot of it is printed "Thos. Owen, 20 and 21 Gt. Russell Street, Covent Garden." The name of the

street is also discernible on the corner of the house. The two numbers formed one house externally, the whole of the ground floor being Owen's shop. After Wills's Coffee House ceased to exist the upper part was divided into two dwellings, the Lambs living at No. 20, not the corner house No. 21 as stated by Barry Cornwall.

W. A. HUTCHINSON.

"TO OUTFRAN THE CONSTABLE" (12 S. viii. 29, 58, 97, 117).—I gave the reference to Ray's Proverbs just as I found it in 'Hudibras,' but not possessing the book was unable to check the reference. The meaning given in 'Hudibras' is quite clear, however, as will be seen from the quotation:

Quoth Hudibras, friend Ralph, thou hast  
Out-run the constable at last:  
For thou art fallen on a new  
Dispute, as senseless as untrue, &c.

W. A. HUTCHINSON.

BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER (12 S. viii. 49, 97).—It may interest ST. SWITHIN (see second reference) to know that there is no difficulty in obtaining 'Three Primers.' The book is still in the Clarendon Press Catalogue, p. 62; the price 5s.

R. W. C.

THE GREEN MAN, ASHBOURNE (12 S. viii. 29, 77, 113).—In reply to G. F. R. B.'s inquiry, *The Ashbourne News* of Jan. 28 courteously furnishes me with the following exhaustive information:—

"...The late Rev. Francis Jourdain, M.A., who was vicar of Ashbourne, wrote an interesting article on 'Ashbourne Signs: Ancient and Modern,' which appeared in *The Ashbourne Annual* in 1898. ...The Green Man, with which is now incorporated the Black's Head, is situated in St. John Street, Ashbourne. There are various explanations of this popular representation—the sportsman 'clad in cote and hode of grene,' the wild man of the woods, and the herbalist distilling his medicines from herbs, all claim to have originated the sign. In the last case it is generally known as the 'Green Man and Still.' The poet Crabbe writes:—

But the Green Man shall I pass by unsung,  
Which mine own James upon his sign-post hung?  
His sign, his image, for he was once seen  
A squire's attendant, clad in keeper's green.

Then follows the reference to Boswell's visit to the hostelry, and Mrs. Killingley's address. The Rev. F. Jourdain also wrote:—

"The Black's or Black-a-Moor's Head,' now united with the 'Green Man Hotel,' was formerly a separate and very important establishment. It stood on the south side of St. John Street, and occupied the range of houses now [in 1898] forming the shops of Messrs. Wigley, Isole, and Marple. The sign itself was the crest of the

Eyre family, of which the Earl of Newburgh was the titular head. In past days it was known as the 'Royal' or 'Holyoak's Hotel,' the grandfather of the present Mr. H. D. Holyoak [since deceased] being then the landlord. It was the recognized inn for visitations of the clergy and archdeacon's courts, in fact it was devoted to all great functions. The assizes for the county were held there on December 10, 1748. The register informs us that in the year 1710 'the performers (who had assisted in the organ opening) were entertained at dinner at the parish charge (service being ended about two o'clock), and at night at the signe of the Black-Moor's Head they made a fine consort both of instrumentall and vocall musick, and so concluded the musick of ye day.' The sign may be that of a Virginian in the time of Sir Walter Raleigh, and as that distinguished man once held property in Ashbourne, I will not pronounce against his claim to be represented on our sign boards. I add some notes from the register, showing the antiquity of the house. Baptized March 4, 1712-3, Jonathan, son of John Mellor, Black-Moor's Head. Buried April 8, 1709, Ralph Woodward, of Black-Moor's Head. Baptized Nov. 24, 1709, John, son of John Mellor, and Mary, his wife, innkeeper, of Black's Head, Ashbourne. Baptized August 16, 1717, James, son of Mr. John Mellor, of the Black-Moor's Head, Ashbourne. Not only were inquisitions and courts held here, but when the French nobility and clergy were driven from France at the end of the last century, permission was granted from Quarter Sessions in the year 1804, for the Reverend Paul Roger, an emigré to celebrate divine service in this hostel for the benefit of his fellow countrymen."

This should prove of interest to readers of 'N. & Q.' who may know this famous old hostelry.

CECIL CLARKE.

Junior Athenæum Club.

At the last reference a correspondent states that the Green Man, as the sign of an inn, originated from the green costume of gamekeepers, and, further back, from the green-clad morris-dancers; and another, that the sign probably represents a forester or park-keeper. None of these interpretations is universally correct. Close to Portland Road Station is a public-house with the legend the 'Green Man and Still,' which, in this instance at least, if not in the others also, undoubtedly refers to the herb-simpler and the apparatus in which he distilled his waters and essences.

(The once rural character of this district is further perpetuated in the public-house in Albany Street, bearing the sign of the 'Queen's Head and Artichoke,' on the site of the artichoke gardens which, in the reign of Elizabeth, covered the ground on which, within present memory, the old Coliseum stood. In houses opposite to the 'Queen's Head and Artichoke' lived Frank Buckland and Signor Arditi.)

PERSICUS.

LIDDELL AND SCOTT'S GREEK-ENGLISH LEXICON (12 S. viii. 119).—Your reference to the proposed new edition of this monumental work, together with letters in *The Times* on the two editors, reminds me of an amusing incident which deserves to be known to a wider public than librarians and bibliographers. I refer to the story told by Mr. Falconer Madan, late Bodley's Librarian, in his Presidential address, in October, 1920, before a meeting of the Bibliographical Society.

It appears that in the year 1871 an Oxford undergraduate, who was preparing for Classical Moderations, greatly daring, began to test the accuracy of these well-known editors, noting down—at first, a few misprints; then, by the end, of the year turning up some 300 more, and in the next year 533, and so on! His friends tried hard to dissuade him from wasting his time over these wretched little lists of *Errata*, when he ought to have been working for Moderations; but, no, he stuck to his purpose. Naturally, he got talked about, and some years later there was a scene in the Deanery of Christ Church, when a voice about seven feet above him (Dean Liddell was standing on a sort of bench in front of the fire, and he sitting in a very low chair) offered him the editorship of the Lexicon! Luckily he remembered in time those old lines (query where?):—

... Condendaque Lexica mandat  
Dammatis—poenam pro poenis omnibus unam.  
Though he was unable to accept the offer, yet these insignificant and discouraged lists, did lead to work on the Lexicon!

Query: one would like to know the year of publication of the various editions of this fine work in quarto and octavo. The second edition appeared, I believe, in 1843-5, and the eighth in 1901. J. CLARE HUDSON.

Woodhall Spa.

BOOKS ON EIGHTEENTH CENTURY LIFE (12 S. vii. 511; viii. 79).—At the latter reference the statement is made, or quoted, that "a book called 'Chrysal'" was "written conjunctively" by the celebrated John Wilkes and a Mr. Potter, nephew to Dr. Potter, Bishop of Gloucester." Has any evidence been produced to shew that the well-known eighteenth century novel, 'Chrysal or the Adventures of a Guinea' was not the work of Charles Johnstone? There has never been a Bishop of Gloucester of the name of Potter. The Mr. Potter

meant we may presume to be the Archbishop of Canterbury's second son, Thomas Potter, M.P., and Paymaster-general, an intimate associate of John Wilkes, whose morals he is said to have corrupted, having, apparently, a promising pupil.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

OLD SONG WANTED (12 S. viii. 111).—This is Præd's 'I remember, I remember,' in four eight-line stanzas. It begins:—

I remember—I remember

How my childhood fled by.

The part to which Trollope particularly refers is in the final stanza:—

I was merry—I was merry

When my little lovers came,

With a lily, or a cherry.

Or a new invented game.

But nowadays Præd's original lines are less familiar than the use to which they were put by a later Cambridge classic.

The cat in Calverley's 'Sad Memories' soliloquizes thus:—

"I remember, 'I remember,' how one night I  
"fled by,"

And gain'd the blessed tiles and gazed into the  
cold clear sky.

"I remember, I remember, how my little lovers  
came";

And there, beneath the crescent moon, play'd  
many a little game.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

Much Hadham, Herts.

ROGER MOMPESON (12 S. viii. 111).—According to the 'Return of Members of Parliament, 1879,' Roger Mompesson, Recorder of Southampton was member for that place in the Parliament of 1698, being elected Dec. 27, 1699, in place of Sir Benjamin Newland, Knt., deceased. He also served in the next Parliament which met Feb. 6, 1700-1, and was dissolved Nov. 11, 1701.

JOHN PATCHING.

TOBACCO: "BIRD'S EYE" (12 S. viii. 90).—The leaves of this tobacco are not stripped of its mid-rib, but cut up intact with the central stalk, and it is the sections of these, supposed to resemble birds' eyes, that give it the name. All fine honeydews and "cuts" are shaved into "flakes" as distinguished from "stripping"—one cut through, and the other stripped in lengths.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

This is so called because of the little pupil-like bits which result from the ribs of the tobacco leaves being manufactured with the fibres. A bird's-eye pattern in drapery annotates spots.

ST. SWITHIN.

SNUFF: "PRINCE'S MIXTURE" (12 S. viii. 69).—Named after the Prince of Wales (George IV.). "Sir Richard's Mixture" was named after Sir Richard Puleston of Emral.  
E. E. C.

'The Sovereane Herbe,' by W. A. Penn (Richards) 1901, records that the Regent, afterwards George IV., used a compound of rappee scented with attar of roses, which is still sold as "Prince's Mixture." Another famous mixture of the same period was Taddy's "37", which to be without was a sign of social degeneration. It is said the numeral used arose from the number of votes accorded at a meeting where the merits of various snuffs were being discussed. A majority of 37 was given to Taddy's and a few for other makes.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

LONDON COACHING AND CARRIERS' INNS IN 1732 (12 S. viii. 61, 84, 102, 116).—"Stopport" is undoubtedly Stockport. Until a few years ago no Cheshireman would ever have pronounced the name in any other way. "A Stoppot chaise" is two women riding sideways on one horse. The pillion was called a "Stopport horse."

JOSEPH C. BRIDGE.

I am much obliged to Mr. KENYON for pointing out that by "Stopport," Stockport and not Southport was indicated.

Mr. KENYON's note has put me in mind of the case of "Eastborn" whose carrier started each week from the Greyhound in Southwark (*ante*, p. 85). As in the 'Memoirs of William Hickey,' 1918, ii. 82, Eastbourne is described in July, 1776, as "only an insignificant fishing town consisting of about eight or ten scattered houses," it would be curious to know what class of goods were carried forty years earlier. One suspects "run" goods largely, and Hickey makes it abundantly clear that the excellent claret he and his friends unexpectedly enjoyed there was of such origin.

J. PAUL DE CASTRO.

### Notes on Books.

*The Tempest: being the First Volume of a New Edition of the Works of Shakespeare.* Edited for the Syndics of the Cambridge University Press, by Sir A. Quiller-Couch, and J. Dover Wilson. (Cambridge University Press, 7s. 6d.)

We are the debtors of those who summon us to re-read 'The Tempest' and feel again the spell of the magic story, which can enthral the imagination of a child and provide wise men with material for

speculation and research. It is memorable that at the close of life the riches of experience had taught its writer to achieve the work that holds most delight for simple minds. The charm that it can exercise over the unlearned makes it the worthier theme for the study of great scholars, and the suggestion of apology with which the Cambridge Press offers its new edition is unnecessary.

The General Introduction from the pen of Sir A. Quiller-Couch applies to the whole series, and contains a summary of the evolution of criticism with regard to Shakespeare—the gradual stages by which his name, from being merely that of a playwright, came to represent "a book." Only as a book could he have survived the Puritans, but survival did not imply established fame. The name of Shakespeare had no impressive quality for Pepys, and the whole record shows that it was the stolid assurance of the Victorians that exalted him to his present pinnacle: the fulness of appreciation remaining for their successors. There is a valuable article on the textual criticism of the plays which suggests the wide field for labour that lies before the Shakespearean student. With this basis of knowledge, solid enough to give a footing to independence, the Editors frankly present the plays in book form for the modern English reader, as distinguished from the Elizabethan playgoer, because, as they explain, "a play-book is a very different thing from a moving audible pageant." As a result certain unfamiliar stage-directions make their appearance, most noticeable (and most susceptible of criticism) in their interpretation of Miranda's manners as a listener in Act I. In this, however, no more license is claimed than a play-goer willingly accords to every actor, and the effect throughout is wholly to the advantage of the reader, who may now pursue his way unchecked by obscure passages that, in the past, have claimed a reference to Notes.

Few readers of 'The Tempest,' probably, think of it as a play at all. Some will regard it as a fairy story, some as a parable, some as the vehicle of its author's philosophy of life, while to others it is merely the background of three marvellous symbolic figures. (Strangest among its attributes perhaps is its power to hold a mind like that of Kenan and to provoke from him his most grotesque experiment. By showing us what Caliban and Prospero and Ariel became in other hands he pays involuntary tribute to their creator.) There is possibility of too much explanation in a field that gives scope for many theories and Sir A. Quiller-Couch practises an admirable reserve in his prefatory pages. He gives little space to the question (so fascinating to Shakespearean scholars in the nineteenth century) of the Sources from which suggestion for the play was drawn. Perhaps indeed in his resentment at the excessive labouring of such points by earlier commentators he errs a little by indifference. Lovers of 'The Tempest' will not seriously imagine that it owes anything to 'The Fair Sidea,' yet it is interesting to know that the English and the German dramatist seized at the same time on the same suggestion of a plot. And if, as every lover of 'The Tempest' must, we seek to draw a little closer to the mind of Shakespeare, we welcome evidence as to his choice of books. We are the richer because 'The Tempest' shows us that he was a careful reader of Montaigne. And to some minds

the play conveys suggestion of greater import. Professor Conway in a recent volume finds many arguments to prove that Shakespeare, at the date when he wrote 'The Tempest,' was familiar with the Aeneid. Investigation of such theories opens the way to infinite delight. And, after all, whatever be the verdict on any problem that we connect with it, the play itself, with all the magic in its poetry remains.

*The Composition of the Saxon Hundred in which Hull and Neighbourhood were situate as it was in its Original Condition.* By A. B. Wilson-Barkworth. (Hull, Brown & Sons).

THIS careful monograph deserves the attention of all students of the Hundred, and also of all those who are interested in the antiquities of the neighbourhood of Hull. The Hessele division of the Hessele Hundred is the tract studied. Dr. Wilson-Barkworth has been for some time occupied in discovering the system according to which the division of this Hundred was laid out. Having worked without success on the assumption that the entries in Domesday Book could be taken as representing the original condition of the district in Saxon times, he has now convinced himself that the two are widely different. In his opinion, the Saxon Hundred was a complete drainage area, whereas the Hessele Hundred of Domesday Book was composed of groups of drainage districts. This view, combined with a comparison of the conditions along the Humber with those along the River Hull, which has brought out sundry other points of importance, has furnished the framework of the study before us. The book, with all its abundance of documents and detail, illustrates also most satisfactorily a contention of the writer's which must commend itself to every competent student, especially after a perusal of these pages—viz., that a true solution of Domesday Book can only be arrived at through a full knowledge of localities.

After a chapter on the composition of the Hundred, Dr. Wilson-Barkworth gives a closely reasoned statement of his theory of the Anglo-Saxon methods and assessments for the maintenance of the banks of the Humber and the River Hull. There follow discussions of the laying of a carucate and a ten-carucate manor; and of the Domesday league and quarentene. The four following chapters deal in detail with the topographical and other material relating to the Hessele division—which, in the author's opinion, give evidence of the local government having been in a transitional state during the later years of the Saxon period.

Among interesting general remarks may be noted the reasons given for thinking the Conqueror's devastation of Yorkshire to have been largely exaggerated. They are drawn from the Domesday compilations of 1086, which seem to shew that the destruction fell on sheep-farms rather than on arable land. Dr. Wilson-Barkworth takes the "berewick" to be a sheep farm and to have been so called from the barley grown upon it.

*The English Element in Italian Family Names.* By Signor Cesare Poma. (Hertford, Stephen Austin.) THIS short brochure, published in the Philological Society's *Transactions*, was read at a meeting of that Society two years ago. The subject turns out to be narrowly limited, but none the less possesses interest. After a little play with witty suggestions, as that Gromo, the Counts of Ternengo, may derive

their name from "groom," a word brought in by the English archers serving at Verceili, and that something may be made between Crollanza in Italy and Shakespeare in England, and identifying, as monumental inscriptions certify, Aguto and Hawkwood, Offamilio and "of the Mill." Signor Poma goes on to show that what English element there is in Italian surnames comes almost exclusively from varieties of the word *Anglius Inglese*, which denotes Englishman. *Scotus* has similarly furnished a few surnames. Our author discusses some family names derived from the Arthurian cycle, and concludes with the words of a popular Piedmontese song called 'Moran d'Inghilterra.'

*Bulletin of the John Rylands Library, Manchester.* Vol. 6. Nos. 1-2. January. (Manchester University Press. 4s.)

IN these days of the dwindling shillings-worth it is astonishing to find that this Bulletin of well over 200 beautifully printed pages and containing brilliant work of permanent interest may be still had for four shillings. The Librarian gives a thorough-going and most satisfactory account of the Library; we have Professor Tout's notable article on the captivity and death of Edward II. which has already appeared separately and been noticed in our columns—and a study of recent tendencies in European Poetry by Dr. Herford which goes well to the heart of the subject. Dr. Grenfell writes on Papyrology, its present position and the inspiring mass of work yet to be done. "It is very unsatisfactory" he says, "that we are still quite ignorant of the nature of so many of our unpublished finds." Dr. Rendel Harris contributes an important paper on Celsus and Aristides; and Dr. Mingana discusses recent criticism of the Odes of Solomon.

## Notices to Correspondents.

EDITORIAL communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publishers"—at the Office, Printing House Square, London, E.C.4.; corrected proofs to the Athenæum Press, 11 and 13 Bream's Buildings, E.C.4.

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MRS. STEPHEN, Wootton Cottage, Lincoln, writes: "Many thanks to someone who sent post card and so kindly tried to help me over my queries re Bryan Stapleton on January 29. I possess the book mentioned. Dr. Stapleton, President of the College at St. Omer, was Bishop Gregory Stapleton. If the writer is interested, and would care to send his address, I would write him re the search I have in hand."

CORRIGENDUM.—"Invalid Office" (*ante* p. 130) for "late seventeenth" read *late eighteenth century*

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## Notes.

LOSS OF HER MAJESTY'S STEAMER  
BIRKENHEAD.

As Feb. 26 will be the sixty-ninth anniversary of the wreck of the Birkenhead, the subjoined official report, taken from *The Colonist*, dated at Graham's Town, Mar. 20, 1852, will furnish fresh particulars of that disaster, and refresh the memory as to the regiments which suffered loss thereby, and the names of their officers. After striking the ground, she filled and went down in twenty minutes.

Simon's Bay, 1st March, 1852.

SIR,

It is with the feelings of the deepest regret that I have to announce to you the loss of Her Majesty's Steamer "Birkenhead," which took place on a rock about 2½ or 3 miles off Point Danger, at 2 a.m., 26th February.

The sea was smooth at the time, and the vessel was steaming at the rate of 8½ knots an hour. She struck the rock, and it penetrated through her bottom, just aft the foremast. The rush of water was so great that there is no doubt that most of the men in the lower troop deck were drowned in their hammocks. The rest of the men and all the officers appeared on deck, when Major Seton called all the officers about him, and impressed on them the necessity of preserving order and silence amongst the men. He directed me to take, and have executed, whatever orders the Commander might give me. 60 men were immediately put on to the chain pumps on the lower after deck, and told off in three reliefs. 60 men were put on the tackles of the paddle-box boats; and the remainder of the men were brought on to the poop, so as to ease the forepart of the ship. She was at this time rolling heavily. The Commander ordered the horses [about 26] to be pitched out of the port gang way, and the cutter to be got ready for the women and children, who had all been collected under the poop awning. As soon as the horses were got over the side, the women and children were passed into the cutter, and under charge of Mr. Richards, Master's Assistant, the boat then stood off about 150 yards. Just after they got out of the ship the entire bow broke off at the foremast, the bow-sprit going up in the air towards the fore-top mast, and the funnel went over the side, carrying away the starboard paddle-box and boat. The other paddle-box boat capsized when being lowered. The large boat in the centre of the ship could not be got at.

It was about 12 or 15 minutes after she struck that the bow broke off. The men then all went up on the poop, and in about 5 minutes more the vessel broke in two, crosswise, just abaft the engine room, and the stern part immediately filled and went down. A few men jumped off just before she did so, but the greater number remained to the last, and so did every officer belonging to the troops. All the men I put on the tackles, I fear, were crushed when the funnel fell; and the men and officers below at the pumps could not, I think, have reached the deck before the vessel broke up and went down.

The survivors clung, some to the rigging of the mainmast, part of which was out of the water; and the others got hold of floating pieces of wood. I think there must have been about 200 on the drift-wood. I was on a large piece along with 5 others and we picked up 9 or 10 more.

The swell carried the wood in the direction of Point Danger. As soon as it got to the weeds and breakers, finding that it would not support all that were on it, I jumped off and swam on shore: and when the others, and also those that were on the other pieces of wood, reached the shore, we proceeded into the country, to try to find a habitation of any sort, where we could obtain shelter. Many of the men were naked and almost without shoes. Owing to the country covered with thick thorny bushes, our progress was slow, but after walking till about 3 p.m., having reached land about 12, we came to where a wagon was out-spanned and the driver of it directed us to a small bay, where there is a hut of a fisherman. The bay is called Stanford's Cove.

We arrived there about sunset, and as the men had nothing to eat, I went on to a farm-house,

about 8 or 9 miles from the Cove, and sent back provisions for that day. The next morning I sent another day's provisions, and the men were removed up to a farm of Capt. Smales' about 12 or 14 miles up the country. Lt. Girardot, of the 43rd and Cornet Bond, of the 12th Lancers, accompanied this party, which amounted to 68 men, including 18 sailors. I then went down to the coast, and during Friday, Saturday and Sunday, I examined the rocks for more than 20 miles, in the hope of finding some men might have drifted in. I fortunately fell in with the crew of a whale-boat that is employed sealing on Dyer's Island. I got them to take the boat outside the sea-weed, whilst I went along the shore. The sea-weed on the coast is very thick, and of immense length, so that it could have caught some of the drift wood. Happily, the boat picked up two men, and I also found two. Although they were all much exhausted, two of them having been in the water 38 hours, they were all right next day, except a few bruises. It was 86 hours, on Sunday afternoon when I left the coast, since the wreck had taken place; and as I had carefully examined every part of the rocks, and also sent the whale boat over to Dyer's Island, I can safely assert that when I left there was not a living soul on the coast of those that had been on board the ill-fated Birkenhead.

On Saturday I met Mr. Mackay the Civil Commissioner of Caledon, and also Field Cornet Villiers. The former told me that he had ordered the men who had been at Capt. Smales', to be clothed by him, he having a store at his farm. 40 soldiers received clothing there. Mr. Mackay, the field cornet, and myself, accompanied by a party of men brought down by Mr. Villiers, went along the coast, as far as the point that runs out to Dyer's Island, and all the bodies that were met with were interred. There were not many, however, and I regret to say it could easily be accounted for. Five of the horses got to shore, and were caught and brought to me. One belonged to myself, one to Mr. Bond, of the 12th Lancers, and the other three to Major Seaton of the 74th, Dr. Laing, and Lt. Booth of the 73rd. I handed the horses over to Mr. Mackay, and he is to send them on to me here, so that they may be sold, and that I may account for the proceeds.

On the 28th of February, Her Majesty's ship Rhadamanthus was seen off Sandford's Cove; so I went down there, and found Capt. Bunce, the Commander of the Castor frigate, had landed, and gone up to Captain Smales, to order the men down to the Cove, so as to embark in the steamer to be conveyed to Simon's Bay. On Sunday, when I was down on the Coast, the field-cornet told me that at a part where he and his men had been, a few bodies were washed up and buried; also a few boxes, which were broken in pieces, and the contents strewn about the rocks. I then ceased to hope that any more were living, and came down to the Cove to join the other men. We arrived there at about 6 p.m.

The order and regularity that prevailed on board, from the time the ship struck till she totally disappeared, far exceeded anything that I thought could be effected by the best discipline; and it is the more to be wondered at, seeing that most of the soldiers were but a short time in the service. Everyone did as he was directed, and

there was not a cry among them, until the vessel made her final plunge. I could not name any individual officer who did more than another. All received their orders and had them carried out, as if the men were embarking instead of going to the bottom; there was only this difference, that I never saw any embarkation conducted with so little noise or confusion.

I enclose a list of those embarked, distinguishing those saved. I think it is correct, except one man of the 91st, whose name I cannot find out. The only means I had of ascertaining the names of the men of the different drafts, was by getting them from their comrades, who are saved. You will see by the list enclosed, that the loss amounts to 9 officers and 349 men, besides those of the crew; the total number embarked being 15 officers, and 476 men (one officer and 18 men were disembarked in Simon's Bay).

I am happy to say that all the women and children [7 women and 13 children] were put safely on board a schooner, that was about 7 miles off when the steamer was wrecked. This vessel returned to the wreck at about 3 p.m., and took off 40 or 50 men that were clinging to the rigging, and then proceeded to Simon's Bay. One of the ship's boats, with the assistant surgeon of the vessel and eight men, went off and landed about 15 miles from the wreck. Had the boat remained about the wreck, or returned after landing the assistant surgeon on Danger Point, about which there was no difficulty, I am quite confident that nearly every man of the 200 on the drift wood might have been picked up here and there among the weeds, and landed as soon as eight or nine were got into the boat.\* Where most of the drift wood stuck in the weeds, the distance to the shore was not more than 400 yards; and as by taking a somewhat serpentine course, I managed to swim in, without getting foul of the rock, or being tumbled over by a breaker, there is no doubt the boat might have done so also.

One fact I cannot omit mentioning. When the vessel was just about going down the Commander called out, "All those that can swim, jump overboard, and make for the boats." Lient. Girardot and myself were standing on the stern part of the poop. We begged the men not to do as the Commander said, as the boat with the women must be swamped. Not more than three made the attempt.

On Sunday evening, at 6 p.m., all the men at Captain Smales', and the four I had myself on the coast were embarked in boats and taken on board the Rhadamanthus, and we arrived in Simon's Bay at 3 a.m. on Monday 1st March. 18 of the men are bruised and burnt by the sun, and the Commodore has ordered them into the Naval Hospital. The rest are all right; and 70

\* In justice to Ass<sup>t</sup>-Surgeon Culhane it ought to be stated that there is a letter from him in which he denies having left the wreck in the gig. On the contrary he was the last to leave the ship, and at length succeeded in swimming to the boats, which were then a mile from the wreck. That 24 hrs later they landed at Port D'Urban at least 30 miles from the wreck—later rode 100 miles through strange country to Cape Town, and then proceeded to Simon's Bay to report the disaster.

require to be clothed: I need scarcely say that everything belonging to them was lost.

I have &c.

EDWARD W. C. WRIGHT,  
Capt. 91st Regt.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ingleby, R.A.,  
Commandant of Cape Town.

P.S.—I must not omit to mention the extreme kindness and attention shown by Capt. Smales to the men at his house; and by Capt. Ramsden, of the schr. Lioness, and his wife, to those taken on board his vessel.

E. W. C. W.

List of Drafts on board, and names of officers drowned:—

Draft, 2nd or Queen's Regt., Ensign Boyland  
 ,, 6th Royal Regt., Ensign Medford.  
 ,, 12th Lancers.  
 ,, 60th Rifles.  
 ,, 12th Regt.  
 ,, 43rd Light Infantry.  
 ,, 45th Regt.  
 ,, 73rd Regt., Lieut. G. W. Robinson,  
 Lieut. A. H. Booth,  
 ,, 74th Highlanders, Major Seton, En-  
 sign Russell.  
 ,, 91st Regt. E. H. FAIRBROTHER.

### ALDEBURGH.

#### EXTRACTS FROM CHAMBERLAINS' ACCOUNT-BOOK.

1625-1649.

UNFORTUNATELY, the Chamberlains' Accounts are missing for the last twelve years of Elizabeth's reign, and only a few pages for those of James I. have been found, but it is hoped that more may exist amongst the unsorted papers in the Moot Hall.

The Accounts for the whole of the reign of Charles I. are beautifully written and kept, but the book itself is in a very dilapidated condition.

There are a great number of proclamations, as might be expected, in this reign, and in consequence frequent repairs to the "drum" are entered. Several entries occur referring to Irish travellers.

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 Itm to Dowe the Smyth for work att the north mill Jan. 3. 1624 .. 00 07 03  
 Itm to Mr Osborne the S of Jan. 1624 for mayned soldiers .. 00 06 08  
 Itm to Mr Oldringe for pfume oyle and Franckensence for the Church .. 00 01 06

Itm for makinge 3 newe markt Stalls and mending 1 .. 01 04 06  
 Itm to willm Bardwell ii daies att the Chamb-  
 lins accompt .. 00 04 06  
 Itm for Comunion wyne and bread a Christ-  
 mas .. 00 05 00  
 Itm for settinge the stones in the mkt when  
 the stalls were sett up .. 00 00 08  
 Itm to page for a load of thatch for the  
 butchers stalls .. 00 05 00  
 Itm to Beales the mason for work about the  
 Church .. 00 01 00

#### 1624.

Itm paid to Page January 28 for a load of  
 Thatche .. 00 05 00  
 Itm to Goldinge for tryngge the Jayle  
 lock .. 00 00 04  
 Itm to him for a staple .. 00 00 04  
 Itm to him for Orlop nayles for the butchers  
 stalls .. 00 00 06  
 Itm to him for parkers bucketts hoops .. 00 01 02  
 Itm to newson the thatcher for laynge 3  
 loads of thatche on the Butchers  
 stalls .. 00 12 00  
 Itm for lath and nayles .. 00 00 04  
 Itm for pclamacons 28 Jan. .. 00 04 06  
 Itm to Page for half a load of thatche .. 00 02 06  
 Itm the 29 of jan. 1624 paid Mr Benecs guift  
 to the poore .. 02 00 00  
 Item to Arthure Blowers for mending the  
 Comunion Cupp .. 00 07 06  
 Item to John Orvis the Sexton Febr. 3. 1624  
 for his quarters wages for ringing the  
 Bell .. 01 02 00  
 Item to the Princes players .. 00 03 00  
 Itm to Leon Reynolds for glassing the  
 Church .. 00 08 06  
 Itm for a lock for Scrutons howse .. 00 02 00  
 Itm for a hingell for his gate .. 00 00 03  
 Item for two barres for the Church win-  
 dows .. 00 01 06  
 Itm for naylinge the town howse windowe  
 .. 00 00 06  
 Itm to Beale for mason work att the  
 Church .. 00 03 00  
 Itm to a poore minister .. 00 02 00  
 Itm to goodman Boone for diet and lodginge  
 for Mr Choner the Minister .. 00 09 06  
 Itm to John lowday for Carrying away old  
 thatch in the mkt .. 00 00 03  
 Itm for dyed and wyne for Mr dades man  
 when he came to take bond for the  
 shippinge .. 00 09 06  
 Itm to Newson the Thatcher for laynge half  
 a load of thatch on the Butchers  
 stalls .. 00 03 00  
 Itm to John Catmer the younger for Repacons  
 of the howse he dwells inn .. 00 09 01  
 Itm to Mr Baliff mshall for pelam laide out  
 by him .. 00 02 00  
 Itm to John Parker for reparons of the  
 howse .. 00 19 00  
 Itm to Thomas Clark upon an accompt since  
 he was Chamberlyn .. 00 06 00  
 Itm for wyne att meetinge at Baldwyns .. 00 02 06  
 Itm paid to the watchmen att the Fayre  
 mche .. 00 04 00  
 Itm to Willm Bardwell for wyne and died att  
 the assessinge the subsidye March 3 .. 01 05 00  
 Itm to him for Comunion wyne .. 00 03 00  
 Itm to Thomas Cooke for pailles and naylinge  
 them up in Francis Scrattons yard .. 00 01 09

Item more for tryminge the frame of the great Bell .. .. . 00 00 8	Item to Mr Osborne for the mayned soldiers April 29 .. .. . 00 06 08
Item for ii streeks .. .. . 00 00 8	Item to Mr Thomson April 29 for money he laid out for the towne .. .. . 00 04 00
Item to the plumer for souldring of the lead on the steeple and for his stuff .. .. . 00 18 09	Item to 4 for worke in the Marshe .. .. . 00 00 06
Item to Willm Bardwell Marche 23 for wyne and dyed when the Comissroner was in towne .. .. . 00 15 00	Item to John Orvis for his quarters wages due att Maye .. .. . 00 14 00
Item to him for Comunion wyne Marche 20 .. .. . 00 07 06	Item to Francis Chapman for mendinge the hower glasse for the Churche .. .. . 00 00 06
1625.	Item to Benjamin Reynolds for mendinge the Churhe windowes .. .. . 00 02 06
Item to Thomas farent for his qr wage att o' ladye 1625 .. .. . 00 12 06	Item to Thomas Cooke for layinge the bridges in the Marshe and for other Rayling work then .. .. . 00 09 06
Item for payles and nayles for the marshe and doing .. .. . 00 00 06	Item to Mathewe Friggett for plancke and tymbur for the Marshe .. .. . 01 05 03
Item to Robt Felgate for repacons about the north mill as appeares by his bill .. .. . 00 04 06	Item 11 <sup>c</sup> orlope nayles .. .. . 00 03 03
Item given to poore Irishe people .. .. . 00 01 00	Item for 3 <sup>c</sup> Speeks .. .. . 00 00 10
Item to Richard Lilborne for his q <sup>r</sup> wages mch 1625 .. .. . 00 12 06	Item a latch for the Marshe gate .. .. . 00 00 05
Item to Mr. Thompson for his q <sup>r</sup> wag <sup>s</sup> then due .. .. . 03 00 00	Item to John hullock for Cariage about the Marshe .. .. . 00 10 00
Item paid to Mr Jell for keepinge of the Register two yeares viz 1623 and 1624 .. .. . 00 10 00	Item to Nicholas Murford for a Bell Rope may 16 .. .. . 00 04 00
Item to Mr Meene Sr William wicherpolls Baliff for the rent of the Ferry 30 March 1625 .. .. . 00 10 00	Item to a poore Captive that gathered may .. .. . 00 00 06
Item to Nicholas Revett esquire Recorder of this towne for bis yeares allowance 05 00 00	Item to John Orris for Ringinge by the appoyntm <sup>t</sup> of Mr Marshall .. .. . 00 05 00
Item to w <sup>m</sup> Bardwell for dyett and wine and horse-meate the same day the sd Mr Revett was in towne .. .. . 00 15 00	Item for Cariage ii bar of powder from slautinge .. .. . 00 00 04
Item to willm Bardwell for wine and bere when Mr Deeks was in towne .. .. . 00 05 00	Item to Bridge for Cariage of bread and beare on the pambulacon daye .. .. . 00 01 00
Item to him for Comunion wyne April 3 .. .. . 00 04 08	Item to Richard Lilborne for bread att that tyme .. .. . 00 04 00
Item to Richard Pootye a skynne of pehm <sup>t</sup> for the drum when King Charles was pelaymed Kinge .. .. . 00 02 06	Item to Mr Thompson for a gun of beare for that use .. .. . 00 04 00
Item to Mr Baliff Cheney for pclamacons 00 02 00	Item to Mr Baliff Cheney for ii barrells of gunpowder .. .. . 10 00 00
Item to the Constables for caryinge a prisoner to melton .. .. . 00 02 00	Item more to him for 10 <sup>c</sup> matche and a transfare out of the Custome howse as appeares by his bill .. .. . 00 04 10
Item geven to a poore woman .. .. . 00 02 00	Item to helpe to dryve The Cattell in the Marshe Maii 10 .. .. . 00 03 00
Item to Thomas Incent for his journey to Mr Revett .. .. . 00 02 00	Item to the Fen Reves John Richardson and Robt Spudy for ther wages May 30 .. .. . 00 16 00
Item to John Daniell and John Coo for worke about the Churche yard and for tymbur and nayles April 16 .. .. . 00 14 00	Item to Mr Baliff Marshall for charges for goinge to the Comishioners .. .. . 00 04 00
Item to Mr Oldringe for pfume Candle April 18 .. .. . 00 01 06	Item bere to a workeman .. .. . 00 00 03
Item to Robt Baldwyn for Comunion wyne for 2 daies April 25 .. .. . 01 03 00	Item to Willm Bardwell for Comunyon wine and bread 2 .. .. . 00 10 05
Item to Thomas Andrewes the same day for mending the tyles on the goose hoose viz newe tyles and other stuff .. .. . 00 10 00	Item more him for bread beare and wyne and dyett on the pambulacon daye .. .. . 00 08 10
Item to John Lowday for Caryinge awaye the broken tiles .. .. . 00 00 09	Aldeburgh, Suffolk. ARTHUR T. WINN.
Item to the Constables for Composicion money for the Towne Marshe .. .. . 00 05 00	(To be continued.)
Item to him for a barrell of bere geven to hefferinyum .. .. . 00 06 00	NATHANIEL FIELD'S WORK IN THE "BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER" PLAYS.
Item to John hullocke for Caryage of lead from slaughting to the Churche .. .. . 00 01 00	(See ante, p. 141.)
Item geven to the sgeants for help up of it .. .. . 00 00 01	I come now to the three plays of the Beaumont and Fletcher folio:—
Item bestowed of them in bere that tyme .. .. . 00 00 01	I.—'THE TRIUMPH OF HONOUR,' AND 'THE TRIUMPH OF LOVE' ('Four Plays in One.')
Item to m <sup>r</sup> John Bence April 29 for lead of drum and case and for other charges as appeares by his bill .. .. . 09 01 08	It was not until after I had completed my own investigation of these "Triumphs," that I found that Beaumont's claim to them had already been challenged by Mr. E. H. C. Oliphant and Prof. Gayley. Mr. Oliphant
Item to Mr Baliff Cheney web he laid out for sending a woman out of the towne 06 02 00	

('Englische Studien,' xv. (1891), pp. 348-9) accepts Beaumont's authorship of 'The Triumph of Love,' but gives the Induction and 'The Triumph of Honour' to Field. Prof. Gayley ('Francis Beaumont,' p. 303) further assigns to Field three scenes (i., ii. and vi.) of 'The Triumph of Love.' I go further still, claiming for Field the whole of both "Triumphs," as well as the Induction. If the two authors collaborated in the same piece, I should have little faith in the ability of any critic to distinguish them by the characteristics of their verse, and as I find in every scene of 'The Triumph of Love' suggestions of Field's vocabulary and imagery, I see no reason for assuming that Beaumont had any share at all in the "Four Plays in One." Moreover there is, as will be seen, strong presumptive evidence that they belong to a considerably later date than is usually assigned to them, and it is more than probable that they were not written until after Beaumont's death.

If a critic with a knowledge of Beaumont's characteristics as intimate as Prof. Gayley's cannot find Beaumont's hand in the Induction or 'The Triumph of Honour,' one may rest satisfied that there are substantial grounds for rejecting his authorship. But the reason given by Prof. Gayley (*Op. cit.*, p. 302) for attributing them to Field can hardly be called satisfactory. After remarking that they are full of polysyllabic Latinisms such as Field uses, he adds:—

"Beaumont never uses: 'to participate affairs,' 'torturous engine,' &c., and they are marked by simpler Fieldian expressions, 'wale,' 'gyv'd,' 'blown man,' 'miskill,' 'vane,' 'lubbers,' 'urned,' and a score of others not found in Beaumont's undoubted writings."

It is true that not one of these words or expressions is used by Beaumont. But the first two, though they occur in Field's 'A Woman is a Weathercock,' do not occur in either of the two "Triumphs," while the other words (with the sole exception of "vane," which *is* significant) occur in the "Triumphs" but not in any of Field's undoubted writings, and to call them "Fieldian expressions" is merely to beg the question. On the other hand "basilisk," noted by Prof. Gayley as one of the few words slightly suggestive of Beaumont, is equally characteristic of Field, who has it twice in 'A Woman is a Weathercock' and once in 'Amends for Ladies.'

What led me to the conclusion that 'The Triumph of Honour' and 'The Triumph of Love' had been wrongly attributed to Beaumont was the discovery that they were

written by the author of Acts III. and IV. of 'The Queen of Corinth,' in which Beaumont's collaboration has never been alleged and is, indeed, all but impossible, since Act III. contains an allusion to Coryat's 'Greeting,' not published until 1616, the year of Beaumont's death. The two "Triumphs" are so closely related to these two acts of 'The Queen of Corinth' that I propose first to show that they are by the same hand, and afterwards to identify that hand as Field's.

In sc. ii. of 'The Triumph of Honour,' Martius, the Roman general, makes advances to Dorigen, the chaste wife of the Duke of Athens, and she reproaches him for his violation of "friendship, hospitality, and all the bonds of sacred piety" in an eloquent speech that contains these lines:—  
When men shall read the records of thy valour,  
Thy hitherto-brave virtue, and approach  
(Highly content yet) to this foul assault  
Included in this leaf, this ominous leaf,  
They shall throw down the book, and read no  
more  
Though the best deeds ensue.

In Act IV. sc. ii. of 'The Queen of Corinth,' Euphanes, the Queen's favourite, says to the Corinthian general Leonidas:—

.....when posterity  
Shall read your volumes fill'd with virtuous acts,  
And shall arrive at this black bloody leaf,  
.....what follows this  
Deciphering any noble deed of yours  
Shall be quite lost, for men will read no more.

There are only two possible explanations of the resemblance between these passages; either both were written by the same man or one is a deliberate imitation of the other. Any doubt as to the correct inference to be drawn will soon be dispelled if the two "Triumphs" and the acts of 'The Queen of Corinth' referred to are compared more closely.

To begin with the Induction, the Queen of Portugal in her first speech thus addresses the king:—

Majestic ocean, that with plenty feeds  
Me, thy poor tributary rivulet;

Curs'd be my birth-hour, and my ending day,  
When back your love-floods I forget to pay.

In Act III. sc. ii. of 'The Queen of Corinth' Euphanes says to his mistress:—

I came to tender you the man you have made,  
And, like a thankful stream, to retribute  
All you, my ocean, have enrich'd me with.

In 'The Triumph of Honour' note first that the alliteration "arts and arms," in sc. i. (third speech of Martius):—

This Athens nurseth arts as well as arms.



as found again in 'The Queen of Corinth,' III. i. :—

Five fair descents I can decline myself  
From fathers worthy both in arts and arms.  
And with the couplet that concludes one of  
Cornelius's speeches in the latter half of the  
scene :—

Yet when dogs bark, or when the asses bray,  
The lion laughs; not roars, but goes his way.  
compare the observation of Crates in 'The  
Queen of Corinth,' III. i. :—

...the lion should not  
Tremble to hear the bellowing of the bull.

In sc. ii. there is the speech of Dorigen  
containing the striking parallel with that  
of Euphanes in IV. ii. of 'The Queen of  
Corinth' already noted.

In sc. iii. Dorigen uses the word "ante-  
date" in the sense of "anticipate" :—

Yet why kneel I  
For pardon, having been but over-diligent  
Like an obedient servant, *antedating*  
My lords command?

So also Euphanes in 'The Queen of Corinth,'  
III. i. :—

You need not thank me, Conon, in your love  
You *antedated* what I can do for you.

The word is not used by Beaumont.

In 'The Triumph of Love,' just before  
Gerrard's entry in sc. ii., Benvoglio says to  
Ferdinand :—

Thy person and thy virtues in one scale  
Shall poise hers, with her beauty and her wealth  
compare, in IV. iii. of 'The Queen of  
Corinth' :—

...when in the scales,  
Nature and fond affection weigh together,  
One poises like a feather.

A little later on in sc. ii. we have the rare  
adjective "antipathous" :—

...doth thy friendship play  
In this *antipathous* extreme with mine  
Lest gladness suffocate me?

which appears again in 'The Queen of  
Corinth,' III. ii. :—

She extends her hand  
As if she saw something *antipathous*  
Unto her virtuous life

and in the last scene there is the almost  
equally uncommon adverb "jocundly" :—

Oh Violante!  
Might my life only satisfy the law,  
How *jocundly* my soul would enter Heaven!  
also found in 'The Queen of Corinth,'  
III. ii. :—

...cast ope the casements wide  
That we may *jocundly* behold the sun.

Here is enough evidence to prove that  
these two "Triumphs" and Acts III.  
and IV. of 'The Queen of Corinth' are from  
the same hand. And it is clear also that  
they must have been composed much about

the same time,—probably in the same year.  
Apart from the parallels I have noted, they  
are so exactly alike in style and metre, and  
so much more intimately connected with  
one another than with any play to which  
Field's name is attached, that it is impossible  
to arrive at any other conclusion than that  
they were written practically contempo-  
raneously. If 'The Queen of Corinth'  
cannot be dated before 1617, it is to that  
year, or one very close to it, that the "Four  
Plays in One" belong.

The direct clues to Field in 'The Triumph  
of Honour' and 'The Triumph of Love,'  
if not quite so plain as those connecting  
these plays with 'The Queen of Corinth,'  
are yet clear enough.

To take first the vocabulary-test, of the  
words noted as characteristic of Field, we  
find the exclamations "pish" and "hum"  
and the word "transgress" in the Induc-  
tion; "pish" occurs again in the second  
"Triumph" and "hum" thrice in the first  
and twice in the second. Either "continent"  
or "continnence" appears in all three of Field's  
acknowledged plays. The latter is to be met  
with in sc. ii. of 'The Triumph of Love' :—

...you have over-charged my breast  
With grace beyond my continence; I shall burst,  
in a context which suggests a passage in  
'A Woman is a Weathercock,' I. i. :—

...to conceal it [a secret]  
Will burst your breast; 'tis so delicious,  
And so much greater than the continent.

"Innocency" (Field shows a marked  
preference for the quadrisyllabic form of  
the word) appears twice in 'The Triumph of  
Love' (sc. iv. and v.), "integrity" once in  
each play, and "transgress" twice in 'The  
Triumph of Honour,' and once in 'The  
Triumph of Love.'

In sc. ii. of 'The Triumph of Honour' ap-  
pears the "vane" metaphor. See the  
second speech of Martius :—

...the wild rage of my blood  
Doth ocean-like o'erflow the shallow shore  
Of my weak virtue; my desire's a vane  
That the least breath from her turns every way.

It is not used by Beaumont, Fletcher or  
Massinger. One would expect it from the  
author of 'A Woman is a Weathercock,'  
who has it in 'The Fatal Dowry,' II. ii. :—

Virtue strengthen me!  
Thy presence blows round my affection's vane:  
You will undo me if you speak again.

In the same scene of 'The Triumph of  
Honour' Martius says to Dorigen :—

thy words  
Do fall like rods upon me; but they have  
Such silken lines, and silver hooks, that I  
Am faster snar'd.

Compare these lines from the song ('A Dialogue between a Man and a Woman') in 'The Fatal Dowry,' II. ii. :—

Set "Phoebus" set; a fairer sun doth rise  
From the bright radiance of my mistress' eyes  
Than ever thou begatt'st: I dare not look;  
Each hair a golden line, each word a hook,  
The more I strive, the more still I am took.

In his last speech in sc. iii. of 'The Triumph of Honour' Sophocles thus apostrophizes the deity :—

Thou that did'st order this congested heap  
When it was chaos, 'twixt thy spacious palms  
Forming it to this vast rotundity,  
Dissolve it now, shuffle the elements  
That no one proper by itself may stand.

In III. i. of 'The Fatal Dowry' Charaleis says to Romont :—

Had I just cause,  
Thou know'st I durst pursue such injury  
Through fire, air, water, earth, nay were they all  
Shuffled again to chaos.

In sc. v. of 'The Triumph of Love' for the curious application of the adjective "female" in the expression "female tears" (Benvoglio's last speech) :—

Come, turn thy female tears into revenge.  
compare "female hate" in 'Amends for Ladies,' III. ii., where Lord Proudly, who suspects that his sister is in Ingen's custody, exclaims :—

...be she lost,  
The female hate shall spring betwixt our names  
Shall never die.

Finally, in the last scene of 'The Triumph of Love,' Gerrard observes that

...the law  
Is but the great man's mule, he rides on it  
And tramples poorer men under his feet

Which is much the same as what Strange says of the law in 'A Woman is a Weathercock,' II. i., except that he compares it, not to a mule, but to an ass :—

...some say some men on the back of law  
May ride and rule it like a patient ass.

H. DUGDALE SYKES.

Enfield.

(To be continued.)

HARBORNE OR HARBRON FAMILY. (See 3 S. iv. 471; 9 S. iii. 308, 372; iv. 89, 275.)

The following references to printed books, containing references to members of this family, may prove useful to some reader or future reader. The name in its many variants appears to be derived from the place-name Harborne in the Midlands, and from Hartburn on the Tees, for the northern branches.

British Record Society, Index Library vol. iv. pp. 3, 20, 24, 97; vol. v., bundle H. 5 No. 38; H. 14, No. 16; H. 21, No. 62; H. 23, No. 34; H. 37, No. 22; H. 38, No. 18; H. 48, No. 67a; H. 57, No. 57; H. 62, No. 30; H. 72, No. 57; H. 73, No. 13; H. 77, No. 53; H. 80, No. 35; H. 88, No. 49; H. 116, No. 180; H. 117, No. 14; H. 118, No. 141; H. 119, No. 149; H. 120, Nos. 1, 68, 149; vol. vii. pp. 54, 533; vol. x. p. 252 (2), vol. xviii. p. 143; vol. xxxiii. p. 57. Pap. worth, pp. 304, 835. Burke's 'Gen. Armoury,' p. 454. 'Genealogists' Guide,' p. 377. Fairbairn's 'Crests, Biog. Dict. English Catholics,' p. 121. Yorks Arch. Soc. Rec. cords Papers Index Marriage Lic. x. 194-xiv. 491, 492. Northumberland and Durham Parish Reg. Soc. Middleton St. George, Bishop Middleham. 'Cal. State Papers Compounding,' vol. i. pp. 89, 2080; vol. iv. pp. 92, 672, 2797, 2798. Directory N. and E. Yorks, 1823. Yorks Par. Reg. Soc. Marks by the Sea, Kirkleatham, Terrington. Grant-James, 'The History of the Church of St. Germain Marske by the Sea. Harl. Soc. Pub., vols. i. 5, 12, 15, 46, and Grantees of Arms. 'Cal. State Papers, Venice,' 1581-91, many references. 'Domestic,' 1625-26, p. 345; 1547-80, p. 697; 1063-10, p. 479; 1640-1, p. 326. *Genl's Mag.*, lxxx. ii. 198; xxxv. 609; lvi. 996; xlii. 542; 44th and 45th Annual Report Dep. Keeper Pub. Rec., 'State Papers, Letters and Papers Henry 8th,' p. 867. Surtees Soc. Pub., vol. ii. p. 77; vol. ii. p. 186; vol. xv. p. 77; vol. xxxviii. ii. p. 49; vol. xxi. pp. 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 193, 194, 195, 196; vol. xxii. pp. 56, 124, 130; lx., xxx., lxi., vol. cxxv. (Bolden Boke); vol. xvii. pp. 47, 77, 120, 137, 239, 243; vol. iii. pp. 13, 15, 22, 25, 57, 66, 234-235. Surtees, 'History of Durham.' Victoria County History of Durham. Cal. Com. Adv. Pub. Money, Domestic, part 1. 1642-56, p. 167. Cotman, vol. ii. p. 46. 'Nat. Dict. Biog.,' vol. xxiv. Marquis of Salisbury's Coll. Hist. MSS., part 4, pp. 104, 61, 258; part 8, p. 185; part 9, p. 57; part 10, p. 214. Parish Reg. Soc. Pubs. Stratford-on-Avon, Monk Fryston, Yorks, Rowington (Warwick) Solihull. The Reg. of Richard de Kellave; Cath Rec Soc., vol. xii. p. 78; vol. xviii. pp. 79, 76. Washington Irving. 'Life of George Washington.' Lansdowne MSS. Index. Index Charters and Rolls British Museum.

There are also many records in Read-marshall, co. Durham, Parish Reg., but this is not yet printed.

Any further information will be welcomed by the writer, especially with reference to the Durham branch.

DUDLEY HARBON.

### Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

**BENJAMIN CHOYCE SOWDEN (OR SOWDON), "EMINENT ENGLISH POET."**—In 1781 Benjamin Williams edited a volume whose title runs:—

"The Book of Psalms, as translated, paraphrased, or imitated by some of the most eminent British Poets: viz., Addison.....Milton.....Sowden.....Watts. Salisbury: MDCCLXXI. Price four shillings."

On p. 471 appears a version of Psalm cxlvi. attributed to Sowden:—

Indulgent Father! how divine!  
How bright thy Bounties are!

What is known of this "eminent English poet," and where did Williams find the version which he quotes? The name Sowden does not appear in the 'D.N.B.' or in the 'Cambridge History of English Literature,' or in Holland's 'Psalnists of Britain' (1843), or in Julian's 'Dictionary of Hymnology' (1908). In the last (p. 932) it is stated that "numerous versions of individual Psalms are given in the 'Index to Seasons and Subjects' in this Dictionary; but no such Index is to be found. The British Museum Catalogue of Printed Books has entries of Sermons on various subjects under Sowden, Benjamin (1751, '59, '60), and under Sowden, Benjamin Choyce (1780, '98); but these volumes include no Psalm versions. The two Sowdens turn out to be the same man, who is described as "of Emmanuel College, Cambridge."

Through the courtesy of the Master of Emmanuel, I am able to add that

"Benjamin Choyce Sowdon (it is pretty distinctly *o* in the second syllable in W. Bennet's list of members of the College: Bennet was a Fellow in S.'s time and possibly his Tutor), or Sowden, was born at Rotterdam, and was admitted to the College as a Sizar, on March 25, 1773. He intended to study for the B.D. degree under the Statutes of Elizabeth. He was apparently a 'ten years man,' *i.e.*, generally a benefited clergyman who came up for one term a year with a view to qualifying ultimately

for a degree. They did not disappear till the Statutes of 1882. Sowdon never graduated. Our records are probably complete as regards names of members of the College, but are lamentably lacking in other details down to 1877. The above contains all we have about Sowdon, and none of his works are in the College Library. The name seems to be rare."

Sowden's credentials as an eminent English poet are still to seek.

P. J. ANDERSON.

University Library, Aberdeen.

**SYRIAC MS. : LIFE AND PASSION OF OUR LORD.**—Can any reader give information about the existence and place of the following manuscript which was mentioned in Sotheby's catalogue as for sale on May 21, 1838—but no price or buyer's name is recorded? The book belonged to Dr. Adam Clarke, F.S.A., M.R.I.A., &c., whose son, the Rev. J. B. B. Clarke, Trin. Coll., Camb., and assistant curate of Frome, Somerset, 1834, compiled a catalogue in which among Persian, Syriac, Arabic, &c., volumes the MS. is thus described:—

"The life & passion of our blessed Lord; in Syriac; collected from the four evangelists: one of the old evangelistaria: it is a kind of Harmony of the gospels, giving our Lord's life in the words of the evangelists."

The following is a note in the handwriting of Mr. Edward Ives of Titchfield, Hants:—

"Turkey, July 2nd, Sunday, 1758. At a poor Christian town called Camalisk Gawerkoe, situated about six hours' journey S. of Mosul, this MS. I bought of a Deacon then belonging to the old Christian Church there; and the town he informed me was once the seat of a Chaldaean Bishop."

The MS. is written in the ancient Estrangelian character, in a very bold hand. It was much damaged and in ruins, but has been most beautifully inlaid in English paper and arranged by my father, and now forms one of the best preserved and most ancient Syriac MSS. extant, being probably upwards of 1,000 years old. It formerly belonged to Jacob Bryant. Very large quarto, strongly extra bound by one of the first hands in stamped Russia, pp. 368.

GEORGE HORNER.

The Athenaeum, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

**AN ELIZABETH SHOE HORN : JANE AYRES.**—This shoeing horn is inscribed as follows:—  
"This is Jane Ayres shoeing Horne made by the hands of Robert Mindum 1595."

Can any reader by any chance give me any information regarding Jane Ayres?

PERCIVAL D. GRIFFITHS, F.S.A.  
Sandridgebury, St. Albans.

**PRINCE RUPERT'S FORT, CORK HARBOUR.**—When Marlborough's fleet attacked the harbour entrance September, 1690, it was engaged by a battery of eight guns, eventually silenced by three landing-parties of resolute seamen. Lord Wolsley says these guns were at Prince Rupert's Fort. Old maps show a fort of this name as late as 1774. It is a matter for research as to why it was so-called.

It may have been erected by Prince Rupert's men *circa* 1649, or, merely named after him in consequence of his naval successes against the Dutch, 1666/7. Some attribute the building to Lord Mountjoy. Both this and a Prince Rupert's Tower at Kinsale appear to have been contemporary, and to have been close to the water's edge at the entrance of their respective harbours.

Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' supply additional information regarding Prince Rupert's Fort in Cork Harbour, or indicate any picture or plan *previous to 1774*?

R. C. L. H.

**RICHARD III.**—Is there any record of the natural children of King Richard III., and of their descendants? MEDINEWS.

**ORIGINAL PORTRAITS OF JOHN HOWARD, THE PHILANTHROPIST.**—According to his own declaration, John Howard would never allow his portrait to be taken. He was much annoyed by some who followed him in the streets of London for this purpose, but generally managed to escape them.

The best and most authentic portrait is that by Thomas Holloway, an artist of some note, and an intimate friend of Howard. He was much in his company. This was done in India ink, and is the basis of many of Howard's likenesses. It was engraved for Brown's 'Life of Howard.' It is admirably executed. This is now in my possession.

There is a "pencil sketch," a mere outline, taken by stealth whilst in church. It was originally owned by Mr. Palmer, M.P. for Reading.

Two plaster casts of Howard's face were taken after his death by order of Prince Potemkin, who retained one, and gave the other to Thomasson, Howard's servant, when it was purchased by Mr. Whitbread.

*The Gentleman's Magazine* for 1790 speaks of a portrait of Howard from an original sketch "taken by stealth in church." Whether it is the one above referred to is a question.

I have also in my possession a beautiful pastel, full length, size 21 by 28 in., oval,

representing Howard sitting at a table, holding a paper, marked "Howard on Prisons," but the features are much younger than in other portraits: the artist, unknown.

There was a print engraved by Edmund Scott, published in London, Sept. 22, 1789, about four months before Howard's death. It purports to be from an "original picture" by Mather Brown, an American artist, born Oct. 7, 1761; died in May, 1831. There were two of these paintings: one in the National Portrait Gallery, the other in Howard's house at Cardington. I have this print in my possession.

If from an "original picture," does this mean that Howard receded from his determination not to sit for his likeness, and finally yielded? Or, did the artist paint him from memory, whenever he may have seen him? The size of the print is 17 by 14 in. It is doubtless a good likeness, and indicates the character of the subject.

At whose request was this portrait painted? Is it really an "original"? Who knows anything of its history? Who was the first owner?

I shall be glad to know of any other portraits of John Howard.

HOWARD EDWARDS.

2026 Mount Vernon Street, Philadelphia, U.S.A.

**EDWARD SNAPE.**—Who was Edward Snape, whose portrait was painted by Whitty and engraved by Godby? Was he of the famous family of veterinary surgeons to the King? I understand that the last in direct descent of that line was a clergyman and not a "vet." Edward Snape's portrait was published in May 1, 1791.

D. A. H. MOSES.

78 Kennington Park Road.

[Our Correspondent will find lives of James Newnes and John Portage, about whom he also enquires, in the 'D.N.B.']

"H. K.," MEMBER FOR MALDON.—In a poem by an anonymous writer, entitled 'Oppression,' and published in London, 1765, the phrase "Portsmouth Yankee" appears.

This is said to be the first appearance of the word "yankee," and it is applied to a member of the House of Commons of the period, who was a native of Portsmouth, N.H., had removed to England, entered Parliament and was a supporter of the Stamp Act. He is referred to as "H. K."

Can any one identify him? He was apparently member for Maldon.

FURDOCK.†

**THE MANNEQUIN OR DRESSMAKER'S DOLL.**—I am anxious to trace eighteenth-century references to the *mannequin* or dressmaker's doll. Rose Bertin, the leading French *modiste* of the seventeen-eighties (and, I think, other dressmakers), was accustomed to communicate the newest Paris fashions to the capitals of Europe by sending to them an elaborately dressed doll. Émile Langlade, in his 'Life of Rose Bertin,' refers to the practice, which is also touched on in the first number of the *Cabinet des Modes* (Nov. 15, 1785), where the method of the fashion-plate—*Planche in taille douce enluminée*—is commended as far better. Certainly by the end of the century the fashion-plate, both in France and England, had reached so high a level of artistic excellence as entirely to supersede the dressed doll. But I should like to trace earlier references to the *mannequin* and to discover if any actual specimens remain in museums or private hands. Some of the dolls in the Victoria and Albert Museum may possibly be *mannequins*, but I know of no authentic evidence to this effect.

NORAH RICHARDSON.

Red House, Wilton, Salisbury.

**TAVERN SIGNS.**—What is the derivation of the following tavern signs which I have lately seen on public-houses in London. None of them is given in Larwood and Hotten's 'History of Sign Boards?'—

Old Blade Bone, Bethnal Green Road.

Sun in the Sands, Old Dover Road, Blackheath.

Flying Scud, Hackney Road.

Rose of Denmark, Newington Causeway.

Hares Foot, Mortimer Street.

British Queen, Old Street, E.

PHILIP GOSSE.

25 Argyll Road, Kensington, W.S.

**SHEFFIELD PLATE: MATTHEW BOULTON.**

—A presentation of Sheffield plate was recently made, and according to the report of an expert the two candelabra and four candlesticks were the work of Matthew Boulton at the Soho Works, Sheffield, about 1815, and bore his mark of "the Sun in Splendour," double struck. The pair of wine coolers also bore his mark and their date was about 1810. The famous Soho Works were of course and still are in Birmingham (not in Sheffield); Matthew Bolton was born and remained all his lifetime in Birmingham, where he died on Aug. 18, 1809. Moreover, his mark was a horseshoe

surmounted by a ball, according to Bertie Wylie's 'Sheffield Plate' (re-issued in 1913). I have not seen the presentation plate myself and suspect that the "Sun in Splendour, double struck" is probably the mark of the Soho Plate Co., also of Birmingham, namely two stars of eight points each; but I am open to conviction. Mr. Wylie states that Boulton had moved from Sheffield to Birmingham in 1764 and started silver plating in that town too. As a matter of fact the Soho Works were opened by him in 1762. His biographers say nothing about his stay in Sheffield but tell us that his father with whom he served his apprenticeship had been a silver stamper and piercer at Birmingham. L. L. K.

**ARMY BADGES.**—I am anxious to know when the present badges of rank worn by officers and W.O.s and N.C.O.s of the army at the present time came in to use.

What badges were worn before the present ones?

Are the chevrons on the uniform of the City Marshall relics of such badges?

Why do the metal stars worn by officers bear the motto *Tria juncta in uno*?

Is it correct to say that the title major-general is a shortened form of sergeant-major-general?

TERRIER.

**RANELAGH IN PARIS.**—I understand that these gardens were opened in 1774. Did they ever attain a fashionable reputation, and when were they closed? The location of Ranelagh Gardens is still indicated in the topography of the French capital by an avenue, a rue, and a square, so named, in the Passy district. J. LANDFEAR LUCAS.

101 Ficcadilly.

**MRS. SUSANNA GORDON.**—I find among my family papers a 'Copy Mr. Jeremy's Opinion on Instructions to settle Bill by the Rev. Mr. Plees against Mr. Short and Wife,' and wish to trace the relationships or associations of the various persons named therein; also anything of interest relating to the matter itself. The opinion, given by "George Jeremy, Lincoln's Inn, 21st January, 1835," commences as follows:—

"Presuming that the Will of Mrs. Susanna Gordon was duly executed to pass real Estates as it appears to have been, I am of Opinion, that Mr. and Mrs. Plees have the same grounds for proceeding in Equity as she had; but the case must, of course, be supported by evidence.... If such evidence be forthcoming I think Mr. and Mrs. Plees have good grounds of proceeding. At all events, I should think that, under the

circumstances of the case the effect of filing a bill would be well worth the trial. And I have accordingly altered that originally drawn by me on behalf of Mrs. Susanna Gordon as Plaintiff and made Mr. and Mrs. Plees Plaintiffs in the proposed Suit in her stead. I have also introduced the Annuitants and Legatee under Mrs. Susanna Gordon's Will as parties Defendants therein, because Miss Williams, being an Infant, she cannot disclaim, and must therefore be made a Party, &c., &c."

Other names occurring in the Opinions are those of Mrs. Williams, Mr. Barnes, and the aforesaid Mr. and Mrs. Short.

The will of a Mrs. Susanna Gordon, of New Milman Street, St. Pancras, widow and relict of Alexander Gordon, late of Charterhouse Square, was proved in 1834. Amongst those mentioned in it are her sons (Richard Osborne, John Rolfe, and George), a deceased daughter (Mrs. Mary Ann Bickler), and two surviving daughters (Susanna Rolfe Gordon, and Mrs. Hannah Estlin Rowett).

It seems likely that the Rev. Mr. (William Gordon) Plees's mother was born a Gordon (? Janet). Any further information will be of interest.

F. GORDON ROE.

Arts Club, 40 Dover Street, W.

**FIELDSON FAMILY.**—I should be much obliged for any information regarding the surname of Fieldson. The family came originally from the city of Lincoln, England. I have been told that it is a corruption of Fielding, Fieldsend, or one of the many variations of the name Field, all of which are found fairly frequently.

R. L. FIELDSON

174 Hutchison Street, Montreal, Canada.

**SIR SIMON LE BLANC**, Justice of the King's Bench; who died unmarried Apr. 15, 1816, was the second son of Thomas Le Blanc of Charterhouse Square, London. I should be glad to obtain the date of his birth, or baptism, and the maiden name of his mother, concerning whom the 'Dict. Nat. Biog.' (xxxii. 330) says nothing.

G. F. R. B.

**"PERFIDE ALBION."**—In a quotation book I find the expression "Perfide Angletterre" attributed to Bossuet, but who first called England "Perfide Albion"?

G. A. ANDERSON.

Woldingham.

**SCOTTISH EMIGRANTS AFTER CULLODEN.**—I have a small illustration of a gold badge with Prince Charles Edward Stuart on it, and the paper from which it was taken says it formerly belonged to an old Scottish family, who migrated to Ireland soon after

the battle of Culloden. Does any one know the name of that family? and if there are any descendants living? (Mrs.) C. STEPHEN.

Wootton Cottage, Lincoln.

**OLD ANGLO-INDIAN SONGS.**—Can any one inform me who wrote the following songs, well known to all Anglo-Indians: 'The Buffalo Battery,' and 'Wrap me up in my old stable jacket.' I would also be obliged if some one could give me the words in full.

H. E. RUDKIN, Major.

Brewery House, Wallingford, Berks.

## Replies.

**JOHN THORNTON OF COVENTRY,  
AND THE GREAT EAST WINDOW OF  
YORK MINSTER.**

(12 S. vii. 481; viii. 52.)

**MR. JOHN D. LE COUTEUR's** thoughtful and considered criticism of my note on John Thornton merits an equally careful reply, which I now give.

1. In the absence of any direct evidence, **MR. LE COUTEUR**, in contending that John Thornton was more probably a practitioner in a school of glass-painting situated at Coventry than, as I suggested, at Nottingham, is just as likely to be correct as I. The fact that there was a John Coventre working on the St. George's Chapel windows in 1352-3, and a John Thornton of Coventry executing the great east window of York Minster in 1405-8, certainly points to the fact that there were, at any rate, one or more glass-painters there. But that Coventry cannot have been of importance as a school of design is shown by the fact that forty years after Thornton came to York, when we should naturally expect the Coventry school, if it existed at all, to have grown both in numbers and in skill, the order for the windows of the Beauchamp Chapel at Warwick, not many miles away, was not placed there but in Westminster. The reasons for preferring Nottingham as a more probable centre for a school of glass-painting in the Midlands are firstly, that window-making is not only an art but a manufacture, in which the raw material, lead and glass, is heavy stuff. When roads were few and bad, the chief method of transport for heavy goods was by water. Moreover, most of the glass had to be



imported from the Continent, hence the chief centres for glass-painting were situated on navigable rivers having an outlet on the east coast. This explains why fat orders from Durham, which did not possess a navigable river, and from Cumberland and Lancashire, to reach which entailed a voyage all round England, came to line the pockets of the York glass-painters on the banks of the Ouse. (*Vide* 'Durham Acct. Rolls,' ed. by Rev. Canon Fowler, Surtees Soc.; and 'Will of Sir John Petty, glass-painter of York, Test. Ebor.,' Surtees Soc.) Nottingham had its ships sailing direct to the Continent, whence came not only glass, but new ideas; and in dealing with Thornton it must not be overlooked that he was regarded by his contemporaries not only as an artist of outstanding merit, but also as an innovator, for he evidently displaced John Burgh, the glass-painter. The latter was doing work for the Minster in 1399, and he was still being employed by the Dean and Chapter for repairs in 1419. ('York Minster Fabric Rolls,' Surtees Soc.). But he must have been quite out of date in 1405 when Thornton was brought to York, for at that moment what was wanted was not only glass of "new colour: such as is mentioned in the 'Durham Account Rolls' of 1404, but new ideas also. Lastly, Nottingham seems to have been a centre for church furnishers. One of these, Nicholas Hill, did a thriving trade as a carver of statues and sent his wares as far as London. One consignment consisted of no fewer than fifty-eight heads of St. John the Baptist, some of them with canopies ('Nottingham Records,' iii. 18, 20, &c.). In 1367 the altar table or reredos of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, was made there, evidently because it was carved in alabaster. It was not, however, taken to Windsor by water but by road, requiring eighty horses and ten carts to move it.\*

2. Through hasty writing I have unfortunately misquoted rather than (as MR. LE COUITEUR courteously and kindly puts it) "mistaken the purport of" a query on p. 20 of his 'Ancient Glass in Winchester,' which is inexcusable and which I regret. As MR. LE COUITEUR shows, John Coventre

working at Westminster in 1352-3, and John Thornton of Coventry who was still alive in 1433 cannot have been one and the same person.

3. The reasons for assuming that the windows of St. Stephen's Chapel and of the Chapter House and St. George's Chapel at Windsor were rushed through are as follow: Until the year 1344 Edward III. had been building the Round Tower at Windsor which was (according to W. J. Loftie, 'Windsor Castle,' p. 58) "built in haste," though never finished, the work being evidently interrupted by the departure of the King and his army for the renewal of the French war in 1345 which culminated in the battle of Crécy. On his return work was not resumed on the Round Tower; the king whilst away had evidently changed his mind, and in the middle of the year 1348 founded the Order of the Garter. In August of that year the Black Death appeared in England and rapidly spread and was at its worst in the second half of 1349. "Seeing that" (as stated in a proclamation issued the same year), "a great part of the people and principally of labourers and servants is dead of the plague" (Warburton, 'Edw. III.' p. 142) all building was at a standstill. The newly formed order had therefore no place in which to meet. The king "seeing the necessity of masters and the scarcity of servants who will not work unless they receive exorbitant wages" (*ibid.*) had therefore not only to obtain labour by force but to pay wages in excess of his own 2nd Statute of Labourers (February, 1350-51). By these means (again to quote W. J. Loftie) "the original chapel of St. George, like the Round Tower, was very rapidly and hastily erected" ('Windsor Castle,' p. 155), and, as MR. LE COUITEUR shows, in less than fifty years more men were impressed to repair it, so that it must quickly have fallen into a very dilapidated condition. For the decoration of the Chapel glass-painters and decorators likewise had to be impressed, and the power to do this required a writ empowering the holder to force whom he wished, which document generally contained a clause entitling him "to commit to prison all rebellious subjects therein to stay until they find security to serve faithfully," or some similar clause. Moreover, the word "impress" (as a reference to the 'N.E.D.' shows) always has the sense of compulsion and frequently of force rendered necessary through haste. Thus, Hamlet,— "Such impresse of Ship-wrights

\* The Neville screen (still to be seen in Durham Cathedral) and the base of the shrine of St. Cuthbert were done by a London carver and sent by water to Newcastle; the prior of the abbey undertook the cartage thence to Durham. "Durham Account Rolls," ed. by the Rev. Canon Fowler, Surtees Soc. iii., p. xxix.



whose sore Taske Do's not diuide the Sunday from the weeke;" and the example which MR. LE COUPEUR gives of Henry V. forcibly impressing army surgeons when an appeal to the patriotism of the gilds had proved a failure, supplies another instance. Such means are absolutely without parallel in the whole history of window-making. Moreover, the St. Stephen's Chapel accounts and those for the Chapter House and St. George's Chapel at Windsor given in the late Sir William St. John Hope's 'Windsor Castle' prove that the time expended on the work was extraordinarily short. There were three separate and distinct series of windows. The first, those for St. Stephen's Chapel, were done between June 20 and Nov. 28, 1351, *i.e.*, in approximately six months. The second for the Chapter House, Windsor, were begun early in March, 1352, and finished before Whitsunday which in 1352 fell on May 27, that is in less than three months. The St. George's windows were begun on June 11, 1352, and finished some time after Michaelmas, thus taking six months or so to do. As practically the same staff of artists was employed we may assume that the work was of the same quality throughout, and if we may judge from published drawings of fragments of the St. Stephen's glass, the work was of an elaborate character. Considering the primitive methods of cutting glass and firing it then available, it is remarkable that the work could be done in the time. The items quoted by MR. LE COUPEUR from the accounts for 1353 are for making packing cases. The glass itself, however, according to Sir William St. John Hope had been finished for some time during which it was "kept there (*i.e.*, at Westminster) until the following March when it was sent to Windsor and set up in the chapel windows" ('Windsor Castle,' i. p. 143).

4. My suggestion (made with all diffidence) that the east window of Great Malvern Priory representing the Passion of Our Lord might possibly be a later work of Thornton's was founded upon the remarkable similarity in the details of this window to those in the St. William window at York, notably in the sleeves tight on the forearm with three buttons below, furred round the cuff and puffed above the elbow; in the chaplets of leaves with "owche" in front worn by some of the male figures, and in the thickness of the traced lines in shadow parts such as under the eyelids and under the tip of the nose. (For a minute and

learned description over one hundred and fifty pages in length see the late Dr. James Fowler's paper, *Yorks. Archaeol. Journal*, vol. iii.) The little figures in the canopy shafts are certainly characteristic of much of the work of the York school, but they are by no means universal and are only introduced where there was room for them. Thus of the hundred and five panels in the St. William window only the five panels of donors contain figures in the shaftings. These figures are also to be seen in work far removed from York, *e.g.*, at Altenberg in Germany. JOHN A. KNOWLES.

### TERCENTENARY HANDLIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

(12 S. viii. 38, 91; see vii. 480.)

ONE OF MR. ROLAND AUSTIN'S criticisms of Mr. J. G. Muddiman's 'Handlist'—the suggestion that that he "might well have asked publicly for assistance in compiling lists"—appears to a fellow-student of the newspaper not quite sound. Had Mr. Muddiman taken this course he would, surely—unless his collaborators had all been students already familiar with his main sources of information, the British Museum collections—have been overwhelmed by a tremendous mass of data already under his hand, the checking and collating and sifting of which would have made his task even more laborious than it has already been. The method he has adopted, of inviting collaboration after the publication of his 'Handlist,' is really the better one, as it avoids any overlapping of research, and provides only for additions which actually do supply gaps in his consecutive summary of newspaper history. No student and lover of the old newspaper can be too grateful for that summary, or for the help and stimulus of all Mr. Muddiman's work in this wide field of research.

The following list slightly supplements the 'Handlist.' I hope, later, further to supplement and annotate it—and particularly to ante-date many provincial papers already included—by comparison with a large collection in private hands, for the moment inaccessible.

I am indebted to Mr. H. Tapley Soper for access to notes for an as yet unpublished history of *Trewman's Exeter Flying Post*.

#### PART I.—LONDON.

1743. The British Intelligencer, or Universal Advertiser. No. 10, May 23. (Salisbury Museum.)

1803. Le Miroir de la Mode. Vol. i., Jan.-Dec. (Victoria and Albert Museum.)

## PART II.—PROVINCIAL.

- 1771 The Marlborough Journal. No. 2, April 5, 1771—July 2, 1774. (Marlborough.) See paper by Mr. J. J. Slade in *Wills Archaeological, etc., Magazine*. Vol. xi.
1852. The Original Letters of Smith, Brown, Jones and Robinson. To the Inhabitants of Salisbury and Wilton. No. 1, June 12—No. 5, July 10.
1854. The Salisbury Times and Wiltshire Miscellany. No. 1, Nov. 4.
1877. The Wiltshire Telegraph. No. 1, Jan. 13—in progress. (Devizes.) See paper by Mr. J. J. Slade, us above.

## NOTES.

## Page of Handlist.

- 33 (1) The Present State of Europe. Vol. ii., No. 11, Nov. 1691. (Writer's collection.)
- 33 (2) The Flying Post. No. 4428, Apr. 7-9, 1720. (Writer's collection.)
- 50 (1) Evans' and Ruff's Farmers' Journal. For Ruff read Ruffy.
- 217 (1) The Bristol Post-Boy, etc. No. 281, Mar. 20, 1708; No. 287, Sept. 10, 1709; and No. 340, Aug. 26, 1710. In the possession of Miss Georgina Taylor, of Bristol.
- 219 (1) and 224 (2) The Salisbury Journal. No. 58, July 6, 1730. Last number of first issue. In the possession of Messrs. Bennett Bros., Salisbury.
- The Salisbury Journal (re-issue). No. 51, Jan. 15, 1739 (Salisbury Public Library) to Dec. 1772. Continued as The Salisbury and Winchester Journal, Dec. 1772—in progress. See paper by Mrs. Herbert Richardson in *Wills. Archaeological, etc. Magazine*. Vol. xli.
- 224 (2) The Devizes and Wiltshire Gazette. This was originally Simpson's Salisbury Gazette and Wilts, Hants, Dorset and Somerset Advertiser. No. 1, Jan. 4, 1816—July 1819. Continued as The Devizes and Wiltshire Gazette. July 1819—Nov. 11, 1909. See paper by Mr. J. J. Slade in *Wills. Archaeological, etc. Magazine*, Vol. xl.
- 225 (1) Trewman's Exeter Flying Post. This was originally The Exeter Mercury or West-Country Advertiser. No. 1, Sept. 2, 1763—No. 97. Continued as The Exeter Evening Post or The West Country Advertiser. No. 98, July 11, 1765; and as The Exeter Evening Post or The Plymouth and Cornish Courant, No. 99, July 18, 1765—No. 210. Continued as The Exeter Evening Post or Plymouth and Cornish Advertiser. No. 211, Sept. 18, 1767—No. 292; and as Trewman's Exeter Evening Post or Plymouth and Cornish Advertiser, No. 293, Apr. 28, 1769—No. 379. Continued as Trewman's Exeter Flying Post or Plymouth and Cornish Advertiser. No. 380, Dec. 28, 1770 (with various slight modifications of title, such as occasional dropping of 'Trewman's' and final dropping of

sub titles) to Apr. 21, 1917, the last issue. (Very complete files in Exeter Public Library).

- 240 (1) Trowbridge Advertiser. No. 1, May 6, 1854.
- 243 (2) Swindon Advertiser. No. 1, Feb. 6, 1854.

NORAH RICHARDSON.

## PART II.—PROVINCIAL. ADDITIONS (BOLTON).

1813. Bolton Herald. No. 1, May 1, date of cessation unknown.
1823. Bolton Express and Lancashire Advertiser. July 5, 1823 to June 26, 1827.
- Bolton Reflector. No. 1-19, July 12 to Nov. 22, 1823.
1830. Bolton Literary Journal. Vol. 1, 1830-1.
1831. Working Man's Friend. No. 1-14, Feb. 1, 1831 to April 14, 1832.
1848. Bolton Band of Hope Messenger. 1848 to 1880.
1849. Farnworth and Kersley Moral Reformer. No. 1, March, 1849.
1851. Bolton Protestant Association. No. 1-12, 1851.
- Bolton Bee. No. 1-12, June, 1851 to May, 1852.
1853. The Boltonian. No. 1-3, 1853.
1855. Bolton Monthly Advertiser. No. 1-26, May, 1854 to June, 1856.
1858. Bolton Examiner. Dec. 30, 1858. Ceased publication in 1862.
- Chirps from the Robin. No. 1, Nov. 13, 1858.
1859. Bolton Independent. Oct. 8, 1859 to Jan. 21, 1860. Continued as Bolton Guardian Jan. 28, 1860 to Dec. 31, 1892. Incorporated with Bolton Journal May 27, 1893. In progress.
1864. Rechabite Magazine. Jan. 1864. (Was still issued in 1886).
1871. Bolton Weekly Journal. Nov. 4, 1871, to May 20, 1893. Continued as Bolton Journal and Guardian, May 27, 1893. In progress.
1874. Bolton Free Christian Church Record. No. 1-4, 1874.
1877. Journal Budget. Vol. 1, 1877.
1881. Phonetic Reporter. Jan., 1881 to Dec. 1882.
1884. Bolton Standard. May 3, 1884, to Dec. 5, 1885.
1885. Warbler and Football Reporter. Aug. 29 to Dec. 12, 1885.
1887. The Brier. No. 1-12, 1887-9.
1890. Bolton Co-operative Record. 1890. In progress.
- Labour Light. 1890. Continued as The Leader.
1894. Bolton Evening Echo. No. 1-34, June 4 to Aug. 16, 1894.
1896. Bolton Review. Vol. 1, 1896-7. Continued as The Lancashire Review.
1899. Bolton District Congregationalist. In progress.
1905. Bolton Municipal Officer. 1905-1913.
- Bolton, Bury, Leigh, and District Deaf and Dumb Society Quarterly News. 1905.
1906. Guild of Help Magaz ne. 1906-1914.
1907. Bolton Churchman. No. 1-12, Nov., 1907 to Nov. 1908.
1908. Green Final. Sept., 1908, to Dec., 1917.
1910. Supers. Vol. 1, 1910. In progress.
1912. Popular Science Monthly. No. 1-11, Jan. to Nov., 1912.

## CORRECTIONS.

- Page. Col.*  
 227 1 Voice of Truth. Commenced Clitheroe, Jan., 1830. Published at Bolton, Feb., 1831, to Dec., 1833.  
 227 1 Bolton Chronicle. Commenced Oct. 9, 1824. Ceased publication, Dec. 22, 1917.  
 234 2 Bolton Advertiser July, 1848 to July, 1900. Was known as Mackie's Advertiser until August, 1854.  
 235 2 British Temperance Advocate. Commenced Bolton, July, 1849.  
 238 2 Winterburn's Advertiser. Commenced January 1, 1854, and ceased same year.  
 239 1 Bowtan Luminary. 1852 to 862.  
 253 2 Bolton Evening News. March 19, 1867. In progress.  
 254 1 Farnworth Observer, 1860 to 1873. Continued as Farnworth Weekly Journal and Observer, 1873. In progress.  
 62 1 Bolton Daily Chronicle. Commenced Sept. 8, 1868. Ceased publication Dec. 22, 1917.  
 277 2 Football Field. Ceased publication 1915.  
 284 1 Bolton Express. Full title, Bolton Express and County Effective Advertiser.  
 289 1 Bolton Star, No. 1 to 56. June 5, 1891 to June 25, 1892.  
 311 2 Bolton Gazette. Ceased publication after a few numbers.  
 312 2 Farnworth Chronicle. Ceased publication Dec. 1, 1917.  
 314 2 Bolton Catholic Herald. No. 1 issued 1894.  
 Index. Bolton Citizen. Index states page 320; should be page 322.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

ROYAL BRITISH BANK (12 S. viii. 150).—was founded in 1849 and suspended payment in September, 1856. The chief projector and original Governor of the bank was John McGregor, M.P. for Glasgow, who died soon after the closing of the bank and so escaped prosecution. The directors (except McGregor and another who had fled the country to avoid arrest) were tried for conspiracy to defraud and convicted in February, 1858, together with the manager, Hugh Innes Cameron. They were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. Among them were Humphry Brown, M.P. for Tewkesbury, Richard Hartley Kennedy, Alderman of London, and Henry Dunning Macleod, author of a work on the 'Theory and Practice of Banking' and of a text-book of Political Economy, and also of a 'History of Banking in Great Britain.' There is an article on Macleod in the second supplement of the 'D.N.B.' in which no reference is made to his connexion with the Royal British Bank. He was son-in-law of Cameron. McGregor, who was a very strong Free Trader, (as were Brown and Macleod) had been one of the two Permanent Secretaries

to the Board of Trade and had much to do with the preparation of Sir Robert Peel's measure for the repeal of the Corn Laws. I believe he was the "Popkins" of "Popkins' Plan" on which Disraeli poured ridicule in his speech on the third reading of the bill. A full account of the trial of the directors will be found in Morier Evans' 'Facts, Failures, and Frauds,' pp. 268-390.

ALFRED B. BEAVEN.

Leamington.

The Royal British Bank failed on Sept. 3, 1856; some directors brought to trial, Feb. 27, 1858. See 'Annals of our Trials,' by J. Irving, under these dates.

E. C. A.-L.

SIR ROBERT BELL OF BEAUPRÉ (12 S. vi. 39; vii. 178, 414, 475).—I am grateful to Mr. BEDWELL for asking my authority for my statement regarding "Robert Bell of the Temple" in 12 S. vii. 414. As a result of further scrutiny of some papers I find that the records of the College of Arms and of the Temple do not quite tally with regard to the Robert Bell referred to. From the records in the former—which was the principal authority for my statement—it appears that the arms "Sa., on a chevron between three church bells ar. as many lion's heads coupé gu." were granted by patent in 1560 to "Robert Bell, of the Temple, London, son of William Bell of co. York." These were not the arms borne by Sir Robert Bell of Beaupré, which were "Sa., a fesse erm. between three church bells ar." There were thus two Robert Bells of the Temple about that time. Mr. BEDWELL asserts that this was not the case, and I think the solution lies partly in the fact that "Robert Bell, late of Lyons Inn, Gent.," was admitted a member of the *Inner* Temple, on July 13, 1571. Lyons Inn was one of the Inns absorbed by the Inner Temple. Sir Robert Bell, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, was a member of the *Middle* Temple. But even now the question is not solved for in the patent of arms granted to Robert Bell in 1560 he is described as "of the Temple," whereas the Robert Bell, formerly of Lyons Inn, was not admitted to the Inner Temple until 1571. It would, appear, therefore, either that one Robert Bell has been lost sight of in the Temple records; or that Sir Robert Bell had two grants of arms. Doubtless the College of Arms could throw light on this point. I regret that I wrote "Hertfordshire" where

I should have written "Huntingdonshire" as being the county in which Robert Bell of the Temple (and formerly of Lyon's Inn) was settled. He lived at Leighton in that county, and inquiries in all the usual sources of information have failed to discover whether he had any issue, or, indeed, whether he was married.

H. WILBERFORCE-BELL.

"SUCH AS MAKE NO MUSICK" (12 S. viii. 131).

—It may be noted with interest that the above phrase, in conjunction with the one immediately preceding it in the original ("lean subjects"), is practically a paraphrase from Shakespeare's much quoted description of Cassius in 'Julius Cæsar':—

Let me have about me men that are fat;  
Sleek-headed men, and such as sleep o' nights;  
Yond' Cassius has a lean and hungry look;

Would he were fatter! but I fear him not:  
Yet if my name were liable to fear,  
I do not know the man I should avoid  
So soon as that spare Cassius.

he loves no plays,  
As thou dost, Anthony; he hears no music:  
Act. I., scene ii., line 192, &c.

BEATRICE BOYCE.

THE GREEN MAN, ASHBOURNE (12 S. viii. 29, 77, 113, 157).—It may be of interest to mention that *The Ashbourne News* of the 11th inst. has a long, illustrated description of the annual game of football as played in the streets of the town on Shrove Tuesday.

CECIL CLARKE.

Junior Athenæum Club.

THE HONOURABLE MR. (12 S. viii. 110).—I append for what it is worth the explanation that I have heard given in Ceylon of the introduction of the "Mr." into the title assigned to certain officials in the Crown and other Colonies.

When the late King Edward VII. made his visit, as Prince of Wales, to Ceylon in 1875, he was struck with the number of supposed sons of peers who were presented to him. He kept asking what noble family each respectively represented, and on being informed that the honorific merely indicated that they were members of the Executive or Legislative Council, gave instructions that in future their official designations were to include the title of "Mr." so as to distinguish them from the sons of peers in whose titles it is not included.

But I am inclined to think that this story has been invented to account for a change which has certainly been distinctly made in

all official documents and publications, but of which the origin, having never been disclosed, is not known to the general public.

I am confirmed in this view by the fact that originally, up to the thirties or forties of last century, the full designation of every official who bore the title of Honourable was "The Honourable — Esquire" (see the *Gazettes* and *Almanacs* of the period).

PENRY LEWIS.

A WAKE GAME (12 S. vii. 405; viii. 95).—As a child in Dublin, I well remember playing 'Jenny Jones' in Merrion Square. My recollection is that we played in a ring with one child in the centre, but I think we all sang together.

We've come to see Jenny Jones, Jenny Jones,  
Jenny Jones,

We've come to see Jenny Jones, how is she to-day  
Oh, Jenny Jones is dying, is dying, is dying,  
Jenny Jones is dying, so what shall we wear  
Oh, red is for the soldiers, the soldiers, the soldiers,  
Red is for the soldiers, so that will not do!

Oh! blue is for the sailors, &c.

Oh! black is for the devil, &c.

Oh; white is for the angels, the angels, the angels,  
White is for the angels, so that will just do!

C. B. E.

CAPT. COOK: MEMORIALS (12 S. viii. 132).—London can, I think, boast of only two, viz., the bronze statue by Brock erected near the Admiralty Arch in 1914; and a tablet commemorative of residence affixed by the London County Council in 1907 to 88 Mile End Road. There is a bronze statue by Mr. John Tweed which the late Lord Beresford unveiled at Whitby in 1912, a gift to the town by the Hon. Gervase Beckett, M.P. There is a tablet in St. Andrew's Church, Cambridge, with a long inscription to the memory of the navigator and several other members of his family. There is a monument to his memory at Great Ayton in Yorkshire, where he was partly educated, erected in 1827 and restored in 1895. Another monument stands on one of the small islands in Lord Temple's gardens at Stowe; and in the garden at Méréville, erected by La Borde is "Le tombeau de Cook," with bas reliefs of savages, broken columns, and funerary urns. There was a monument to Capt. Cook for many years at Manby Hall, midway between Brigg and Scunthorpe (Lincolnshire), but I believe it is now little more than a ruin. Cook stayed there just prior to embarking on his last voyage. Probably the finest and

most imposing memorial is the bronze statue by Woolner in Hyde Park, Sydney, unveiled by Sir Hercules Robinson when Governor of New South Wales. At Chalfont St. Giles, Bucks, Admiral Sir Hugh Palliser, a great friend of Cook's, erected a brick building with a pedestal in front of it "To Captain James Cook, the ablest and most renowned navigator this or any other country hath produced." Lastly, there is an obelisk in Owhyhee, erected by Lord Byron and the officers of the *Blonde* on the spot where Cook's body was burned. It is a cross of oak ten feet in height with this inscription:—

Sacred  
to the Memory of  
Captain James Cook, R.N.,  
who discovered these islands  
in the year of our Lord 1778.  
This humble monument is erected  
by his Countrymen  
in the year of our Lord 1825.

WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

THE OLD HORSE GUARDS BUILDINGS (12 S. vii. 232, 258; viii. 58).—*The London Magazine*, or *Gentleman's Monthly Intelligencer*, vol. xxiii., February. 1754, published an engraving of 'The New Buildings for the Horse Guards' with the following paragraph on the opposite page:—

"The apartments for the Horse Guards at the entrance of St James's Park, over against the Banqueting House, Whitehall, having been lately rebuilt in an elegant and grand manner, we have thought fit to present our readers with a perspective VIEW of the same, as hereto annexed."

J. R. H.

SCOTT'S 'LEGEND OF MONTROSE' (12 S. viii. 129).—4. Mr. H. F. Morland Simpson in his edition (Cambridge, 1896) notes that *Monro*, pt. 1, p. 65, of his 'Expedition'

"commences his 'Sixteenth Observation' with the words: 'when cannons are rearing, and bullets flying, he that would have honour must not feare dying', perhaps an accidental jingle, which caught Scott's ear,"

According to this Scott would have adjusted the words to form the first two lines, which differ in chap. vi. and xii., and added the two others quoted in the latter chapter.

5. In the edition by Mr. W. Keith Leask (1903) these lines are said to have been attributed on good authority to Capt. Grose.

Whoever made them, there is much variety in their form, due presumably to oral transmission. The version which Scott gives in the 'Highland Widow,' chap. i., is

not the same, as that in the 'Legend of Montrose,' and neither of these agrees with the quotation in the 'D.N.B.' life of Wade.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

THE SENTRY AT POMPEII (12 S. viii. 131).—The story has somehow attached itself to the tomb of Marcus Cerrinius Restitutus, just outside the Porta Ercolanese. A. J. C. Hare gives it, with two mistakes in the spelling of Cerrinius, on p. 212 of his 'Cities of Southern Italy and Sicily' (1883), where he speaks of

"a vaulted niche, in which the fully-armed skeleton of a soldier was found. He was evidently on guard at the neighbouring gate, and, faithful to his trust, only took shelter here from the burning shower, whilst his fellow citizens were escaping."

But the greatest authority on Pompeii in his day, the late Prof. August Mau, who was responsible for the account of Pompeii in Baedeker's 'Unter-Italien und Sizilien,' declared, p. 148, 13th ed., that the legend, like so many stories about Pompeii, was an invention.

The ill-informed are still called on at times to believe that the town was overwhelmed by a stream of lava!

EDWARD BENSLEY.

In 1865 the late Sir Edward Poynter, afterwards P.R.A., exhibited in the R.A. a painting called 'Faithful unto Death,' which is now in the Walker Gallery at Liverpool, representing a Roman soldier in full armour, awaiting his fate at his post, amid the dead and dying. Marc Monnier, 'Pompei et les Pompéiens' ('Tour du Monde,' 1864) at pp. 415, 416, as reported by W. H. Davenport Adams, 'Pompeii and Herculaneum' (1881), at pp. 268, 271, says:—

"In 1863,.....under a mass of ruin, the excavators discovered an empty space, at whose bottom some bones were discernible. They immediately summoned M. Fiorelli to the spot, who conceived a felicitous idea. He caused some plaster to be poured while liquid into the hole, and the same operation was renewed at other points where similar bones were thought to be visible. Afterwards the crust of pumice-stone and hard ashes, which enveloped, as in a shroud, these objects, having been carefully removed, before the eye were revealed the skeletons of four human corpses. You may see them now in the Museum at Naples.\* .....The fourth body is that of a man of gigantic stature. He has flung himself on his back to die bravely; his arms and legs are straight and immovable. His clothes are very sharply defined, the tunic which once was new and brilliant, the sandals (*soleae*) laced to the feet, with the iron

\* Note.—They are not now at Naples, but in the Museum at Pompeii.—J. B. W.

nails that fastened the wooden soles still plainly discernible. On the bone of one finger he wears a ring of iron; his mouth is open, and some teeth are wanting; his nose and cheek-bones are boldly marked; the eyes and hair have disappeared, but the mustache remains. There is a martial and resolute air in this fine corpse."

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

CARDINAL DE ROHAN CHABOT (12 S. viii. 110).—According to L. Lalanne's 'Dictionnaire historique de la France' (Paris, 1872), p. 1574, he was born in 1788 (order of names L. F. A.), was chamberlain of the Princess Pauline, then of Madame Murat, and finally of Napoleon, succeeded 1816 his father as Duc de R.-C., and became a widower in 1815. Next a cavalry colonel, he took Holy Orders (1822), and became successively Archbishop of Auch and soon after of Besançon (both in 1828) and Cardinal, 1830, dying in 1833. W. A. B. C. Grindelwald.

There is a portrait of "L. F. A. le Duc de Rohan-Chabot, Prince de Léon, Archevêque de Besançon et Cardinal" in the Cathedral House of the diocese. There is in existence a lithograph print of it (taken about the time of his death in 1833), and woodcuts appeared in some of the French illustrated periodicals of the period.

The Cardinal-Duke, who was born at Paris, 1788, escaped as an infant with his parents to England at the beginning of the French Revolution. His ancestors included the famous Admiral de Chabot (Seigneur de Brion), who, according to Père Mathieu de Coussencourt in his 'Histoire Célestine' (unpublished MS. in the Bibl. de l'Arsenal, No. 42 H.I.):—

"fut inhumé le 5 juillet 1545 dans l'église du couvent des Célestins où est sa représentation de marbre blanc au naturel."

It was he who gave the idea of the Colony of Canada.

ANDREW DE TERNANT.

36 Somerleyton Road, Brixton, S.W.

Louis François Auguste, grandson of Lieut.-General Louis Antoine Auguste, Duc de Rohan-Chabot (1753-1807), was born in Paris in 1788, and died at Chenecey, near Besançon in 1833. As Comte de Rohan-Chabot he was chamberlain to Napoleon's sister Pauline, the Principessa, Borghese, whom Canova has handed down to posterity as long as his marble lasts as Venus Victrix. (As to this statue see A. J. C. Hare's 'Walks in Rome' (15th edn., 1900), ii. 296.) Eventually he became chamberlain to Napoleon himself, but, as a good Catholic,

he resisted the treatment meted out to Pope Pius VII., whom he visited at Fontainebleau. This resulted in the Comte de Rohan-Chabot being forced to leave France. He returned to Paris in 1814 as Prince de Léon. In 1816 he succeeded his father as Duc de Rohan-Chabot, and Peer of France. Very shortly afterwards his wife was burnt to death. In 1819 he entered the College of Saint Sulpice, and he was ordained priest in 1822. Almost at once he was given a Canonry at Notre Dame, and became Vicar-General to the Archbishop of Paris. In 1828 he was consecrated to the Archbishopric of Auch. He exchanged this see for that of Besançon that same year; and in 1830 he was created a Cardinal. His statue (by Clésinger) is to be seen in his Cathedral Church of St. John at Besançon. He declined to recognize Louis Philippe as King, and so ended his days in obscurity. Most of the above facts are taken from 'Nouveau Larousse Illustré,' vii. 355.

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

ASKELL (12 S. vii. 409, 513; viii. 75).—This name occurred in Lancashire at any early period. Baines in his 'History of Lancashire,' vol. ii. p. 581, referring to the history of Cockersand Abbey, says:—

"The earliest notice of this house appears to be in the charter of William de Lancaster, who granted to Hugh, a hermit, the place Askeleros and Crok, with his fishery upon Loyne, to maintain a hospital."

F. CROOKS.

"FRANCKINSENCE" (12 S. viii. 29, 72, 115).—The cases of post-Reformation use of incense in the English Church have been examined in detail by Mr. Dibden, Q.C., in his speech before the Archbishops of Canterbury and York at Lambeth during their inquiry into the legality of incense, in May, 1899. The speech together with that of Mr. Ewington and Prof. Collins who also addressed the Court was published at the time by Messrs. Spottiswoode & Co. W. AVER.

Primrose Club, Park Place, St. James's, S.W.1.

The "interesting book" quoted in the newspaper extract on p. 72 must have been "A Faithful Account of the Processions and Ceremonies observed at the Coronations of the Kings and Queens of England... edited by Richard Thomson... London, Major, 1820," 8vo; at pp. 9 and 41 of which are the passages given; and the folding frontispiece of which shows the groom of the vestry carrying a "perfuming



pan," as the newspaper correspondent terms it. This frontispiece is, in all essentials, a reduced copy, with direction of the figures reversed, of a large copperplate print, 37 in. by 22 in. "collected [*sic*] from Sandford and other best Authorities," depicting the coronation procession of James II., and showing the groom of the vestry carrying a fumigating appliance more primitive in form than that shown in the volume of 1820. No date is upon this large print, which is lettered, "Printed and sold by Thomas Bowles in St. Paul's Churchyard, and Jno. Bowles & Son at ye Black Horse in Cornhill [*sic*]." Bowles of the Black Horse was an early employer of William Hogarth as an engraver, and the latter may have himself cut this coronation procession of 1685, as the print, from its appearance, was probably issued *circa* 1720. W. B. H.

**COWPER: PRONUNCIATION OF NAME** (12 S. viii. 110).—In a deed of 1662, William Powle is described as "citizen and cowper" (cooper). W. BRADBROOK.

**AUTHOR WANTED** (12 S. viii. 132).—"Seasonable Hints from an honest Man on the Present Crisis of a New Reign and a New Parliament," 62 pp., London, 1761, was written by John Douglas (1721-1807). It is an exposition of the sentiments of Pulteney, Earl of Bath, to whom it has been ascribed. Douglas was Bishop of Salisbury, and wrote various political pamphlets under Bath's direction, and in 1763 took part with Johnson in the detection of the Cock-Lane Ghost. There is a notice of him in 'D.N.B.'

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

**AUTHOR OF QUOTATION WANTED.**—  
(12 S. viii. 91.)

3. Sir Edwin Arnold, K.C.I.E., wrote a poem called 'Destiny,' which begins:—

'Somewhere there waiteth in this world of ours,  
However, I do not know in which volume of his poems it is to be found. It is *not* in 'Poems National and Non-Oriental' (1888).

JOHN B. WALNEWRIGHT.

## Notes on Books.

*The Manor of Hawkesbury and its Owners.* By the Rev. Henry Lyttelton Lyster Denny. (Gloucester, John Bellows).

The present Lord of the Manor of Hawkesbury and Upton is Sir Anthony Banks Jenkinson, 13th Baronet, born in 1912, who at the age of three succeeded his grandfather, the 12th Baronet, in 1915. To him this family history is addressed, in memory of his father Capt. John Banks Jenkinson who went out to France with the first Expeditionary force and fell at the Aisne in September, 1914. It is principally a pedigree, from which three or four characters stand out conspicuously, and in which, as a whole, the genealogist will find his account.

Anthony Jenkinson, the merchant and traveller of Elizabeth's day, the first Englishman to make his way to Central Asia, makes an impressive appearance at the head of the line. He journeyed much in Russia, and treated face to face more than once with the Tsar. The Baronetcy dates from the Restoration; the wife of the first Baronet was the daughter of the heroic lady who defended Corfe Castle for Charles I. Sir Charles Jenkinson, the 7th Baronet, was, in 1796, created Earl of Liverpool—a politician and something of a verse-writer, whose son, the 2nd Earl was the Tory Prime Minister of a century ago. With the death of the third Earl and ninth Baronet without male issue the Baronetcy went to his first cousin Charles, elder brother of the Bishop of St. David's, whose son succeeded him.

Hawkesbury is a parish in Gloucestershire—the old Manor House of which was for centuries the residence of the Jenkinsons. However, a tragedy—it would seem in the late seventeenth or early eighteenth century—caused them to abandon it. A daughter of the Baronet of the day fell in love with the son of a neighbouring Roman Catholic family. Her father forbade their marriage, but allowed the lover to come and say good-bye. The girl, leaning from the window to wave farewell, overbalanced herself, fell out and was killed. Years later Hawkesbury was lent to the young mother of the Prime Minister, for change of air after her child's birth; she died on her journey thither, and her body was brought to the house, which soon afterwards—being made gloomy by such sad associations—was pulled down.

The Church at Hawkesbury contains numerous memorials of the Jenkinson family, and is of considerable interest also as a fabric. The foundation dates from Saxon times, and every period thereafter is represented. It had been considerably defaced at and after the Reformation in the usual manner, but since 1882 its restoration has been taken in hand.

The book is lavishly illustrated with portraits.

*Charles Lamb: Miscellaneous Essays.* Edited by Hamilton Thompson. (Pitt Press, 6s. net.)

AFTER eight years' interval another volume has been added to the Cambridge series of the writings of Charles Lamb. It should serve in the first place as a timely reminder of its predecessors. The 'Essays of Elia' as Mr. Thompson presented them in 1913 satisfied the sense of fitness proper to a self-respecting reader. The size and type were right, the evidence of editorial scholarship complete yet not obtrusive. There have been more elaborate editions and their popularity showed they were suited to the public taste. But the true lover of Elia is intolerant of illustration or adornment, he is an epicure and resents untimely seasoning of fare that is perfect in its natural state. The twin volumes of 1913 were designed for him, and from him their new companion is secure of welcome.

Admiration for the diction of the Essays does not by any means imply a love of Elia; he makes his indefinable appeal to an instinct that may exist in the un-lettered and be lacking in the master-stylist. None can be familiar with his work and remain unconscious of his personality and unless we desire to be admitted to his confidence the secret of his charm is hidden from us.



His humour indeed is so ceaseless a play on personal experience that the individual and the man-of-letters can never be detached and, as among his contemporaries there were some (Thomas Carlyle was one of them) who had no liking for the individual, so in these present days we may pay homage to his English and take no pleasure in his Essays. He said that it was Shakespeare's method to write "to make the reader happy." He was animated by a like benevolent intention, but he added to it the satisfaction of a natural craving. Isolated by the tragic conditions of his life his demand for sympathy was expressed in the best of his essays—for to those who love him the best are those that hold the most soliloquy. Dreams, ambitions, disappointments, and self-condemnation, memories of childhood and fear of death, all the intimate revelation of himself that a man will make to the one nearest to him was made by Elia to his unknown lovers. It is the Essays that admit to intimacy, and to his intimates the Miscellaneous Essays of Charles Lamb are indispensable.

The first twelve in the present volume appeared before their writer borrowed the name of a companion and Elia became known in the literary world. The criticism (or eulogy) of Hogarth is the most celebrated, and that on the fitness of Shakespeare's tragedies for the stage is characterized by the quality of boldness which makes Charles Lamb so delightful a companion in a library. His own joy in reading is never more evident, and appreciation of that joy (which may imply participation) is the first essential to understanding of him as he lived and thought and wrote. Face to face with such a tragedy as breaks the barriers of established custom a man will choose for sacrifice that which he values most. The event that blackened life for Lamb summoned him, as he thought, to relinquish whatever stood for happiness. Under that stress he wrote to Coleridge he would have no more books. The book-lover stands confessed in that decision.

Considerable light on the detail of his wide reading and retentive memory is thrown by the Notes to this volume and to its predecessors. They are worthy of study.

*French Furniture under Louis XVI. and the Empire.* By Roger de Félice. Translated by F. M. Atkinson. (Heinemann, 4s. 6d. net.)

This volume is the last of the series of "Little Illustrated Books on Old French Furniture." We recommend it to our readers' notice with great pleasure. The one criticism we would make is that the illustrations—in themselves admirably chosen—are hardly large enough and in several cases not clear enough to give an adequate notion of details. A few drawings or photographs of detail would have been both acceptable and useful.

It is amusing to reflect on philosophy as modifying the shapes of tables, chairs and chests. From Louis XV. furniture, through that of Louis XVI. to the Empire, we follow not merely a change of fashion but a change of ideal. Furniture must be adapted to the new classical severity. The right angle and the straight line, formerly avoided, are now more than tolerated. The house, instead of presenting the pleasant assemblage of delightful things which, on the bad days

of a northern climate, can compose and exhilarate the mind as successfully as a garden may on fine ones, takes on the aspect suitable for countries where, in general, enjoyment is to be found out of doors, and the interior becomes the place for work, sleep and the storing of one's possessions. The historical side of the matter must also be emphasized. People occupied with the example of ancient heroes will make such furniture as those heroes might suitably use. You could not, as our author wittily contends imagine Leonidas "stark naked, his sword between his legs and on his head his great casque with its flowing horse-hair crest" looking anything but ridiculous seated on the flowered brocade of a Louis XV. bergère.

M. Félice writes charmingly and the translator, on the whole, does him justice. Though only professing to give a short summary of his subject, and setting out such matters as belong to a textbook for beginners, M. Félice shows himself so copious, displays learning of so enthusiastic a complexion, and possesses so good a knack of infusing life into his subject, that it is quite possible to read and remember these pages simply as a literary essay.

A few of the illustrations chosen have historical interest; we may mention the humble cane-seated chair, lyre-backed, and with a fluted fillet across the front below the seat, which was Marie Antoinette's seat in her cell at the Conciergerie.

There are some good notes on the choice of furniture for modern houses conformable to the Louis XVI. style of architecture and decoration now prevalent.

## Notices to Correspondents.

EDITORIAL communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publishers"—at the Office, Printing House Square, London, E.C.4.; corrected proofs to the Athenæum Press, 11 and 13 Bream's Buildings, E.C.4.

ALL communications intended for insertion in our columns should bear the name and address of the sender—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

CORRIGENDA.—"Weekly Miscellany" (not Western) (*ante*, pp. 11, 56, 132, 133, 134).—W. S. B. H. writes: "I am very much obliged to the correspondents at the later references, especially to the last, who have enabled me to recognize, to my great regret and vexation, that an error was made in the heading of original query. For this *lapsus calami* I must apologise, and especially to those readers who have, after some trouble of examination, recognized that no weekly publication was issued bearing the title of *The Western Miscellany*."

"Glass Painters of York: 1. The Chamber Family" (*ante*, p. 128) for "Durham Account Rolls; ed. by Rev. Canon Fowler, Surtees Soc., vol. ii. p. 408," delete "vol. ii." and read p. 233. The volumes are pagged continuously throughout.

JOHN A. KNOWLES.

MR. HENRY POWLE.—A life of Henry Powle, the Speaker and Master of the Rolls will be found in the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' followed by a long list of authorities.

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## Notes.

## AMONG THE SHAKESPEARE ARCHIVES.

(See *ante*, pp. 23, 45, 66, 83, 124, 146.)

## JOHN SHAKESPEARE AS CHAMBERLAIN.

On Oct. 3, 1561, John Shakespeare was sworn Chamberlain of the borough of Stratford with John Taylor, the sheerman of Sheep Street, as his senior colleague. John Taylor was his old fellow-Constable of 1558-1560. The oath they took was very much as follows:—

"We shall be faithful and true officers unto our master the bailiff, diligent of attendance at all times lawful, obedient to his commandments and ready to do his precepts. We shall improve the livelihood belonging to the commonalty of this town to the most behoof of the same, and the tenements thereof we shall well and sufficiently repair during our office. And we shall well and truly charge and discharge ourself of all lands' rents belonging to this

town and of all other money as shall come to our hands belonging unto the commonalty of this town, and thereof a true account shall yield up unto the auditors assigned in the end of our year, and all other things lawful that belongeth or pertaineth to our officers well and truly to our powers we shall do. So keep us God, the Holy Evangel and the contents of this Book!"\*

The Bailiff whom John Taylor and John Shakespeare promised to serve was the Welshman, Master Lewis ap Williams, iron-monger in High Street. The Head Alderman was Master Robert Perrott the brewer, who had just lost his wife. John Taylor's Account for the year Michaelmas 1561 to Michaelmas 1562, is a bare statement of receipts and expenses. Master William Court receives 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* as Steward, Richard Symons 10*s.* as Town Clerk (the office brought him other fees and professional employment as a lawyer and a scrivener), William Smart the Schoolmaster 16*l.*; the assistant master, who was William Gilbert *alias* Higgés, 4*l.*; Richard Godwin for looking after the two clocks, at the Market Cross and Chapel (he tolled the bells at the Chapel), 16*s.*; and the acting Chamberlain, 20*s.* A new inmate in the Almshouse, with the interesting but not uncommon name in Stratford of Hamlet (it is variously spelt Hamlet, Hamolet, Amblet, Hamnet), pays 2*s.* 6*d.* for his admission. Payments to the clergy did not pass through Taylor's hands—they were made direct to Master Bretchgirdle (20*l.*), and to his assistant, apparently the married priest, Rafe Hilton, who was in such straits in Mary's reign, (10*l.*), by the farmer of the late College tithes, Alderman Smith the mercer. But the rent of "the Vicar's House," 24*s.*, was paid by the Chamberlain. The Account was presented and passed on Jan. 24, 1563. We have only the official copy made by Symons. It is signed at the back by John Taylor with his cross, for himself and his colleague.

Entries in Bretchgirdle's registers for the year of John Taylor's acting Chamberlainship call for notice: the baptism on Nov. 16, 1561, of Richard Field, son of Henry Field the tanner in Back Bridge Street, the future friend of William Shakespeare and publisher of his 'Venus and Adonis' and 'Lucrece'; on Nov. 18 of a son of Master Rafe Hilton; on Feb. 18, 1562, of a son of John Bretchgirdle's kinsman, John Grantham; on Mar. 1 of a son of the assistant schoolmaster, William Gilbert *alias* Higgés; on May 13 of a daughter of William Smith, haberdasher

\* Adapted from the oath taken at Leicester.

in Henley Street; on May 23 of John, son of Nicholas Lane; and on Sept. 17 of Gieza, otherwise Joyce, daughter of Master William Clopton; the burial on Mar. 2 of Mistress Agnes Jeffreys, wife to Alderman Jeffreys of Sheep Street, and the marriage on June 21 of Nicholas Barnhurst and Elizabeth Bainton, daughter to the late Lawrence Bainton and step-daughter of Adrian Quyny.

Henry Field, the father of Richard, may have been brother to John Field of Tanworth.\* He was settled in Stratford before Nov. 1556, when, it will be remembered, John Shakespeare sued him for barley undelivered. His wife was named Ursula. They had a daughter Margery, born about 1557, and a son Rafe, baptized on Jan. 26, 1560. Nicholas Barnhurst was a yeoman and woollen-draper, living in Sheep Street. He probably came from Wotton Wawen. Like his wife's step-father he was a Puritan, but more obstinate and quarrelsome.

In October, 1562, John Shakespeare entered on his year as acting Chamberlain, his colleague John Taylor taking the passive part. Humfrey Plymley was Bailiff and Adrian Quyny Head Alderman. We will summarise the events of the twelve-month chronologically.

On Sunday, Nov. 22, Thomas Barber married Mistress Harbage, widow of Francis Harbage, the furrier. Entering into the late Alderman's business, perhaps his late master's, he began to prosper. He may have come from Drayton, where he had a brother, Richard. Widow Harbage bore him no children but brought him two sons and two daughters by her first husband. Barber, who was a yeoman as well as a skinner, had two tenements side by side in Rother Market, for which he paid 13s. 4d. rent, and two barns by Bankcroft at 13s. 4d. a year. He became a leading man in Stratford and a gentleman.

A few days after this wedding, on Wednesday, Dec. 2, John Shakespeare took a second daughter to the Parish Church to be christened. The ceremony differed in several respects from that of four years previously. It was Protestant instead of Catholic, Bretchgirdle and not Dyos officiated, the service was entirely in English and at the font, the anointing was omitted, and the minister concluded with an exhortation to the godparents to call upon the child, "so soon as she shall be able," to hear sermons. This second baby-Shakespeare (the first,

Joan, was probably living) was named Margaret, no doubt after her mother's sister, Margaret Arden, wife of Alexander Webbe, now living in John Shakespeare's old home at Snitterfield.

In January, 1563, John Shakespeare sued Richard Court *alias* Smith, for a debt. The case was settled out of court by arbitration, as we learn from the entry in the Court of Record Roll of Feb. 3: *Actio debiti inter Johannem Shackspere et Ricardum Court concordata per arbitramentum. Extra.*

On Sunday, Jan. 31, there was another interesting wedding at the parish church—of Thomas Rogers and Margaret Pace. Thomas Rogers is a man to bear in mind. He was a butcher in Corn Street, and builder in his old age of the fine timber-house erroneously called "Harvard House." His first wife, whose name we do not know, bore him a child, Anne, who lived to womanhood, and in September, 1562, a second child, Margaret, who died two months afterwards. The mother died before or shortly after this second child's baptism on Sept. 24. Rogers' second wife, Margaret Pace, was daughter of Richard Pace, a farmer in Shottery. She bore him nine children in the course of seventeen years. By a third wife, whom he married in 1581, Thomas Rogers became grandfather of John Harvard, who was the founder in 1638 of Harvard University. But no Harvard had to do with the building of Thomas Rogers' house in 1596.

As Chamberlain John Shakespeare was concerned in the leasing of a number of town properties in the spring of 1563. Three of these were in Henley Street—a house to Widow More, a house to Roger Greene a miller, and a house to Gilbert Bradley the glover. The last was three doors from the Chamberlain's own, next to Richard Hornby's smithy, a dwelling of eight small bays or gables rented at 21s. *per annum*. Friendship had nothing to do with these lettings, for in each case the lease was a renewal.

On Apr. 30 John Shakespeare buried his recently baptized infant, Margaret. She did not live to "hear sermons." John Bretchgirdle read over her grave the words in the revised Order for the Burial of the Dead: "He cometh up and is cut down like a flower."

Happily the Chamberlain was busy. He superintended the felling of trees in the Churchyard (which had now a new sacredness for him), sold five trees for 20s. to Thomas Barber, and two elms to Richard Hill the woollen-draper in Wood Street for

\* The conjecture of Mr. T. Kemp of Warwick.



5s., and had other trees squared and sawn for repairs at the Vicar's House and Chapel and the making of a pinfold. John Bretchgirdle's residence was overhauled—the central chimney was rebuilt, the roof retiled, wood-work renewed, and the ground-floor clayed and sanded—at an outlay of 6*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.* It was perhaps during the "reparations" that the Vicar took the lease of a small house in Church Street, at a rent of 8*s.* *per annum*. The pinfold was erected in Tinkers' Lane on land belonging to the Almshouse, and a rent of 8*d.* a year was henceforth paid to the inmates. The Protestantising of the Chapel was in hand and "images" had been "defaced" when the energetic Chamberlain's term of office ended in October. Not coming under episcopal supervision, the Gild Chapel had been left in *statu quo*, probably through the influence of the Cloptons and William Bott at New Place. John Shakespeare did not spare it. When the frescoes were discovered under the whitewash in 1804, some were found nearly in a perfect state, but in the chancel "many parts, especially the crosses, had been evidently mutilated by some sharp instrument through the ill-directed zeal of our early Reformers. The lower compartment was one of those intentionally mutilated—a cross, an altar and a crucifix." The Chamberlain may not have handled the instrument but he had the directing of it. Fortunately he did not vent his zeal upon the figures as on the symbols. He claimed in his old age that he had some of his son's humour, and it would be difficult to believe that the poet's father failed to appreciate the little horned and winged devil in one of the frescoes wielding a very sharp instrument on the heads of the damned. By having him whitewashed John Shakespeare preserved him for our enjoyment, but we are sorry that his son never saw him.

On Oct. 6, 1563, when George Whateley was sworn Bailiff and Roger Sadler Head Alderman, new Chamberlains were appointed in the persons of William Tyler and William Smith the haberdasher. John Shakespeare, however, was requested to continue the work he had begun and he served as acting Chamberlain for the next twelvemonth. He concluded the reformation of the Chapel, taking down the rood-loft, and providing seats for the minister and the clerk, a pulpit and a communion-board. The officiating minister here was not Bretchgirdle nor his curate, but the Schoolmaster, William Smart, who was in holy

orders. The assistant schoolmaster, we must note, was no longer William Gilbert *alias* Higgès, but one Allen, whom John Shakespeare paid 4*l.* "for teaching the children." Gilbert found work as a scrivener and in other capacities in Stratford.

EDGAR I. FRIPP.

(To be continued.)

## NATHANIEL FIELD'S WORK IN THE "BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER" PLAYS.

(See *ante*, p. 141, 164.)

### II.—'THE QUEEN OF CORINTH'

(Acts III. and IV.).

This play is by three authors, Massinger, Fletcher and Field, Massinger's part being Acts I. and V., Fletcher's Act II., and Field's Acts III. and IV. All the critics who have discussed its authorship recognize that it contains work that cannot be either Massinger's or Fletcher's. Macaulay ('*Camb. Hist. Eng. Lit.*,' vol. vi.), and Boyle (*New Shaks. Soc. Trans.*, 1880-6, p. 609) attribute it to Massinger, Fletcher, and a third author whom they do not identify, though Boyle, who gives III. and IV. to the unknown author, suggests Field as a possible candidate. Fleay at one time favoured Middleton's claim, but later, in his '*Biographical Chronicle of the English Drama*,' he correctly assigned these acts to Field.

Though it will involve some repetition, I propose to include with the other indications of Field's hand in this play references to its connexions with the first two of the "Four Plays in One" already noted, in order to show that the marks of Field are sufficiently numerous throughout Acts III. and IV. to justify the assumption that they are entirely his.

Act III.—In sc. i. we have :—

(i) . . . the lion should not Tremble to hear the bellowing of the bull.

paralleled in 'The Triumph of Honour.'

(ii.) Theanor, the vicious son of the queen of Corinth says of Euphanes, whom the Queen favours and protects :—

. . . like a young pine He grows up planted under a fair oak.

Compare II. i. of 'The Fatal Dowry' where Chéalois, distributing his father's effects among those who have done him service,

commends Romont, to whom he gives a medal of the dead marshall, as one

...that, like

A hearty oak, grew't close to this tall pine.

(iii.) With these lines from the speech of Euphanes immediately preceding the Queen's entry:—

Virtue's a solid rock, whereat being aim'd  
The keenest darts of envy, yet unhurt  
Her marble heroes stand, built on such bases  
Whilst they recoil, and wound the shooters' faces.

Compare these, from Seldom's speech at the end of II. i. of 'Amends for Ladies':—

...even as dirt, thrown hard against a wall,  
Rebounds and sparkles in the thrower's eyes,  
So ill words, uttered to a virtuous dame  
Tura and defile the speaker with red shame.

In addition to these three passages, note in the portion of the scene between the entry of Euphanes and that of the Queen, the exclamations "pish!" and "hum!" "antedate," "transgress" and the alliteration "arts and arms."

In sc. ii. there is the figure used by Euphanes:—

I came...like a thankful stream, to retribute  
All you, my ocean, have enrich'd me with.

which occurs again in the Induction to 'The Triumph of Honour,' also the exclamation "pish," the adverb "jocundly," and the adjective "antipathous."

Act IV.—In the first scene I find no noteworthy parallels either with the two "Triumphs" or Field's acknowledged plays; but "hum," "importune," and "innocency" may serve to suggest his hand here. There are no parallels either for the short second scene, but in sc. iii (where the word "innocency" again appears) besides the lines:—

...when in the scales

Nature and fond affection weigh together,  
One poises like a feather.

recalling a passage in 'The Triumph of Love,' and the lines in Euphanes' speech beginning:—

...when posterity

shall read your volume filled with virtuous acts so closely paralleled in sc. ii. of 'The Triumph of Honour,' we have Conon's description of the Queen's erratic behaviour: She chafes like storms in groves, now sighs, now weeps

And both sometimes, like rain and wind commixt, resembling Ferdinand's words in sc. iii. of 'The Triumph of Love':—

I weep sometimes, and instantly can laugh;  
Nay I do dance and sing, and suddenly  
Roar like a storm.

In the fourth and final scene we have the exclamation "pish"; and (in the two last lines) the image of two streams flowing together:—

Nature's divided streams the highest shelf  
Will over-run at last, and flow to itself  
appears again in 'The Fatal Dowry,' II. ii. :—

...let these tears an emblem of our loves  
Like crystal rivers individually  
Flow into one another, make one source,  
Which never man distinguish, less divide!

H. DUGDALE SYKES.

Enfield.

(To be continued.)

### FIELDING'S PAMPHLET, 'THE FEMALE HUSBAND.'

WILBUR L. CROSS in his 'History of Henry Fielding,' 1918, closes the third volume with an exhaustive bibliography of Fielding's writings. Under the year 1746 (p. 313) there is one entry only which runs:—

The Female Husband; or, the Surprising History of Mrs. Mary alias Mr. George Hamilton [who was] convicted for marrying [of having married] a young woman of Wells [and lived with her as her husband. Taken from her own mouth since her confinement. Quotation from Ovid 'Metam.' Lib. 12] London: M. Cooper [at the Globe in Pater-noster Row] 1746. Price Sixpence.

Dean Cross of Yale remarks that no copy is known, and that he includes it on the authority of Andrew Millar's advertisement attached to Sarah Fielding's 'Cleopatra and Octavia,' published by him in 1758, that is four years after Fielding's death.

A correspondent of 'N. & Q.' for the purposes of another subject, has very courteously sent me a bound volume of eighteenth-century pamphlets for inspection, and I have therein discovered a copy of the 'Female Husband.' The full title of this 23-paged pamphlet is indicated above, the portions within brackets not appearing in Cross's citation or Millar's advertisement. It is an account of a case tried at Wells Quarter Sessions the details of which need not detain us, but it is biographically interesting as after arrest we read that the prisoner

"was committed to Bridewell, and Mr. Gold, an eminent and learned Counsellor at Law, who lives in those parts was consulted with upon the occasion, who gave his advice that she should be prosecuted on a clause in the Vagrant Act 'for having by false and deceitful practises endeavoured to impose on some of his Majesty's subjects.'"

Now Henry Gold (1710-1794), who eventually became a Judge of the High Court,

was Fielding's first cousin, and both were at that time members of the Western Circuit. Gold's home was at Sharpham Park, the house in which Fielding was born in 1707, and the graphic account of the examination of Mary Price, "the wife," by Gold leaves the impression that Fielding was himself in Court seated among counsel. It is therefore probably true that the particulars of the prisoners' early years were, as stated on the title-page, "taken from her own mouth."

The story is vividly told, but the subject-matter is unedifying despite the characteristic moral reflections, and some psychologic master strokes. There can be no doubt that the case created much excitement and

enquiry, and Fielding, then a widower with children, probably saw in it an opportunity of re-imbursing himself for some of the expenses of travelling the circuit. By the kindness of Messrs. Spottiswoode, Ballantyne & Co., Ltd., I have been enabled to examine the original ledgers recording the printing of this pamphlet, and it appears that in November, 1746, one thousand copies were printed, and that in June, 1747, a further 250 were cast off. Does the latter entry mean that Fielding saw his way to disposing of further copies when attending Wells Assizes the following year?

J. PAUL DE CASTRO.

1 Essex Court, Temple.

AN ENGLISH ARMY LIST OF 1740.

(See 12 S. ii. *passim* ; iii. 46, 103, 267, 354, 408, 438 ; vi. 184, 233, 242, 290, 329 ; vii. 83, 125, 146, 165, 187, 204, 265, 308, 327, 365, 423 ; viii. 6, 46, 82.)

The next regiment (p. 74) was raised in February, 1694, with Sir John Gibson, Kt. (see 'D.N.B.'), as its colonel. It was disbanded in 1698, but was reformed in 1702, with Gibson as its colonel again.

Since 1751 it has been successively designated :—

The 28th Regiment of Foot 1751.

The 28th (or the North Gloucestershire) Regiment of Foot 1782.

The Gloucestershire Regiment 1881.

Colonel Bragg's Regiment of Foot.

		Dates of their present commissions.	FFC	Dates of their first commissions.
<i>Colonel</i>	Philip Bragg (1)	10 Oct. 1734	<i>Ensign</i> ,	10 Mar 1701.
<i>Lieut.-Colonel</i>	Alexander Hutcheson	4 Feb. 1730	ditto	1 July 1795..
<i>Major</i>	Stephen Downes	8 July 1737	<i>Lieutenant</i> ,	1 Mar. 1704..
<i>Captains</i>	Carlton Whitlock (2)	15 Mar. 1721	<i>Ensign</i> ,	29 Sept. 1719.
	John Stanwick	5 Jan. 1723	ditto	1 April 1706.
	Isaac Saily	1 May 1724	<i>Lieutenant</i> ,	2 April 1706.
	Henry Holmes	11 May 1727	<i>Ensign</i> ,	1 Nov. 1721.
	Folliott Ponsonby (3)	12 Feb. 1732	<i>Lieutenant</i> ,	16 April 1724..
<i>Captain Lieutenant</i>	Scott Floyer	8 July 1737	<i>Ensign</i> ,	10 Nov. 1710.
	Edward Bereton	1 May 1738		
	Joseph Capell (4)	8 July 1737	<i>Lieutenant</i> ,	5 Aug. 1712.
<i>Lieutenants</i>	Denis Sullivan (5)	28 Jan. 1716	<i>Ensign</i> ,	23 June 1709.
	Thomas Tonge (6)	23 Nov. 1717	ditto	5 Aug. 1712..
	Robert Innes	30 Nov. 1718	<i>Lieutenant</i> ,	30 Aug. 1708..
	Elias Darrassus	18 Nov. 1721	<i>Ensign</i> ,	31 Mar. 1718.
	Henry Cossard	15 Mar. 1721 /2	ditto	23 Dec. 1707.
	Daniel Pinsun (7)	1 May 1724	ditto	6 April 1720..
	Thomas Wise	4 July 1728	ditto	1 Nov. 1702.
<i>Lieutenants</i>	Thelwell Powell	1 July 1734	<i>Lieutenant</i> ,	24 June 1710..
	John Nugent	10 April 1736	<i>Ensign</i> ,	3 Nov. 1717.
	William Johnston	8 July 1737	ditto	6 May 1721. †

(1) See 'D.N.B.' He held the Colonelcy of the Regiment from 1734 until his death on June 6, 1759 ; Major-General, July 5, 1743 ; Lieut.-General, Aug. 10, 1747.

The Regiment earned the sobriquet "The old Braggs" from him.

(2) Major, Feb. 10, 1740/1.

(3) Died, 1746.

(4) Captain, Feb. 10, 1740/1.

(5) Captain-Lieutenant, February 10, 1740/1. Died, 1747.

(6) Captain, July 5, 1745. Served until 1757.

(7) Captain, Aug. 1, 1741.

Colonel Bragg's Regiment of Foot  
(continued).

		Dates of their present commissions.
	(Thomas Buck (8) .. .. .	9 Aug. 1722.
	Francis Nesbitt (9) .. .. .	5 Jan. 1723-4.
	Roger Holt .. .. .	11 May 1727.
	Richard Gibson .. .. .	12 Sept. 1729.
Ensigns .. .. .	Essex Edgworth (10) .. .. .	13 Mar. 1732.
	Richard Hutcheson .. .. .	10 April 1736.
	Robert Dalrymple .. .. .	1 May 1737.
	Loftus Cliffe .. .. .	8 July 1737.
	Robert Cope .. .. .	27 Feb. 1737-8.

The names here following are entered in ink on the interleaf :—

Lieut.-Colonel .. .. .	Lord Geo. Sackville (11) .. .. .	19 July 1740.
Captains .. .. .	Richard Fitzgerald .. .. .	13 Mar. 1740/1.
	Geoffrey Jocelyne (12) .. .. .	13 Mar. 1740/1.
Lieutenant .. .. .	Henry Wright (13) .. .. .	10 Feb. 1740/1.
Ensigns .. .. .	Thomas Span (14) .. .. .	10 Feb. 1740/1.
	Charles Abraham Graydon (15) .. .. .	23 Apr. 1740.
	Ralph Corry (16) .. .. .	24 Apr. 1740.
	Hunt Walsh (17) .. .. .	7 June 1741.
	Moryne Harman .. .. .	1 Aug. 1741.

(8) Lieutenant, Feb. 10, 1740/1; Lieut.-Colonel of the 53rd Foot, Dec. 20, 1755.

(9) Lieutenant, Feb. 10, 1740/1. (10) Lieutenant, Aug. 1, 1741.

(11) See 'D.N.B.'

(12) Lieutenant-Colonel of the Regiment, May 5, 1746. Left in 1757.

(13) Captain, May 8, 1746. Still serving in 1755, but not in 1756.

(14) Captain, Aug. 28, 1753. Still serving in 1760, but not in 1763.

(15) Captain-Lieutenant, Oct. 12, 1747. Still serving in 1755, but not in 1756.

(16) Captain, May 2, 1751; Major, Feb. 27, 1760. Still serving in 1763, but not in 1766.

(17) Major in the regiment, Aug. 28, 1753; Lieutenant-Colonel, Feb. 2, 1757; Colonel in the army, Feb. 19, 1762. Served in the regiment until 1767.

J. H. LESLIE, Lieut.-Colonel (Retired List).

(To be continued.)

WILLIAM CHALLINOR: BIRTH CENTENARY OF A DICKENS' LINK.—As there is no mention of William Challinor in the 'D.N.B.' it may be of permanent interest to preserve the chief facts of his life in the pages of 'N. & Q.' Some of these are to be found in Simms's 'Bibliotheca Staffordiensis,' where they are stated as follows :—

"b. Leek, 10th March, 1821; s. of William Challinor and Mary, his wife; educated Leek Gr. Sch.; King William's Coll., Isle of Man; Trin. Coll., Dublin; B.A.; M.A.; Solicitor practising in Leek; m. Mary Elizabeth Pemberton, of Birmingham."

This entry is followed by a list of his publications and appeared in his lifetime, 1894. His chief writings are contained in his book entitled 'Lectures, Verses, Speeches, Reminiscences, &c.' (Leek: H. M. Miller, Times Office, 1891). From this volume and private information a few fuller particulars are to be gleaned. His lectures show a wide knowledge of Staffordshire, and the series of five dealing with Leek contains valuable information, including much that is historical, dialectal and legendary; other addresses deal with matters of public utility, such as 'Waste and its Prevention,'

and the railways in Staffordshire. His output of verse, though he began writing early, was not large, but only selections were published. To turn to his reminiscences, he tells us that at the age of 13 he went to King William's College, Isle of Man, and among the lasting friendships then formed was one with the well-known Manx character, John Howard, afterwards vicar of Onchan, near Douglas. He often visited Howard, who in turn visited him at his home at Pickwood. Under the date, "Tuesday, June 7th, 1842," is the first intimation of his legal studies: "Went to the Hall, Chancery Lane, to pass my examination as a solicitor there—I rather liked it than otherwise as I had read hard during my clerkship, and especially the last six months with Mr. Baylis" (Thomas Henry Baylis, Q.C., 1817-1908 (see 'D.N.B.' Sec. Sup.) to whom he dedicated his book of lectures, &c., together with the Rev. William Beresford). His notes contain much personal information intermingled with fancies and observations.

In 1849 Challinor issued a pamphlet on 'The Court of Chancery: its Inherent

Defects),’ &c., and this led to the publication of his ‘Chancery Reform: being a Supplement to the Court of Chancery,’ which he undertook at the suggestion of Joseph Hulme, who requested Challinor to meet him in London. The recommendations contained therein met with the approval of Lord Denham, Thomas Noon Talfourd, and others, and the author sent a copy to Charles Dickens who acknowledged the receipt as follows:—

“Mr. Charles Dickens presents his compliments to Mr. Challinor, and begs with many thanks to acknowledge the receipt of his pamphlet and obliging note.”

In the preface to ‘Bleak House’ Dickens refers to Challinor’s pamphlet as follows:—

“I may mention here that everything set forth in these pages concerning the Court of Chancery is substantially true, and within the truth. The case of Gridley is in no essential altered from one of actual occurrence, and made public by a disinterested person who was professionally acquainted with the whole monstrous wrong from beginning to end.”

Forster, in his Life of Dickens, refers to the pamphlet:—

“Dickens was encouraged and strengthened in his design of assailing Chancery abuses and delays by receiving, a few days after the appearance of his first number, a striking pamphlet on the subject containing details so opposite that he took from them, without change in any material point, the memorable case related in his fifteenth chapter. Anyone, who examines the tract, will see how exactly true is the reference to it made by Dickens in his preface,” &c.

On Thursday, Jan. 30, 1851, a public meeting, convened by the Chancery Reform Association, was held at the Hall of Commerce, Threadneedle Street, for the purpose of hearing statements as to the abuses of the Court of Chancery. Challinor rose to move the first resolution.

These are the main facts in the important incident that entitles William Challinor to remembrance, and which had such a marked effect on one of Dickens’s works. For elaboration of the particulars I must refer readers to Challinor’s ‘Lectures,’ &c., mentioned above. It only remains to mention that after all these years further light has been thrown on the story of Gridley, and the source from which Dickens took the incidents, by a writer in *The Times Literary Supplement* for Dec. 7, 1917, identifying the actual case in Staffordshire cited by Challinor who gave no names, and modifying somewhat the facts of the case.

William Challinor’s death occurred on Mar. 21, 1896. RUSSELL MARKLAND.

ENGLISH SLAVES IN BARBARY: TAVERN SIGN, THE TURKEY SLAVE.—I have a pamphlet entitled:—

“The English Slaves; or, A Succinct and Authentic Narrative of the Captivity and Sufferings of Eighty-Seven Unfortunate Englishmen, who were Shipwrecked on the Coast of Barbary, written by Peter Lebau, who formerly kept the *Turkey Slave*, in Brick-Lane, Spitalfields; and Thomas Troughton, a Painter, who lately died in St. Luke’s Workhouse; being two of those Persons who were redeemed by the Bounty of King George the Second.” Not dated, date on frontispiece 1807.

The Inspector Privateer, Richard Veale, Commander, having sprung a leak, was run aground in Tangier Bay, Jan. 4, 1746. The officers and crew were taken by the Moors; some escaped by the barge of H.B.M. ship *Phoenix*: the rest were enslaved, although the Vice-Consul, Mr. Petticrew, a merchant, intervened. On Jan. 27, 1749, the money was paid to ransom twenty-five, among whom was Peter Lebau, and the next day they were put on board His Majesty’s ship the *Crown*, which landed them at Portsmouth, May 11. The remaining twenty-seven were not redeemed until Dec. 8, 1750. They reached England Jan. 17.

The freedom of the second batch would have been, at least, delayed had it not been for the arrival from Gibraltar of Commodore Keppel, with a squadron of men-of-war. The ransoms and presents cost England 4,399*l.* At the end of the narrative is the following:—

“On their return home, Mr. Rich, of Covent Garden Theatre, gave them a benefit; so did the proprietors of Sadler’s Wells; where they appeared with their irons, which they worked in in Barbary . . . Peter Lebau afterwards kept the *Turkey Slave*, in Brick-lane, Spitalfields, and died about twenty years ago. Thomas Troughton lately died a pauper in St. Luke’s Workhouse.”

Presumably the *Turkey Slave* tavern was represented by the Turk and Slave, Brick Lane, Spitalfields, mentioned in Larwood and Hotten’s ‘History of Signboards,’ 6th edn., p. 429.

In Kelly’s Post Office London Directory for 1914, No. 308 Brick Lane is the Turk’s Head, very possibly the successor of the *Turkey Slave* and the Turk and Slave.

The truth of the story told by, or on behalf of, Lebau and Troughton is to some extent corroborated by references to “his Excellency, William Latton, Esq., the Ambassador from his Britannick Majesty to the Emperor,” otherwise “his Britannick Majesty’s Plenipotentiary and Consul-General” (pp. 6, 11), also by the mention of

“Mr. Rich of Covent Garden Theatre.” William Latton, Esq., appears in ‘The Court and City Register’ for 1747, p. 109, as His Majesty’s Consul in Morocco, and Rich was the manager of Covent Garden Theatre at the date given.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

**MARRIAGES.** (See 12 S. v. 262.)—Further to my Note at this reference, the following information may be found useful:—

At Edinburgh, January, 1789, Mr. Dewar, surgeon, to Ann Stewart, dau. of John Stewart, Esq., of East Craigs.

At Blackwood, January, 1789, Rev. John Shaw of Queen’s College, Oxford, to Mary Dunbar.

At Glasgow, January, 1789, John Murray, Esq., to Isabella Lindesay, dau. of Prof. Dr. Hercules Lindesay.

At Ayr, January, 1798, James Maxwell, Esq., of Williamwood, to Mary Campbell, dau. of John Campbell of Ayr.

At Glasgow, January, 1789, Andrew McCulloch of Ayr, to Janet Douglas, dau. of Andrew Douglas of Ayr.

At Aberdeen, Jan. 29, 1789, Alexander Harvey of Broadland, to Mary Morison, dau. of James Morison of Terreglestown.

At Edinburgh, Feb. 11, 1789, Dr. A. Thomson, late of Jamaica, to Rachel Pittillo of Balhousie, Fifeshire.

At Edinburgh, Feb. 16, 1789, Rev. George Sym, to Sarah Couper, dau. of Rev. Mr. Couper of Lochwinnoch.

At Brightmoney, Feb. 14, 1789, Ranold Stewart to Miss Fraser, dau. of Capt. Fraser of Brightmoney.

JAMES SETON-ANDERSON.

39 Carlisle Road, Hove, Sussex.

(To be continued.)

**NUNS AND DANCING.**—In ‘Southey’s Commonplace Book’ 4th Series, p. 568, is this entry:—

“The English nuns at Ghent told Mrs. Carter that country dances were one of their amusements, and that they had the newest from England.—*Mem.*, vol. 1, p. 264.”

For Mrs. Elizabeth Carter (1717–1806), see the ‘D.N.B.’ In the Catholic Record Society’s nineteenth volume (‘Miscellanea xi.’) at p. 1, it is stated:—

“The Benedictine Abbey of the Immaculate Conception of our Blessed Lady was founded at Ghent A.D. 1624 for English subjects. It was a filiation of the monastery at Brussels established in 1598 by Lady Mary Percy, daughter of the Earl of Northumberland, and was colonised by four professed nuns of Brussels.....When the French

Revolutionary army invaded Flanders in 1794, the community fled to England, and settled at Preston in Lancashire; then (in 1811) it was transferred to Caverswall Castle in Staffordshire, and finally in 1853 to Oulton near Stone, in the same county where it still exists.”

In November of last year the late Dame-Laurentia Ward, O.S.B., who died Feb. 3, 1921, in the fifty-third year of her religious profession, having been twenty-one years-Abbess of Oulton Abbey, wrote to me:—

“We had several in the community who had known some of the Ghent members when I entered in 1866.....One of our old members related that one from Ghent used to say: ‘We always had a dance on ‘Our Lady’s wedding-day,’ that is the 23rd of January.....I quite believe that our nuns at Ghent had a style of recreation that was more lively than the present style.....but still the country dances as an amusement was rather far-fetched. Of course I cannot guarantee or vouch one way or the other; I can only say I never heard of them.”

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

### Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

**THE O’FLAHERTY FAMILY, KINGS OF CONNAUGHT.**—The pedigree of this ancient Irish family, as shewn in R. O’Flaherty’s ‘Iar-Connacht,’ is very incomplete, and, among other deficiencies, it fails entirely to name those who were the husbands of numerous “daughters.” I have been endeavouring for some years to discover the history of one of these “daughters,” who is said to have been married first of all to the first Viscount Castlereagh (1769–1822), and afterwards to... Wilson, Barrister-at-Law, agent to Lord Londonderry. The ‘D.N.B.’ states that Lord Castlereagh was only married once—to Lady Emily Anne, youngest daughter to John Hobart, 2nd Earl of Buckinghamshire—and I suppose the authority of the valuable work must be taken to be correct. The same applies to the statement made therein that he had no children. I have been unable to discover whether Lord Londonderry (Query, Lord Castlereagh or his father?) had for his agent a man named Wilson, who besides being a kinsman, is said also to have been related to Lord Edward Fitzgerald and to the Earls of Kildare. Endeavours made to discover anything about

him from enquiries made regarding his reputed home, Edenderry House, Belfast, have been unproductive; although at the end of the eighteenth century there were Wilsons in that part of the world.

Miss O'Flaherty is said to have had a son by Lord Castlereagh, who was born after his father had committed suicide, and after his mother had married Mr. Wilson. This son was named Joseph Wilson. But the supposition appears to be impossible, since Lord Castlereagh died in 1822, and Joseph was baptized in 1783. He lived in his latter years in Yorkshire, at Leeds and Beverley, died on Nov. 17, 1852, and was buried at Beverley. He was married twice, his first wife dying in July 1849 at Leeds.

Joseph Wilson had at least one sister, Elizabeth, and two sons, Robert and Frederick, born respectively in 1820 and 1830. These sons were both clergymen. The latter was Vicar of St. James the Less, Philadelphia, in his earlier ecclesiastical years, and after a short though distinguished career, he died at Sledmere in Yorkshire, of which place he was vicar, at the early age of 47. The elder brother, Robert, was a chaplain to the Forces, and also at the Penal Settlement at Botany Bay. He settled in Tasmania, where he had a numerous family. But he died at Scarborough in 1897.

The two brothers were in America and Australia respectively when their father died, and as soon as they could do so, they came home to settle up his affairs. But meanwhile their step-mother, who had only been married to their father for two years, disappeared with all his papers and effects, and their efforts to trace her have been unavailing. The mystery of Miss O'Flaherty's marriage thus remains. Perhaps some reader of 'N. & Q.' may be able to solve it. In the church at Oughterard (Ireland), is a marble tablet which records that "William Wilson, Executor of the late Miss Sarah Wilson of Belfast gave £700 towards the enlargement of the church, &c.," This tablet is dated 1852, and the names of the churchwardens appear upon the tablet, one of them being "Geo. F. O'Flaherty, Esq." Can Miss Sarah Wilson have been one of the three daughters of Wilson the land agent, and Miss O'Flaherty?

RANGER.

ST. JAMES'S, BURY ST. EDMUNDS.—Can any reader send me a list of the incumbents of this church?

HAYDN T. GILES.

11 Ravensbourne Terrace, South Shields.

CHEVAL OR CHEVALL FAMILY.—Entries of this family which originated in Herts and Bucks, appear in the following London Church registers: All Hallows, Bread Street; St. Mary's Aldermary; St. Peter's, Cornhill; St. Michael's, Cornhill; St. Helen's, Bishopsgate; St. James', Clerkenwell, and St. George's, Chapel, Mayfair. There exist at present Chevall Place, S.W., and Cheval Street, E. Is there any connexion between the family and these names? Have the church registers above mentioned been transcribed, and if so are copies obtainable? Any assistance in tracing this family or any general information would be much appreciated.

A. H. CHOVIL.

Maison, Russell Road, Moseley, Birmingham.

[See also 12 S. vii. 350. 458.]

THOMAS CHUDLEIGH, ENVOYÉ TO THE HAGUE, 1682-85.—I should like to find the Chudleigh letters to Sir Richard Bulstrode, Minister to Brussels during the period Chudleigh was at the Hague. Chudleigh's letters were written from the Hague and London, 1682, and from the Hague, 1683-85. There were ninety-one letters in the Chudleigh collection and originally they were in the Le Froy collection; they were bought by John Waller, and when his collection was broken up, they were purchased by John E. Hodgkin who transcribed and annotated them. These letters are described by Hodgkin in his 'Rariora,' vol. i. p. 22. Hodgkin's collection of MSS. was sold by Sotheby's in March-May, 1914. The Bulstrode collection was broken up, parts of it were purchased by the British Museum, e.g., a few letters from Benj. Shelton to Bulstrode, &c., but I can find no trace of Chudleigh's letters to Bulstrode. I should appreciate it very much if any one can inform me where these particular letters are to be found.

F. A. MIDDLEBUSH.

1 Gordon Street, Gordon Square, W.C.1.

GEORGE FRANK OF FRANKENAU.—Can any reader give me any information about Georgius Francus de Frankenu, probably a physician either to George I. or George II.? I have a small line engraved portrait of him, no engraver's name nor artist's. He is represented with a very full wig hanging over the left shoulder, and is dressed in a collegiate gown over a coat resembling a uniform with an elaborate lace insertion.

What is particularly required is an account of his life and career.

D. A. H. MOSES.

78 Kensington Park Road.



FRANCIS BOYCE.—I should be grateful if any one could give me some details concerning Capt. Francis Boyce—such as parentage, wife's family, dates of birth, marriage, death, &c.

He commanded the Royal Charter, and also the Eagle. While with the latter vessel he received a presentation of plate bearing the following inscription:—

“Presented by the owners Gibbs, Bright & Co. to Capt. Francis Boyce of the Australian packet ship Eagle for making the fastest passage known from Melbourne, Victoria to London having arrived on Nov. 19, 1852, 76 days.”

He possessed a seal bearing, what he apparently used for his crest, a lion rampant.

BEATRICE BOYCE.

TAVERN SIGN: THE BRENTFORD TAILOR.—There is an inn of this name in the village of Cholsey, Berks. Who was this individual?  
H. E. R.

CHURCHES OF ST. MICHAEL.—I am very much interested to find whether there is a tradition in England that churches to bear the name of St. Michael should always be on high ground. I have read rather recently that that was the case and should be glad to have it substantiated.

An old St. Michael's Church here, named by a Welshman, in 1735, has always been a matter of query, as to why it was named after that particular saint, but it certainly stands on a hill-top.

(Miss) E. D. KINGSBURY.

80 Prospect Street, Waterbury, Connecticut.

THE FISHERMAN'S "INDIAN GRASS."—What was the substance known as Indian grass or Indian weed or East Indian weed, introduced here about 1700 as a substitute for horsehair for the cast or point of fishing lines? It appears to have been extensively used during the eighteenth century. It was superseded by silkworm gut, first mentioned in 1724, but not in general use till the end of the century.  
J. W. H.

"COLLY MY COW."—In Motteux's translation of 'Don Quixote' (vol. ii. chap. ix.) a passage is rendered: "But what is the rout at Roncesvalles, tell me? It concerns us no more than if he had sung the ballad of 'Colly my Cow.'" In the original it is the ballad or romance of 'Calainos,' one belonging to the same epoch and collection as that referring to the defeat of the French at Roncesvalles. Motteux, I presume, thought that an English reader would understand the

passage better if the name of a popular English ballad were substituted for that of 'Calainos.' But what is the ballad or song of 'Colly my Cow'? Where is it to be found? Curiously enough in Browning's 'The Ring and the Book' (Count Guido's second speech, l. 553) the phrase "Colly my Cow" occurs as an expression of contempt. Does it mean "kiss my cow?" I should be glad to hear where the ballad or song, if extant, is to be found.

JOHN WILLCOCK.

JOHN AND CHARLES THOMAS BROOKS.—Can any of your readers tell me in what parish I should be likely to find the burial entries of the above. John Brooks of 11 Mansfield Place, Kentish Town (parish of St. Pancras) died between June 8, 1823, and Apr. 22, 1825, the dates of the making and proving of his will. Charles Thomas, his son, of Duke Street, Manchester Square (parish of St. Marylebone) died between Apr. 19, 1820, and Feb. 27, 1823, the dates being similarly determined. I have searched the Registers of the above two parishes without result; nor are they buried in the native parish of the father, Churchill, co. Oxon.  
E. ST. JOHN BROOKS.

122 Beaufort Mansions, Chelsea.

CULBEN SANDS.—I should be glad to know of any trustworthy book dealing with Culben Sands, the tract of land now covered with sand, near Nairn in Scotland.

B. C.

A PROVERB ABOUT EATING CHERRIES.—In Thomas Wright's 'Essays on Subjects connected with the Literature, Popular Superstitions and History of England in the Middle Ages,' London, 1846, vol i, p. 174 we read:—

"Another very curious English proverb, quoted by Ray, 'Those that eat cherries with great persons shall have their eyes sprinted out with the stones,' occurs also in German—'Mit grossen Herrn ist nicht gut Kirschen essen, sie schiessen gern mit Steinen zu, und werfen die Stiele einem an den Kopf (Grüter 59 *Prov. Alman.*).' The same proverbs thus quoted in the German 'Reinhard.'—

Uig haint id etzelige wale geweten :

Mit peren ist quait kirschen eten.

Si willent, dat ir geselle grife,

Alzit de hardi, in de si de rife.

('Grimm. Reinh. F., p. 383)."

What is the explanation of this proverb? I am here unable to get access to any of the three works quoted.

KUMAGUSU MINAKATA.

Tanabe, Kii, Japan.

"DEATH AS FRIEND."—An old Dalziel engraving with this title taken from a picture by a German artist, was cut from a part of *The Sunday Magazine* about 1870. It represents a very aged man, looking at the sunset from a room in a belfry tower; near by, Death in a monk's robe is tolling the passing bell. Who was the artist, and where is the original picture?

J. J. B.

52ND REGIMENT OF FOOT.—Was this regiment quartered in Surrey about 1781-2?

E. G. T.

FOUNDLINGS IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.—In the registers of a country parish in Surrey the burial of foundlings was first recorded in 1757. In that year there were 7; in 1758, 17; in 1759, 28; in 1760, 13. The numbers then dropped suddenly to one or two a year. Can any reader suggest a probable cause for this fluctuation in numbers?

E. G. T.

WILLIAM LANGHAM DIED 1838, AGED 81.—Can any one inform me where in London he was born, and if he was the son of Robert Langham who received the Freedom of the City of London, 1744?

(Mrs.) C. STEPHEN.

Wootton Cottage, Lincoln.

"THE EMPIRE."—In the advertisement to his 'Fashionable Lover,' which was produced in January, 1772, Richard Cumberland (as to whom see the 'D.N.B.),' wrote:

"Wherever....I have made any attempt at novelty, I have been obliged to dive into the lower class of men, or betake myself to the outskirts of the empire."

What earlier use is there of "the empire" meaning the British dominions? Usually before 1804 "the empire" meant the Holy Roman Empire.

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

A MOTTO OF ERASMUS.—The last motto or adage quoted by Erasmus from Quintilian, under the division headed "Dissimilitudinibus" runs thus:—

"*Extra organum. Ductum est ab organo musico, quod intra vicesimam vocem consistit. Conveniet in valde clamor.*"

The comment is intelligible enough, but what is the *vigesima vox*? Is it the twentieth stop or the *vox humana*? An ordinary modern organ has generally (with three manuals) thirty stops and twenty-six pipes or tubes.

J. B. MCGOVERN.

St. Stephen's Rectory, C.-on-M., Manchester.

GIUSEPPE PARINI.—In 'Due Saggi Critici' just issued by the Clarendon Press, Francesco de Sancti pronounces a somewhat overwrought eulogy on Giuseppe Parini, but provides no dates and but a scant biography of his subject. A similar want is observable in the second sketch or essay on Ugo Fossolo, but one is better acquainted with the latter than the former and so is not as resentful at the deprivation. No doubt these essays were either written for or read to Italians, but the benighted foreigner justly craves for a few biographical details at the hands of the essayist. Perhaps some reader of 'N. & Q.' could furnish me with such or refer me to some biographical dictionary wherein they lie concealed.

J. B. MCGOVERN.

St. Stephen's Rectory, C.-on-M., Manchester.

CAPT. SMITH, FOUNDER OF JESUS CHAPEL.—I have a late sixteenth or early seventeenth century portrait. On the back of the canvas is inscribed the following: "Captain Smith, Founder Jesus Chapel."

I shall be extremely glad if any reader can tell me anything about Capt. Smith and Jesus Chapel. He could not, of course, have been the founder of Jesus College Chapel, Cambridge.

JOHN LANE.

The Bodley Head, Vigo Street, W.1.

THE REV. WILLIAM LOE, B.D., Rector of Kirkby Masham, Yorkshire, in 1639. Can any correspondent of 'N. & Q.' give me the name of Loe's mother, and the date of his death? The 'Dict. Nat. Biog.' xxx. 68, where he is described as a D.D., is silent on these points.

G. F. R. B.

TUTOIEMENT.—In Anne Douglas Sedgwick's 'A Childhood in Brittany Eighty Years Ago' (1919, ch. 1. p. 16) we read:—

"The servants and the peasants in the Brittany of those days had a pretty custom of always using *thou* when addressing their masters or the Deity, thus inverting the usual association of this mode of address; for, to each other they said *you*, and on their lips this was the familiar word, and the *thou* implied respect. Our servants were of the peasant class, but service altered and civilized them very much, and while no peasant spoke anything but Breton, they talked in an oddly accented French."

Is it possible that such use of "thou" and "you" was a linguistic as well as a social characteristic of Breton? And was it widely spread in France? Does it survive?

Q. V.

PARLIAMENT HILL.—Why was Parliament Hill, London, N.W., so named? I have heard it said, Because the conspirators in the Gunpowder Plot stood there to watch the House of Parliament be blown up.

ALFRED S. E. ACKERMANN.

AUTHORS WANTED.—

I should be glad to know who wrote the following:—

1. How thick with acorns the ground is strewn  
rent from their cups and brown!

How the golden leaves of the windless elms  
come singly fluttering down!

The briony hangs in the thinning hedge, as  
russet as harvest corn;

The straggling blackberries glisten jet, the  
haws are red on the thorn;

The clematis smells no more, but lifts its  
gossamer weight on high—

If you only gazed on the year, you would  
think how beautiful 'tis to die.

2. In the golden glade the chestnuts are fallen all;  
From the sered boughs of the oak the acorns  
fall,

The beech scatters her ruddy fire;

The lime hath stripped to the cold,  
And standeth naked above her yellow attire;

The larch thinneth her spire

'To lay the ways of the wood with cloth of gold.  
D. W.

Who is the author of the following lines:—

3 I shall remember while the light lasts,  
And in the darkness I shall not forget

(MRS.) F. S. BENJAMIN.

[Swinburne 'Poems and Ballads.' The lines  
occur in 'Erotion' and run

I shall remember while the light lives yet,  
And in the night-time I shall not forget.]

## Replies.

“THE SWORD OF BANNOCKBURN.”

(12 S. viii. 151.)

PROBABLY the sword referred to under this title is the blade preserved at Douglas Castle in possession of the thirteenth Earl of Home, who represents in the female line the ancient Lords of Douglas. It is said to have been given to the Good Sir James of Douglas by Robert I., King of Scots. There is nothing in the blade itself inconsistent with its traditional origin, for it is not a double-handed sword like that ascribed to Wallace, long preserved in Dunbarton Castle and now, if I mistake not, in the Wallace Monument on Abbey Craig near Stirling. Double-handed swords were unknown until nearly one hundred years

after Wallace's death. But if the sword-blade at Douglas be genuine, as it well may be, the verses bitten into it by acid are certainly of later date, being in Roman characters. Moreover, the mention of many good men of one surname does not fit the chronology, seeing that family surnames were still in a state of flux in the early part of the fourteenth century, and very few persons as yet had borne the territorial one—“de Douglas.” Many years ago I transcribed the legend on the sword-blade. It runs as follows:—

So mony gvid as of the Douglas Beine  
Of ane surname was never in Scotland seine

I wil ye charge efter that I depart  
To holy grayfe and thair bvry my hart

Let it remain for ever both tyme and hovr  
To the last day I sie my Saviovre

So I protest in tyme of al my ringe [reign]  
Ye lyk subjectis had never ony Keing.

HERBERT MAXWELL.

Monreith.

JOHN BEAR, MASTER OF THE FREE SCHOOL, AT RIPON (12 S. viii. 150).—In 1730 the master of Ripon School was a Mr. Barker who might be the John Barker of Christ Church, 1717, B.A., 1721; M.A., 1724. He was succeeded in or before 1732 by Mr. Steevens or Stephens. J. B. WHITMORE. 41 Thurloe Square, S. Kensington, S.W.7.

“AUSTER” LAND TENURE (12 S. viii. 109).—Yesterday, or was it on July 15, 1882, I made a somewhat similar inquiry in the columns of ‘N. & Q.’ thus:—

In the Enclosure award of the parish of Weston-super-Mare dated in the year 1810 the Commissioner appointed for the purpose, after making various awards, sets out, allots, and awards:—

“The residue and remainder of the said moor, common, and waste lands unto, for and amongst the several proprietors and persons claiming and being allowed rights of common thereon in respect of their tenements commonly called *old Auster* or *ancient tenements* situate within the Parish of Weston-super-Mare in the proportions and manner hereinafter mentioned that is to say, unto James, &c.”

I received several replies, and to my mind, the correct solution from Mr. G. FISHER, who wrote:—

“I would refer your correspondent E. E. B. to ‘N. & Q.’ 1 S. i. 217, 307 where it is said that this word is a corruption of the word *astrum* meaning a message held in villenage of the Lord of a Manor.”

ERNEST E. BAKER.

Weston-super-Mare.

This is probably derived from "Austerland" or "Astreland" meaning "hearth" or "home."-land. Elton's 'Origins of English History,' p. 191, has the following note with reference to the inheritance and division of land or property:—

"The word *Astre* is often used in old documents for the hearth, and for the dwelling house. A provincial use of the word in the latter sense in Shropshire is noticed by Lambarde, 'Peramb. Kent,' 563. Other instances are found in the local idioms of Montgomeryshire, and in many parts of the West of England, where 'Austerland' is that which had a house upon it in ancient times."

The Austerland generally passed to the youngest son or daughter.

Sandys 'Consuetudines Kanciae' has (p. 155):—

"If a man die seised of landes in Gavelkinde, of any estate of inheritance all his sonnes shal have equall portion. . . . there ought to be graunted to the eldest the first choice after the division so to the part of the youngest there ought to be allotted in the division that piece of the mesuage which our treatise calleth 'astre,' that is to say, the stocke, harth, or chimney, for fire; which word (as I thinke) was derived of the Latine *astrum*, a starre, because the fire shineth in the house as the starre therof; and which, though it be not now commonly understood in Kent, yet do they of Shropshyre and other parts receive it in the same signification till this day."

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

DR. ROBERT JAMES CULVERWELL (12 S. viii. 152).—Boase seems to be quite correct in his statement that Culverwell died in 1852, and is supported by *The Gentleman's Magazine*, which says that he died "in Argyll Place on December 9, 1852, aged 50." Though some of his books bear the date 1855, this is no proof that he was alive then. The surname is quoted by Bardsley as a London one.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

THE PACKERSHIP OF LONDON (12 S. viii. 111).—This was an officer charged with the packing, or supervision of the packing, of exported goods liable to custom. The Calendar of Letter Books of the City of London gives several entries relating to this Office. Letter Book "L." records the reversion in 1495 of the Offices of "Pakkership" and "Gawger Shippe" for a certain term to a Robert Goodeyere, Mercer, and gives the following note:—

"The offices of packing all manner of merchandize and of gauging wine-vessels (to see if they contained lawful measure) were granted (*inter alia*) to the Mayor and Commonalty in 1478 by King Edward IV for a sum of £7,000."

The same volume records the duty payable to the "Pakker of London" in 1474, and in 1482 records

"that Robert Fitzherbert, the Common Pakker, thenceforth take for his labour for the package of every hundred calf-fells (he finding the cords for such packing) the sum of 8 pence."

A similar office is mentioned in P. L. Simmond's 'Dictionary of Trade Products, Commercial Manufacturing, and Technical Terms,' 1858:—

"*Packing Officer*: an excise officer who superintends or watches the packing of paper, and other exciseable articles.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

Henry Chamberlain in his 'History and Survey of London' (1769), at p. 229, writing of King Charles I., in 1640, says:—

"The citizens. . . . advanced the king a considerable sum of money in consideration of his granting them another charter: by which, after first reciting their former privileges of package, survey, or scavage of all goods, and of baillage, 'his majesty, in consideration of four thousand two hundred pounds, confirmed the said offices, and created ordained and constituted an office or officer of package of all sorts of goods and merchandize whatsoever, and an office of carriage and portage of all wools, &c., and merchandize whatsoever; and did ratify and confirm the fees set down in the tables hereunto annexed, due to the said office. And his majesty did also give and grant the said offices of scavage, or surveying, baillage, package, carriage and postage, and their lawful fees, to the Lord-mayor and citizens of London to be exercised and occupied by sufficient ministers or deputies. . . ." Which charter is dated the fifth day of September, in the sixteenth year of his reign."

Chamberlain, then, pp. 229-35, proceeds to set forth in detail: (1) the Scavage Table of rates inwards; (2) the Balliage [*sic*] Duties outwards; (3) the Package Table of Rates; and (4) Fees taken by the packers and water-side porters for landing and shipping out the goods of strangers. Probably the Packership of London had ceased to be granted by patent to a private individual for some considerable time before 1640.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

WAT TYLER (12 S. viii. 110)—Stow in his 'Survey of London' (ed. 1842), at p. 151, says:—

"I find that in the 4th of Richard II. these stew-houses belonging to William Walworth, then mayor of London, were farmed by Froes of Flanders, and spoiled by Walter Tyler, and other rebels of Kent," and his note is:—

"Li. St. Mary Eborum. English people disdayned to be baudes. Froes of Flaunders were women for that purpose."

As the rioters broke open the prisons, burnt Lambeth Palace, all the Inns of Court, the Palace of the Savoy, the Priory of St. John of Jerusalem at Clerkenwell, and numberless private dwellings, it is quite absurd to say that Wat Tyler was killed merely for having burnt the stews. Walworth as Mayor held the lease of them it is true from the Bishop of Winchester as ground-landlord. The land on which the stews were built had belonged to the see of Winchester and had been so employed centuries before William of Wykeham was born, and continued to be so used down to 37 Henry VIII. See Brayley and Britton, 'History of Surrey' (London, 1850), pp. 316-7. JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

MAJOR-GENERAL THE HON. WILLIAM HERBERT (12 S. viii. 109).—The following is a copy of an inscription which was in the Cathedral at Aix-la-Chapelle in 1863, and is doubtless there still :—

Vir admodum reverendus  
DOMINUS FRANCISCUS ANTONIUS TEWIS,  
Archipresbyter,  
Per 43 Annos Parochus divae virginis  
Plebanus Aquisgranensis et Judici Synodalis  
Praeses,  
Protonotarius Apostolicus,  
Principis Electoris Palatini Consiliarius.  
Qui vixit annos septuaginta novem,  
Decessit A.D. 6 Idus Julius, 1786.  
Nominis sui ultimus,  
Hoc monumentum,  
Abaviae suae fratri,  
Ponendum curavit,  
Henricus Howard Molyneux Herbert  
Comes de Carnarvon,  
Catharinae Elizabethae Tewis  
Viro honorabili Gulielmo Herbert nuptae  
Abnepos.  
Germaniae amans et Germani sanguinis memor.  
(See 'N. & Q.', 3 S. iv. 451.)

Henry Howard Molyneux Herbert, who placed the above inscription in Aix Cathedral, was fourth Earl of Carnarvon, and died in 1890. He was, as the inscription states, great-great-grandson (*abnepos*) of Major-General the Hon. William Herbert and his wife, who was Catherine Elizabeth Tewes. She was sister to Francis Antony Tewes, the Archpresbyter mentioned in the inscription, the Earl of Carnarvon having erected the monument "abaviae suae fratri." Major-General William Herbert died in 1757, and his will, of which I have a full abstract, was proved the same year. In it he mentions his "dear wife Catherine Elizabeth Herbert," but makes no reference to any of her relatives. His widow died in 1770, administration of her property being granted to her

son, Charles Herbert. It would seem, from the inscription, that the Tewes family was of German origin, and records at Aix might possibly contain some particulars of the churchman's ancestry.

CHARLES H. THOMPSON.

WILSON, RANGER OF THE HIMALAYAS (12 S. viii. 151).—For particulars of Wilson, "a Yorkshireman, from Wakefield," see General (Frederick) Markham's 'Shooting in the Himalayas,' royal 8vo, 1854.

R. B.

NEW STYLE (12 S. viii. 68, 116).—There are many advertisements in *The Gloucester Journal* of August, 1752, relating to the change in the Calendar, the earliest being in the issue of Aug. 4, when the following advertisement appeared :—

"Whereas a Large Fair has been annually held at Wotton-Underedge, in the County of Gloucester, on the 14th Day of September; This is to give Notice, That, according to the Alteration of the Stile, the said Fair will, for the future, be held on the 25th Day of the same Month."

On Aug. 18 it was announced that :—

"It may not be improper to notify to the Public, That Barton-Fair, usually held at this City on the 17th of September, will not, on account of the Alteration of the Stile, be kept till the 28th of that Month.

The next issue of the paper after Sept. 1 is dated "Tuesday, September 19, 1752, New Stile."

In the issue for Jan. 2, 1753, the following curious notice was inserted :—

To all Tender Consciences,

"That are afraid of Keeping Christmas-Day according to the New Stile, This is to Certify, That the Glastonbury THORN is in as Full Blossom This Day, the 25th of December, *New Stile*, as it was ever known to be the 25th of December, *Old Stile*; so that, I hope, for the future, no Body will doubt that the *New Stile* is the TRUE, tho' many have, *this Year*, refused to observe it. And, as it is probable that the *Old* may be soon forgot, I thought proper to give this Notice, for fear neither of them may be kept: And, if any Persons doubt the Truth of what is asserted, let them come away directly, and convince themselves by ocular Demonstration."

ROLAND AUSTIN.

Since it has been definitely stated that the New Style was in more or less popular use before the date of the Act of Parliament, I should like to know whether evidence exists of the intercalation of the eleven days before the date (Sept. 2) named in the Act.

PERSICUS.

It is quite true that pursuant to statute 24 Geo. II. c. 23, the day following Dec. 31, 1751, in England was called Jan. 1, 1752, but that day was Jan. 12, 1752, according to the Gregorian Calendar. Pursuant to the above statute the New Style was adopted in England on Sept. 14, 1752, the day after Wednesday, Sept. 2, being called Thursday, Sept. 14. See J. J. Bond's 'Handy-book for Verifying Dates' (4th edn., 1889) at pp. 16, 17.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

CHARLES II. AND THE SMITH FAMILY (12 S. vii. 488).—According to Walford's 'Old and New London,' an inscription in the old cemetery on the south side of Paddington Street, Marylebone, records the death of several infants, children of J. F. Smyth Stuart, "great-grandson of Charles II."

FRED. R. GALE.

YEW-TREES IN CHURCHYARDS (12 S. viii. 50, 97).—G. M. B. will find a long illuminating article on this subject in the *Parisian Magasin Pittoresque* of January-March, 1917. The writer (the eminent M. Emile Faguet?) cites the preamble of a decree of Henri II. (1547-59) to the effect that they are to be grown in churchyards under penalty of fines, as ship timbers made therefrom were esteemed the most seaworthy in the French navy in the sixteenth century. *Ex uno disce omnes.*

EDWARD WEST.

I shall be glad to know if "the last active service of the war-bow," as mentioned by Mr. J. E. HARTING, was during the campaign of Montrose in the spring of 1650.

HERBERT SOUTHAM.

DOMESTIC HISTORY OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY (12 S. vii. 191, 216, 257, 295, 399, 452; viii. 17).—The following extracts from 'Recollections of the Empress Eugénie,' by Augustin Filon (Cassel & Co., Ltd., 1920), throw light upon the date when afternoon tea was a new custom in France, and, probably, only partaken of by members of the highest society in 1868.

Filon, writing of the different "sets" which the Empress had to conciliate, states on p. 53:—

"She relied chiefly on the afternoon teas in her attempts to blend the various elements which composed each 'set.' I will endeavour to picture one of these teas, one of the third set in 1868 to which my father was invited....."  
"after lunch, wrote my father, Mademoiselle de Larminat, one of the maids of honour, invited me on behalf of the Empress to take tea with her at five o'clock."

Again, in the year 1871:—

"As five o'clock tea was served at first in the hall, and later in the little drawing-room....."

HERBERT SOUTHAM.

NORTONS IN IRELAND (12 S. viii. 50, 137).—According to the pedigrees registered at the Visitations of Hampshire, there were in the seventeenth century at least four young kinsmen of the Southwick Nortons who may have settled in Ireland, viz.: William Norton and Charles Norton, younger brothers of Sir Daniel Norton, Knt. (who married Honora d. and co.h. of John White of Southwick) and Edward and Thomas, two younger sons of this Sir Daniel Norton.

Colonel Norton belonged to the Southwick branch, and all these were descendants of Sir Richard Norton of Rotherfield (d. 1592) by his second wife, Katherine, d. of John Kingsmill.

I am interested in this little matter purely from a genealogical point of view and should this correspondence be read by any of the Irish branch of the Whitehead family, I should be glad if they would kindly write to me *direct* with any information they may have in reference to same. F. CROOKS.

WILLIAM AND RALPH SHELDON (12 S. vii. 466, 516; viii. 74).—Edmund Plowden married Katherine daughter of William Sheldon of Beoley by Mary his wife, dau. of William Willington of Barcheston; Warwickshire. See 'The Plowdens of Plowden,' p. 16, and pedigree. W.

GOUGER (12 S. viii. 89).—Doubtless a variant of gauger, *i.e.*, an inspector of casks, from "gauge" or "gage," *i.e.*, to measure. Other variants are: Gager, Gaiger, Goudge, Googe, Gouge, Gooch, &c.

It is unwise to assume any English name is extinct, until elaborate inquiry has been made throughout the English-speaking world. Surnames that have disappeared from what may be termed their natural habitats, have a queer way, like long-forgotten slang and proverbs, of cropping up overseas, either in America, or in one of our dependencies. Twenty years ago families named Gauger existed in London, Ulverston, and Philadelphia. A certain William Gauger is mentioned in the Close Roll of 15 Edward III., part 2. Alan Gauger of about A.D. 1300 is recorded in the Writs of Parliament. Alexander le Gauger and Henry le Gaugeour are entered in the early records preserved at the Guildhall, London.

W. JAGGARD, Capt.

BONTÉ (12 S. viii. 151).—It may help MR. NORMAN in a negative way to know the following facts. Dr. Roxburgh was in Madras for a short period between 1780 and 1782. On Apr. 24, 1781 he had a son baptized at St. Mary's, Fort St. George; the child was named William, and was described in the Register Book as the son of Mr. William Roxburgh and Maria his wife. The child died in the following September and was buried in the St. Mary's burial ground. There is no further reference to Dr. Roxburgh in the register books; nor in 'The Monumental Inscriptions,' by J. J. Cotton; nor in the 'Tombstone and Monuments in Ceylon' by J. P. Lewis. There is no mention of the name Bonté in any of them, nor in the Bengal Obituary. The last-named volume contains a lengthy obituary notice of Dr. Roxburgh; but has no reference to his wife or wives.

FRANK PENNY.

A COACHMAN'S EPITAPH (12 S. viii 148).—It is a tradition in the families descended from Grace Lodington, daughter of the Rev. John Lodington (born 1717, died 1779) that the epitaph was written by her father, who was Rector of Haddiscoe.

FRANK PENNY.

KINEMA OR CINEMA? (12 S. viii. 89).—It may be noticed that "O.E.D." (having passed the letter "C" long before the date of this popular invention) enters "kinematograph" in its alphabetical place, with two (or three) alternative pronunciations, thus: kainî-mätograf, kainimæ-tograf. Also cin-(sain-).

Among its quotations are two from *The Westminster Gazette* of 1897, both referring to the same incident. The first (May 5) adopts "kinematograph," while the second (of May 6) speaks of "cinematographic films."

It has been suggested to me that the French invention received its name from England, and that this was modelled on that of the earlier "kineograph" (1891), a somewhat similar apparatus.

Mr. John Sargeant's fascinating essay, 'The Pronunciation of English Words derived from the Latin,'\* refers to this question:

"When only the other day 'cinematograph' made its not wholly desirable appearance, it made no claim to a long vowel in either of its two first syllables. Not till it was reasonably shortened into 'cinéma' did a Judge from the Bench make

\*S.P.E. [=Society for Pure English] Tract No. 4 (Clarendon Press, 1920), at p. 14.

a lawless decree for a long second vowel, and even he left the *i* short though it is long in Greek." May the dossier be completed by a reference to the case in question, beside one to the statute?

I may humbly confess that when I find the word spelt with a *k* I try to adopt the first pronunciation given in 'O.E.D.' An initial *c* so clearly demands an approach to French pronunciation that I should then disregard the learned judge, and vulgarly say "sinimæet-ograf." Q. V.

ALLIANCES OF ALLEN FAMILY (12 S. viii. 132).—There is a prerogative marriage licence, dated Oct. 31, 1721, between (the Rev.) Richard Richards, of Killanissy, co. Monaghan, Clke., and Frances Herbert, of Killin, co. Cavan, spr. ('Reynell's MS.'). Richards himself was born in co. Cavan.

HENRY B. SWANZY.

The Vicarage, Newry, Co. Down.

LONDON COFFEE HOUSES, TAVERNS AND INNS IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY (12 S. vii. 485, and references there given).—The following London coffee-houses, taverns and inns are mentioned in old letters, dating from 1727 to 1762, written by Clement Benjamin Chevallier, who came from Jersey in 1727 to reside at Aspoll Hall, Suffolk.

The original spelling of names and addresses is retained.

#### COFFEE HOUSES.

Spring-gardens coffee house, near Chering-cross. 1730.  
Seagoes Coffee-house, Holborn. 1739 etc.  
Garraway's Coffee-House. 1740.  
Batson's Coffee-house. Opposite the Royall Exchange. 1741.  
London-stone Coffee-house in Cannon Street. 1742.

#### INNS AND TAVERNS.

Sarasens Head, Snow-hill. 1731 etc.  
Y<sup>e</sup> White hart, Abchurch-lane. 1738, etc.  
Y<sup>e</sup> cross keys, Gray-church street. 1739.  
the Hartichoke in Newgate-street. 1739.  
the Dice & key near Belings-gate. 1742.  
Y<sup>e</sup> Cock & Bottle ale-house (Abchurch Lane). 1743 etc.  
Y<sup>e</sup> Lock & Key Alehouse in Smith-field. 1744.  
White Horse-Inn in Fleet street. 1745.  
Naked Boy, Fenn Church street. 1752.  
Cock & Hoop yard, Houndsditch. 1755.  
Golden Bottle in Fleet-street. 1757.  
Miter Tavern, Fleet-street. 1759.  
Rose & Crown, Mile End. 1761.

The following refer apparently to warehouses or magazines for merchandise :-

Sign of y<sup>e</sup> Doblet in Thames-street. 1746.  
Sign of Pontac in Abchurch-lane. 1748.  
Sign of the Guittar in New Bond Street. 1758.

F. E. M. CHEVALLIER.



HAZEBROUCK (12 S. viii. 121, 143).—It may be of interest to put on record that the Abbé Lemire mentioned above as Mayor of Hazebrouck, member of the Chamber of Deputies, and officer of the Order of Leopold, is Jules-Auguste Lemire, that he was born Apr. 23, 1853, that he has been an honorary can. of Aix since 1897, and of Bourges since 1900, and that he is the author of several works.

HARMATOPEGOS.

SUGGESTED GERMAN SOURCE OF 'MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR' (12 S. vii. 211).—The play in question by Duke Heinrich Julius of Brunswick is entitled 'Von einem Weibe, wie dasselbige ihre Hurerei für ihren Ehemann verborgen.' It was printed at Wolfenbüttel in 1593, and is described as "Mit sechs Personen." Of these six characters the husband is named Thomas Mercator, the lover Thomas Amator and the wife, uncompromisingly, Meretrix. Particulars of resemblance to the 'Merry Wives' are the ingenuity with which the lover is smuggled out of the house on the husband's unexpected return, and the circumstance that Thomas Amator confides his adventures to Thomas Mercator, with whom he is unacquainted. The husband suffers from a disease in one of his eyes, and the escape on one occasion is effected by the wife's holding her hand in front of his good eye and asking her dear Thomas whether he can see the door. The lover takes the hint. There is a similar incident in one of the tales in the 'Gesta Romanorum' (122 in Swan's translation), a tale which is found in the 'Disciplina Clericalis,' and many of the Italian novelists. There are modern editions of Duke Heinrich Julius's plays by Julius Tittmann, Leipzig, 1880, and W. L. Holland, Stuttgart, 1855.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

ARCHBISHOP JOHN WILLIAMS'S 'MANUAL' (12 S. viii. 152).—The work on which information is sought is described in B. H. Beedham's privately printed 'Notices of Archbishop Williams,' 1869, p. 87, as "probably not written by Williams." The lady for whose temporary change of religion Williams bore the credit was Lady Katherine Manners, married to the Duke (then Marquis) of Buckingham in 1620. For her use we are told that he composed a book:—

"The King was so intent, that the Lady should become an upright and sincere Protestant, that he proposed to his Chaplain, now her Ghostly Father, to draw up a pretty Manual of the Elements of the *Orthodox* Religion, with which she might every day consult in her Closet-Retirements, for her better confirmation. A Book was

Compiled accordingly, but "Εκδοτος, ἀνεκδοτος, put forth, and not put forth. Twenty Copies were printed and no more, and without the Author's Name (in a Notion common to many), *By an old Prebendary of the Church of Lincoln*. The Copies were sent to the Lord Marquess, and being no more, are no more to be found; for I have searched for one, but with lost Labour." Bishop Hacket 'Scrinia Reserta,' Pt. 1, p. 43.

The Archbishop's biographer goes on to say that he had seen and read one of these, thirty years earlier, "which being in a negligent Custody, is miscarried," but that he possessed "a written copy, out of which it was printed." He finds the 'Expunctions, Interlinings, and Marginal References' difficult of comprehension, but promises to try his best skill, and "if I can truly affirm it to be the very Mantle which fell from *Elijah*, it shall be forth-coming in a Wardrobe [*sic*] at the end of the Book." Whatever the cause may have been, it did not appear in that place. Hacket's book, written about 1650, was printed, long after his death, in 1692.

The last chapter of the 'Manual' about which MR. ANEURIN WILLIAMS writes was assuredly not designed to be a confutation of what precedes. The author's intention was clearly by displaying the extreme positions of his adversaries to effect a *reductio ad absurdum* of their system. The marginal comments "Blasph." and "Abomination" preclude the faintest doubt of his purpose.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

Much Hadham, Herts.

WIDEAWAKE HATS (12 S. vii. 28, 157, 171, 198, 214, 238, 315; viii. 117).—In a letter from Windsor Castle, Mar. 28, 1859. "The Queen had on a wideawake with a black cock's tail" ('Twenty Years at Court,' by Mrs. Stewart Erskine).

C. B. E.

COVILL (12 S. viii. 132).—The following two entries are to be found in the register of St. Nicholas (Cathedral), Newcastle-upon-Tyne:—

"1670, Apr. 25, John Covill, and Anne Prescod, lic."

"1674, July 4, John Covell, barber churgeon, and Eliz. Airey."

HAYDN T. GILES.

11, Ravensbourne Tey, South Shields.

Apparently a corruption of Colville, like Covell, Covellet, and other variations:—

John Covel, known also as Covell, or Colvill, born 1638, died 1722, was Master of Christ's College, Cambridge, and a native of

Horningsheath, Suffolk (see 'Dict. of Nat. Biog.,' vol. xii.). Dr. Wm. Covell, who died about 1614, native of Chatterton, Lancs, was a Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge, and author of several books.

Thomas Covell married Martha Pecocke in 1610 (see 'London Marriage Licences'). Thomas Covell married Judith Blagge in 1664 (see 'Faculty Office Marriage Licences')

Twenty years ago there were two families of Covell recorded in London and about a score in America.

A celebrated book by Wm. Covell appeared in 1595, called

"Polimanteia, or the meanes lawfull and unlawfull to iudge of the fall of a common-wealth against the friulous and foolish coniectures of this age .....Cambridge: Iohn Legate.....1595.' Fcp. 4<sup>o</sup>."

It is remarkable for a phrase therein "All praise, worthy Lucrecia [of] sweet Shakespeare." This is the second extraneous printed notice known of the poet.

W. JAGGARD, Capt.

Mr. Henry Harrison in his useful 'Surnames of the United Kingdom,' vol. i. pp. 88 and 95, London, 1912, gives the following information:—

"French, Colville; i.e., Estate or Farmstead (Lat. *villa*); English Covill, Dweller at a Cove (or Cave), Slope or Corner [O.E. Cofa—h(e)ath]." J. CLARE HUDSON.

Woodhall Spa.

There can be no doubt, I think, that this name is due to one of several places in Normandy called Coleville. C. B. C. would do well to consult Bardsley's 'Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.'

ST. SWITHIN.

VOLANS (12 S. viii. 88).—Not improbably this name is an outcome of "villains" in the sense of small farmer. Fifty years ago I used to hear of a Mr. Vol-ans, but now I am given to understand that Vo-lans is the proper pronunciation so, *volens volens*, I try to conform.

ST. SWITHIN.

THE PANCAKE BELL (12 S. viii. 106, 154).—The so-called Pancake Bell was rung annually at Epworth in the Isle of Axholme down to about thirty years ago, the sexton being paid something extra for this service. I have been told by good authorities that originally it was called the Shriving Bell, and was rung to call people to the service at which they were shriven in preparation for Lent. The pancakes (the same authorities said) were provided at the hostels

for those who came a long distance to this service. They would certainly, being extemporaneously prepared, be very convenient for such an occasion, on which the number of people to be provided for could not be foreseen.

C. C. B.

The Pancake Bell used to be eagerly listened for at Grantham, and we were taught that when it sounded people were warned to mix their batter. In a nice booklet 'Half-an-hour in Grantham Church,' by the late Rev. Duncan Woodroffe, the author wrote (p. 38):—

"On Shrove Tuesday at 9 a.m. the great bell is rung for half-an-hour: it is now known as the Pancake Bell but it is a survival of olden times and calls penitents to be shriven. I believe that in York on Shrove Tuesday prentices formerly invaded the minister ringing-chambers and jangled the bells harsh and out of tune."

ST. SWITHIN.

CAPT. COOK: MEMORIALS (12 S. viii. 132, 176).—Several memorials are listed at 11 S. viii. 184. There is a bust in the National Portrait Gallery and a bronze statue by Sir T. Brock in St. James's Park, with inscription:—

Captain James Cook | R.N., F.R.S. | Born 1728. Died 1799 | Circumnavigator of the Globe. Explorer of | the Pacific Ocean. He laid the foundations of | the British Empire in Australia and New Zealand. | Unveiled by H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught | on behalf of the British Empire League 7th | July 1914. |

There are also tablets at Great Ayton School, North Yorkshire (unveiled by Mr. Herbert Samuel) and at 88 Mile End Road. See also 'Two Early Monuments to Capt. Cook,' by Capt. Lord Claud N. Hamilton,' *Geographical Journal*, lvii (January) 1921, pp. 34-36.

J. ARDAGH.

REPRESENTATIVE COUNTY LIBRARIES: PUBLIC AND PRIVATE (12 S. viii. 8, 34, 54, 76, 111, 155).—I fancy that Mr. SHERWOOD is inclined to be somewhat satirical at the expense of Public Libraries and their librarians being able to afford genealogical information to those in quest of it, as the list of acquisitions which he supplies as necessary for the purpose would be mostly unobtainable, and it is even doubtful if the Genealogical Society, which he represents, possesses a third of them. It would, however, be of public benefit in these days of extravagant prices for railway travelling, hotel and other accommodation, which prevents many searchers and would-be searchers of genealogy from visiting the

metropolis, if the directors of the provincial Public Libraries would pay more attention in consequence to providing as abundant a supply of local history and topography as their means will permit of, and facilitating the labours of the small fry of genealogists, of whom there is an increasing army in every city and borough of the kingdom. It is not allowed to everybody to ransack the archives of the Herald's College, the Record Office, the British Museum Library, &c., but frequently much information may be obtained from local books, and if deemed of sufficient importance then the assistance of one of the officers of the above-mentioned offices can be usefully called in.

#### CROSS CROSSLET.

ROUTE THROUGH WORCESTERSHIRE (12 S. viii. 152).—The route taken by the Gunpowder Plot conspirators from Dunchurch to Stephen Littleton's house at Holbeach has been worked out by Mr. John Humphreys, F.S.A. in a paper entitled 'The Wyntours of Huddington and the Gunpowder Plot,' read to the members of the Birmingham Archæological Society in December 1904 and published in vol. xxx. of the *Transactions* of that Society. From this paper, which is illustrated by a map, it would appear that the conspirators, after leaving Hewell Grange, proceeded by way of Burcot, Lickey End, Catshill, Clent, and Hagley to Stourbridge, at or near to which place they crossed the Stour by a ford, and finally reached Holbeach House at 10 p.m., thus having taken 16 hours to travel the 25 miles from Huddington.

BENJAMIN WALKER.

Langstone, Erdington.

### Notes on Books.

*The Year Books.* Lectures delivered in the University of London at the Request of the Faculty of Laws. By William Craddock Bolland. (Cambridge University Press, 6s. net.)

WE possess two main records of cases heard in the early English Courts: the Plea Rolls and the Year Books. The first are official, made by the officials of the Court, their purpose being a final statement of the facts and the resulting judgment in each particular case; the second constitute one of the most fascinating of all historical problems, and a mine, as yet but imperfectly worked, of information on mediæval life. Not only so, but they are a treasure peculiar to England.

They consist of reports of cases taken from the very life; inserting much which the Plea Rolls omit, and omitting much which these include. The object before the reporter would seem to

have been the illustration of precepts and principles, the compilation of material for a pleader's guidance in formulating pleas, an account, for purposes of instruction, of the progress of an argument.

Who were these reporters and by whom employed? Much has been written on the subject and the weight of present opinion is in favour of considering the production of the Year Books as a commercial enterprise. They have formerly been supposed to be fair copies of notes taken privately in court, or, again, to have had a semi-official origin.

The general public knows little of them. Thus 'The Encyclopædia Britannica' contains no word about them; and the University of London is the first of our Universities to give them official recognition. From time to time, however, there arise enthusiasts who go so far as to prize them above most other literature. Mr. Bolland tells us of Serjeant Maynard—of seventeenth century fame—who carried a Year Book with him in his coach to amuse him when travelling, preferring it to any comedy. And we hear of an American woman student who would spend her afternoons in a boat with the Selden Society's edition of the Year Books—fascinated by the picture they give of the life of the time.

Their bulk is considerable for they range from 11 Edward I until 27 Henry VIII, when the introduction of printing caused them to be superseded by reports made on a different plan. The language used is Norman French or, as Mr. Bolland would prefer to have it called, Anglo-Norman, and the transcriber has to wrestle with immense difficulties in the way of abbreviations.

We would draw the attention of our readers to this book with more emphasis than usual, for it is one that should have a special interest for any friend of 'N. & Q.' Mr. Bolland's account of the Year Books is excellently done. In his third lecture he gives us a taste of the quality of the reports, and no true lover of antiquity can fail to be charmed even by this slight glimpse of what is in truth an immense field of information. But more than this, the Year Books have attracted the notice of scholars outside England: students of mediæval history are alive to their importance and to the work yet requiring to be done to make the treasures contained in them available. Twenty years ago Maitland expressed the fear that it might not be Englishmen who edited the Year Books, though the Year Books are the unique possession of England. To save the situation Year Book scholarship must become an endowed study. Its importance from the stand-points alike of law, history, sociology and philology cannot well be over-rated, yet, in England, the sense of this has still almost to be created. The first step is undoubtedly to make the existence and character of the Year Books more widely known and we congratulate Mr. Bolland both upon having so inspiring a task and on having carried out so ably the present instalment of it.

*Later Essays 1917-1920.* By Austin Dobson. (Humphrey Milford, 6s. 6d. net.)

MR. AUSTIN DOBSON'S studies of Eighteenth Century life have long since won for him an appreciative public. The half-dozen figures whom he limns for us in this volume again, beneath his practised pen, a good measure of their native vigour or grace. Nor are his pains ill-bestowed

on them, for all, in greater or less degree, still possess real interest, and deserve to be written of yet once again.

The first is Thomas Edwards author of 'The Canons of Criticism'—a man who should rouse lively sympathy in the breast of every reader of 'N. & Q.' A devout student of Shakespeare, true possessor of the instincts of a scholar, he found Warburton's emendations of Shakespeare's text to be beyond all endurance, and, in the work above-named, made an onslaught upon them as delightful to the spectators as it was infuriating to Warburton. The 'Canons' were added to in edition after edition, and if now there is no need for any but the curious to read them, it is worth remembering that they did yeoman service in the cause of sound scholarship at the moment when they first appeared. Edwards was a barrister, owner of a small estate at Ealing, a man with a circle of friends and acquaintances of some note (Samuel Richardson among them), and himself capable of turning a good sonnet after the model of Milton.

One name that appears in connexion with Edwards furnishes the central figure to the next study, the amiable and learned William Heberden, M.D., who, like Dr. Arbuthnot, illustrates the pleasing characteristics of the eighteenth century medical practitioner.

The essay on "Hermes" Harris is in Mr. Austin Dobson's best manner. It gives us ample information, in a spacious uncrowded style, moving easily onward and having the stage enlivened by many familiar personages pleasantly, for the nonce, grouped around one relatively unfamiliar. The excellent writer on "grammar and virtue," member for Christchurch, beloved of Fanny Burney, a magnate in his own county, but among men of genius, for all his solid erudition counting chiefly as "intelligent and humble," certainly lives on in our day only through the labours of the genealogist or the kindly attention of such students as Mr. Dobson.

A larger and graver theme is the life of John Howard. Our author verbally acknowledges that in Howard's magnetic personal influence lay the secret of his astonishing achievement, but he hardly makes us feel the greatness either of Howard's force or of the task he set himself. In fact this subject proves both too big and sombre for the canvas, and to some extent intractable by Mr. Austin Dobson's manner.

'The Learned Mrs. Carter,' on the other hand, is delightfully done—being not the less delectable for those traces of acidity which no one seems able to renounce in writing about the erudite females of the eighteenth century. It is a nice question why the learning of, say, Lady Jane Grey or Elizabeth never provokes a smile, while Elizabeth Carter, say, or Catherine Talbot is praised with something of a patronizing jocularity, with a scarce perceptible disparagement.

De St. Aubyn's portrait of the Abbé Edgeworth engraved by Anthony Carden forms the frontispiece of this book. The noble story of the Abbé's relations with the royal family of France is the last of this group—told completely, and very carefully illustrated by a plan of Louis XVI's apartments in the Temple. There is no need to comment on it. Perhaps in this last essay, particularly, we regret a certain looseness of style into which Mr. Austin Dobson sometimes falls.

Thus he tells us that in his visits to the Tuilleries Edgeworth "as a matter of fact... was literally taking his life in his hand." And in the last sentence of so deeply affecting a history he brings us down to earth with a jar by placing Edgeworth among the "uncentophed Martyrs to duty." Are we to admit such a verb as "to cenotaph"? Not without a shudder, nor without a grudge against Mr. Austin Dobson for lending such a monster his countenance.

*Le Comique et la Signification.* By W. Uhrström. (Stockholm, Norstedt, 2 kr. 50 öre.)

H. BERGSON'S "Le Rire" seems to have inspired this lively little study. It is divided into three sections each abundantly illustrated. In the first the comic element depends on exaggeration, but without any alteration of the proper sense of the words used; in the second the comic expression has one sense for one speaker another for the other; in the third, it bears two senses simultaneously. Some of the stories are old, as, for instance, the witticism about the Church histories of Choisy and Fleury; one or two are of English derivation. Allowing for the chilling effect of their being presented as specimens for classification, most of them will raise a laugh, and, having reached the last page, the reader will find himself able, more easily than before, to see what was the trick that has amused him.

*Our Clapham Forefathers, being a List of Inscriptions from Tombs, Monuments and Headstones of the old Parish Churchyard.* Compiled by the Rev. T. C. Dale.

COPIES of this little work may be obtained from R. de M. Rudolf (41 The Chase, Clapham Common, S.W.4) who furnishes an interesting preface. Full particulars of names and dates are given for 725 M.I. now to be seen either in the Church or the churchyard, together with over 100 more, now lost, which are preserved in the Note-book of Barak Longmate, now in the Public Library at Camberwell. The Atkins monument is the best known feature of this kind belonging to the Church, but there are others worth noting, and several interesting names occur among the mass of inscriptions. Each inscription is numbered, and an index of names makes reference an affair of a moment.

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## Notes.

## NOTES ON THE LIFE AND FAMILY OF DR. JOHN YOUNGER, DEAN OF SALISBURY, 1705-28.

DR. JOHN YOUNGER, born c. 1636, was probably the son of John Yonger of Daventry Northants, and grandson of Thomas of the same place, whose will is dated Mar. 20, 1633, in which three sons are named: Thomas, John and Valentine, together with three daughters, among these being one Elizabeth, married to — Waloen, thus indicating a Dutch connexion, which might account for the fact (referred to later) that Dr. Younger spoke Dutch fluently and possibly acquired it through residence with an aunt in Holland.

The arms borne by the Daventry family, viz., Arg., on a bend between two dolphins

sa., three martlets displayed of the first, with crest, a buck's head or, may be compared with those of another person of the same name, viz., Capt. Henry Yonger, Controller-General of the Train of Artillery, *temp.* Car. I., who obtained a grant independently, e.g., Arg. a bend between two cannons sa. to which was added at Oxford May 10, 1645, by way of honourable augmentation, "on a canton or a rose gu. surmounted by another arg." This latter gentleman, who recorded no pedigree, is believed to have been one of the many Dutchmen who came to England about that time; but he may nevertheless have been some connexion of the family then resident at Daventry. There was also another family at Stretton-Grandison, co. Hereford, and a John Yonger of that place applied, at the Visitation in 1634, for a grant of arms which are practically identical with those carried by the Daventry family, so that it is fair to assume a relationship. The pedigree recorded at the time extended back three generations, John Yonger's ancestors being Anthony, William and James respectively. It may be added that this claim was queried and eventually disallowed.

In connexion with an assumed Dutch descent the arms borne by a Dutch family of Jonckheer may be mentioned, viz., Or, a fess gu. between three martlets in chief sa., and a rose in base of the second. In the Daventry arms the three martlets are placed on a bend between two dolphins, while Capt. Henry Yonger adopts the bend only between two cannons (instead of dolphins) afterwards adding the rose. This may not indicate much to an expert in heraldry, but to an outsider it appears to be somewhat significant of a family connexion.

It would seem that the Scottish and English name Younger is derived from the Dutch name which has many variants, viz., de Joncheere, de Jonckheere, de Jonckheer, Jonkheer, Yonker, Yongere, Yonger, &c. At the present day Jonkheer is a title in Holland, indicating the junior branch of a noble family, and in Scotland a somewhat similar use has been made of the word Younger.

There appear to be good grounds for assuming that the Younger family originally came from the Low Countries, as *inter alia*, their early records in this country are principally connected with the ports on the East Coast, viz., on the Forth, the Tyne, and the Thames. The earliest mention of

the name apparently is that of William Yongere, who was pardoned as an adherent of the Earl of Lancaster Nov. 16, 1318 (Cal. State Papers, Edw. II.).

The only Younger arms referred to in the earlier works as connected with Scotland are those of the family at Hopperston first mentioned in Pont's MS. *temp.* Car. I. (*nobiles minores*); but this place has never been satisfactorily located, although the writer is inclined to think it must be Hopes-toun, otherwise Garvald, in the shire of Haddington. It was formerly a rectory and was united in 1702 to the ancient vicarage of Barra, Carlisle.

There is a possibility, however, that the place may be Haggerston, Northumberland, where it is believed there was formerly a family of considerable importance of the name of Younger (see 'Autobiography of John Younger,' by W. Brockie, and it does not seem improbable that the word Haggerston, if not written very clearly, might easily be read as Hopperston. Should any readers of 'N. & Q.' be able to throw any light on this point, or indeed on any matters relating to the family of Younger, it would be greatly appreciated by the writer. To return to the career of Dr. John Younger: he matriculated at Christchurch, Oxon (as *gen. fil.*) on July 23, 1656, followed by Demy (Magdalen), 1658-62; B.A. Oct. 12, 1659; M.A., June 7, 1662; B.D., Feb. 26 (or June), 1673; Prob. Fellow, 1662-1689; Jun. Dean of Arts, 1671/2; Bursar, 1673, '79 and '84; Vice-President, 1680; D.D., Mar. 10, 1680/1. Installed in the Prebend of Woodford and Wilsford of Salisbury Cathedral, Oct. 14, 1680; Canon in the second Prebend of Canterbury, Dec. 22, 1685-1691; Coll. Prebend of Ealdland, Cath., London, Sept. 24, 1693; appointed Canon of St. Paul's, Apr. 8, 1699;—Patron King William III.—Dean of Salisbury, Sept. 18, 1705. Died Tuesday, Feb. 27, 1727/8 at his residence in Amen Corner, St. Paul's. He was sub-Librarian of the Bodleian for a short period about 1670/1.

An interesting episode in his career was the occasion of a visit paid to Oxford on May 19, 1683, by the Duke of York, who was accompanied by the Duchess, Mary Beatrice. They were received in Magdalen College and Dr. Younger delivered an address in Italian, the Duchess's native language, with which the Royal visitors were much pleased. Their appreciation seems to have been shewn in a practical form, as Dr. Younger

obtained a Prebendal stall in Canterbury Cathedral a year or two later.

He also became Deputy Clerk of the Closet to Queen Anne and King George I., the latter liking him much, possibly on account of his ability to converse in high Dutch. It appears that the King intended to promote him further, but the Ministry of the day, who apparently did not regard the Doctor with favour, dismissed him from his appointment, informing the King that he was dead. Sometime later, however, the King, when on a visit to Salisbury, was surprised to meet Dr. Younger exclaiming, "My little Dean, they told me you were dead. What has prevented my seeing you as usual?" When matters were explained the King said, warmly, "Oh, I perceive how the matter is, but (with an oath) you shall be the first Bishop that I will make." The King's intention, however, could not be carried into effect owing to the Doctor's death.

This chance of obtaining a bishopric was not the first that had come to Dr. Younger, as, when Dr. Wake was created Bishop of Lincoln, Dr. Younger was recommended for the vacant bishopric of Exeter, the choice lying between himself and Dr. Atterbury who secured the prize.

It would appear that owing to his Court appointment he was able to escape expulsion during the troubles of 1687, and so retained his Fellowship. In 1688 he obtained the Rectory of Bishopstone, Salisbury, being presented thereto by Thomas Earl of Pembroke. He apparently resigned his Fellowship on Aug. 28, 1688, but the resignation seems not to have become effective until 1689, up to which year he held the Rectory of Easton Neston, Northants., viz., from 1671. Some Latin verses on the death of the Princess Mary of Orange by J. Y. A. B. appear in 'Epicedia Oxon.'

It is recorded of Dr. Younger that he was a good-natured man and a good scholar. He was also an intimate friend of Dr. Thomas Smith of Magdalen who in 1687 was collated to a Prebend in the Church at Heytesbury, Wilts.

Dr. Younger was twice married, viz., on Oct. 17, 1690, at St. James', Middlesex, to Henrietta Maria, fifth daughter of Sir Richard Graham, first baronet, of Norton Conyers, York. She was apparently only 22 when she was married while the Doctor was about 54, although looking much less. His first wife died in 1711 at Amen Corner, St. Paul's, the issue of the marriage being:

(1) Henrietta Maria, bap. Wath, Jan. 20, 1692, buried Wath, Feb. 20, 1693; (2) Richard, bap. Wath, Nov. 5, 1695, d. Jan. 14, 1757; (3) Elizabeth born (?), buried Wath, Sept. 25, 1705. It has not been ascertained when he was married for the second time, but it appears that he purchased an annuity for his second wife from the Mercers' Company, the record of which unfortunately cannot now be traced. He had, at least, two children by his second wife, viz., Henry, born about 1708 and baptized at St. Martin's, Ludgate, and Anne, who was alive unmarried at her father's death. The eldest son, Richard, matriculated at Christchurch, Oxon, Feb. 29, 1711/12; B.A., Feb. 9, 1715/16; M.A. June 13, 1718; Rector of St. Nicolas, Guildford, Surrey, 1720, and Vicar of Godalming, 1721; Prebendary of Coll. Church of Heytesbury, 1719-57. An oval painting of the Doctor, *et. 63*, by Riley, and another of his wife, by Verelst, now hang in the hall at Norton Conyers. He married the widow of Sir Robert Godshall, Kt., M.P., sometime Lord Mayor of London, and died Jan. 14, 1757, apparently without issue, as his will makes no reference to children. The second son, Henry, matriculated at St. John's, Camb., Mar. 6, 1724/5, but nothing further regarding him has, so far, been traced.

It may be added that Dr. Younger was a member of the Renewed Commission appointed by Queen Anne, Nov. 25, 1702, for the rebuilding of St. Paul's Cathedral. He was also a beneficiary under the will of Capt. Luke Fawne "Citizen and Stationer," a bookseller at the sign of the Parrot, St. Paul's Churchyard. This will was proved in 1666 and there were also legacies to Jane, Sarah and Anne Younger, step-daughters of his cousin Valentine Shuckbrowe, who had married Bridget, the widow of a Mr. Younger—probably one of the Daventry family. A Valentine Younger is also mentioned in the will, possibly a son of Dr. Younger's uncle of that name. It seems curious that a fuller record of Dr. Younger's life has apparently never been published.

(See Bloxam's 'Register of Magdalen Coll., Oxon'; Macray's do.; Foster's 'Alumni Oxon'; Water's 'Genealogical Gleanings'; 'Political State of Great Britain'; *The Genealogist*, vol. vii., N.S.; Archives of Dutch Church, Austin friars; Neve's *Mon. Northern Notes and Queries*; Jones, 'Fasti Ecclesie Sarisberiensis,' 'Ballard's MS.')

GEORGE W. YOUNGER, F.C.J.S.

## A MISCELLANY OF MODERN FOLK-LORE.

### I. FOLK RHYMES.

THE two villages in the Cotswold, Ilmington and Ebrington would seem from the rhymes still current in their neighbourhood to have had a poor opinion of one another. Ilmington in Warwickshire certainly poked fun at the "Yebberton Mawms" in a crude and hardly friendly manner. These poetical efforts are worth preserving because at times they seem to embody traces of much earlier folk-lore. The modern versions are very corrupt. Those here given were known to the late T. Scarlet Potter, in his boyhood, and they have the imprimatur of his authority, and few knew the neighbourhood as well as he. Most of the rhyming jests had some origin in fact and more than one dates from the early days of the nineteenth century.

The Yebberton Mawms to Campden went  
To buy a donkey was their intent  
They brought the donkey and hired the groom,  
And as they came home they shot at the moon,  
Singing Hum a dum dee.

The Yebberton Mawms to Hidcot went,  
To fetch a wheel-barrow was their intent,  
They carried the barrow from town to town  
For fear its wheels should bruise the ground.

Master Keyte, a man of great power  
Lent 'em a cart to muck the tower,  
Master Morris, said muck it higher,  
And out of the top there'll grow a spire.  
Feb. 4, 1911 S. POLTER-HALFORD.

Master Keyte is obviously a farmer and Master Morris the wise man of the place laughing at the effort.

Mr. Morris got up to brew  
Something the matter with the chimbley flew  
Master Morris got up to see,  
'Twas a donkey tied to the chimbley,  
The donkey was tied to the chimbley top  
His tail behind went flippity flop,  
The donkey belonged to Benjamin Harris,  
They took him to Moreton to swear his parish.  
Feb. 24, 1911. S. POLTER-HALFORD.

Mr. Polter assured me that this did actually happen, that the unfortunate animal's legs were put in a sack and tied up and the donkey actually lifted into the wide square chimney of the old thatched cottage by some wild yokels of the place.

One moonlight night when it did freeze,  
The moon shone in the pool, they thought it was a cheese

They fetched some rakes to rake about,  
Then swore they could not get it out.

In the above case the story is that one-year the milk of the Charity cows was pooled

and made into cheese, but that the party got sadly inebriated and on the way home dropped their treasure in a pool (F. S. P.). I heard the rime from Mr. Sam Bennett of Ilmington in 1912, who also told me the following:—

Old Tommy Abbots  
And he was a fool  
He built a hovel  
Over his pool.

Some one asked him the reason why,  
It was for his ducks to swim in the dry.

and the next also:—

The Yebberton fools to Campden went,  
To take a wheel-barrow was their intent,  
They carried the barrow to Campden town  
For fear its wheels should bruise the ground.  
There was a mad dog went through the town,  
It bit the side of the barrow all round,  
They took the barrow to the seaside to be dipped  
And swore the dog it should be whipt.  
A dip in the sea was supposed to cure Hydrophobia  
so the pool was called the sea. One old man of E. really was taken to the sea, but said he rather be bitten again. This was Thomas Woodward of Ilmington.

## II.—MINOR OFFICIALS.

"1. *The Watchman*.—If I am not mistaken Sir R. Peel's Police Act was passed in 1829. It was adopted early in Gloucestershire, but not till some years later in Warwickshire in which latter county parish constables and watchmen continued to guard the place. It was the duty of every (rural) 'peeler' to leave a ticket during the night, in some appointed spot, at every lone homestead in his beat; but I do not remember that this practice was maintained after the adoption of the police-act by Warwickshire.

"2. *The rural 'Thief-taker'*.—As a class these men were almost extinct when my memory begins, yet in my early boyhood, about 1830, I remember that one was still flourishing at Shipston on Stour. But they properly belong to a somewhat earlier day—in my father's time one of much local celebrity was extant in this village of Halford in which I am now writing—the Thief-taker Lomas.

"The thief-taker was not a salaried peace-officer, but looked for payment to the rewards offered for the capture of evil-doers. The capture of the absconding fathers of bastard children at the instance of parish officers was looked upon as the bread-and-cheese of his profession. Generally also he exercised some small craft when not on duty; the Lomas named above was a shoe-maker, the Shipston man made baskets."

J. HARVEY BLOOM.

## NATHANIEL FIELD'S WORK IN THE "BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER" PLAYS.

(See *ante*, p. 141, 164, 183).

### III.—'THE KNIGHT OF MALTA.'

(Acts I. and V.)

WE find Field again collaborating with Massinger and Fletcher in 'The Knight of Malta,' this time contributing the first and last acts. Boyle assigns these to Beaumont, Fleay "has little doubt" that they are Field's, while Macaulay observes that the style of their author, though somewhat like that of Field, is better than his usual work. There can, however, be no doubt that it was he who wrote them, and the best evidence of this is to be found in what is undoubtedly the finest scene in the play—Act V. sc. i.—the scene in which Oriana by her eloquence transforms the earthly passion of the young knight Miranda to a pure, spiritual love. It is of this scene that Sir A. W. Ward ('Hist. Eng. Dram. Lit.,' II. 688) observes that he can recall "no nobler vindication of the authority of the moral law in the whole range of the Elizabethan drama." It seems strange that no one has remarked its extraordinarily close resemblance to sc. ii. of 'The Triumph of Honour,' where Dorigen, in precisely similar circumstances, makes her lofty appeal to the higher nature of the infatuated Martius, and makes that appeal in language that can leave no shadow of a doubt that the two scenes are from the same hand. I have already had occasion to quote from the speech in which Dorigen refers to the deeds of Martius as being entered in a volume and urges him not to commit an unworthy act that will cause the reader, on reaching the leaf that records it, to cast the book away, for it was this that gave me the first clue to the common authorship of 'The Triumph of Honour' and the fourth act of 'The Queen of Corinth.' The parallel in 'The Knight of Malta' is even more striking, since, the situations being identical, it is more complete.

Dorigen thus addresses Martius:—

Oh Martius, Martius! wouldst thou in one minute  
Blast all thy laurels, which so many years  
Thou hast been purchasing with blood and sweat?  
Hath Dorigen never been written, read,  
Without, the epithet of *chaste*—chaste Dorigen,  
And wouldst thou fall upon her chastity  
Like a black drop of ink, to blot it out?

Oriana says to Miranda :—

Miranda's deeds  
Have been as white as Oriana's fame,  
From the beginning to this point of time,  
And shall we now begin to stain both thus ?

Dorigen continues :—

When men shall read the records of thy valour,  
Thy hitherto-brave virtue, and approach  
(Highly content yet) to this foul assault  
Included in this leaf, this ominous leaf  
They shall throw down the book, and read no more  
and Oriana :—

Think on the legend which we two shall breed  
Continuing as we are, for chastest dames  
And boldest soldiers to peruse and read,  
Ay, and read thorough, free from any act  
To cause the modest cast the book away.  
And the most honour'd captain fold it up.  
Martius is so overcome by Dorigen's elo-  
quence that he exclaims :—

Oh, thou confut'st divinely, and thy words  
Do fall like rods upon me ! but they have  
Such silken lines and silver hooks, that I  
Am faster snared.

Her words produce upon him the same  
effect as Oriana's on Miranda :—

Oh, what a tongue is here ! whilst she doth  
teach

My heart to hate my fond unlawful love  
She talks me more in love, with love to her ;  
My fire she quencheth with her arguments,  
But as she breathes 'em they blow fresher fires.

As it is not questioned that Acts I. and V.  
are by the same hand, I need add little by  
way of corroborative evidence of Field's  
authorship. In the first act we have  
"pish" and "hum" (each of them only  
once), also "continnence," "importune,"  
and "integrity" ; in the fifth, "continnence"  
and "transgress." With the words ad-  
dressed by Mountferrat to his servant Rocca  
(almost at the beginning of the first scene  
of Act I.) :—

... thy pleas'd eyes send forth  
Beams brighter than the star that ushers day.  
we may compare the two last lines of the  
song in 'Amends for Ladies,' IV. i. :—

All want day, till thy beauty rise,  
For the grey morn breaks from thine eyes.  
and the first lines of that in 'The Fatal  
Dowry,' in which Phœbus is urged to set,  
because

.... a fairer sun doth rise  
From the bright radiance of my mistress' eyes.  
The expression "to stupify sense" used by  
Mountferrat in the same scene :—

... to report her [Oriana's] soft acceptance now  
Will *stupify sense* in me, if not kill  
occurs again in 'The Triumph of Honour,'  
sc. iii. (first speech of Sophocles) :—

These wonders

Do *stupify* my senses.

In Act V., in addition to the marks  
already noted, we have Oriana's reference  
to herself (sc. i.) as "a garment worn" :—

How much you undervalue your own price  
To give your unbought self for a poor woman  
That has been once sold, us'd, and lost her show !  
I am a garment worn, &c.

which recalls Lady Bright's remark in  
'Amends for Ladies,' I. i. :—

A wife is like a garment us'd and torn :  
A maid like one made up, but never worn.

and Lady Honour's reply :—

A widow is a garment worn threadbare,  
Selling at second-hand, like broker's ware.

At the beginning of the second scene, the  
allusion to Time's running hand "beating  
back" the world to "undistinguish'd chaos"  
connects it with passages already noted in  
'The Fatal Dowry' and 'The Triumph of  
Honour.' We find also that Miranda, in  
the same scene, uses the expression "to  
indue (—put on) a robe," also used by  
Benvoglio in sc. iv. of 'The Triumph of  
Love.' Finally, there is a characteristically  
Fieldish speech from Miranda, as he restores  
Oriana to her husband's arms :—

... busy Nature,  
If thou wilt still make women, but remember  
To work 'em by this sampler.

Of the other plays in the Beaumont and  
Fletcher folios containing work that is  
clearly neither Beaumont's nor Fletcher's,  
nor Massinger's, there are three in which  
Field's collaboration has been suspected or  
asserted by one or other of the critics—  
'The Honest Man's Fortune,' 'Thierry and  
Theodoret,' and 'The Bloody Brother.'  
I have closely examined all three plays and  
am satisfied that Field had nothing to do  
with any of them, except possibly the first.  
I add a few words on each play :—

'The Honest Man's Fortune.'—Fleay and  
Macaulay both assign parts of this to Field ;  
Fleay giving him Acts III. and IV., Macau-  
lay Act. IV. alone. I find nothing whatever  
to suggest Field in Act III. This (as well  
as Act II.) I believe to be partly Webster's.  
In Lamira's sixth speech :—

... my sleeps are enquired after  
My risings up saluted with respect.  
is a borrowing from Sidney's 'Arcadia'\*  
which also appears in 'Thierry and Theo-  
doret' II. i., another play in which it is

\* Book III. Routledge's edition p. 307 : "my  
sleeps were enquired after, and my wakings up  
never unglad" (Cecropia to her son Amphialtus).

clear to me that Webster collaborated. Field may have been concerned in Act IV. In Montague's first speech "manacle" appears as a verb, as again in 'The Triumph of Love,' and (in sc. ii.) the Duchess of Orleans' exclamation "Art thou there, Basilisk?" is also used by Dorigen in the second scene of 'The Triumph of Honour.' These points raise some presumption in Field's favour. But in any event it is unlikely that this fourth act is wholly from his pen. Massinger undoubtedly had a hand in the third act, and the allusion to "Roman deaths" in IV. i. recurs in 'The Maid of Honour' (end of IV. iii.).\*

'Thierry and Theodoret.'—Fleay attributes Acts III. and IV. to Field. Macaulay gives Acts III. and V. i. to a third author (not Massinger or Fletcher). III. and V. i. are clearly from the same hand—Webster's, in my opinion. I agree with Boyle and Macaulay in attributing Act IV. to Fletcher (sc. i.) and Massinger (sc. ii.). Nowhere is there any suggestion of Field's versification or vocabulary.

'The Bloody Brother.'—Macaulay assigns to Field Act IV. sc. iii. and part of III. i. I can find no justification for this attribution. The authorship of this play presents perhaps the most difficult problem of all the plays in the Beaumont and Fletcher folios. At least four hands seem to have been engaged upon it.

To complete the list of the plays in which it has been conjectured that Field was concerned, either as collaborator or reviser, three yet remain to be mentioned. Of these, two—'Cupid's Revenge' and 'Bonduca'—were published either in one or both of the Beaumont and Fletcher folios, while the third—'The Faithful Friends'—appears in neither, but was entered in the Register as by Beaumont and Fletcher in 1660. Though most of the critics (including Gayley and Macaulay) regard 'Cupid's Revenge' as pure Beaumont and Fletcher, Boyle and Fleay both find a third hand in it, and Oliphant a third and fourth, adding Massinger as well as Field to Beaumont and Fletcher. Boyle does not identify the third author "whose verse has not the Beaumont ring." Fleay affirms that the play has been revised by Field, who has "condensed and altered every scene," but I can find no trace of him in any part of the play. 'Bonduca' is usually assigned to Fletcher.

Macaulay, however, suggests that Field may have been concerned in II. i. and IV. iv. In both these scenes there are rimed couplets suggestive of a hand other than Fletcher's but, apart from these, I see no reason to suspect Field. As for 'The Faithful Friends,' which Fleay ('Englische Studien,' xiii, (1889) 32) attributes to Field and Daborne, and Oliphant (*ibid.*, xvi. (1892) 198) believes to be an early play by Beaumont and Fletcher revised by Massinger and Field, although no doubt it contains phrases and passages faintly suggestive, sometimes of one, sometimes of another, of these authors, the most reasonable conclusion would seem to be that it is by none of them. It is written in a florid, forcible-feeble style quite unlike that of Field, and is throughout full of peculiar words and trite mythological allusions as little characteristic of him as they are of Beaumont or Fletcher.

H. DUGDALE SYKES.

Enfield.

SIR JOHN WOOD, TREASURER.—Perhaps your readers would be interested in the following notes concerning a forgotten Sussex worthy, which have accumulated by degrees in the course of an inquiry into the history of another family, or perhaps another branch of the same family, of the same name and county. He is noticed in the 'D.N.B.' but the article only covers a small part of his career.

In the latter half of the fifteenth century, three brothers of the name of Wood (Wode), John the elder, Thomas, and John the younger, played an active and prominent part in the affairs of Sussex. Their special hunting ground was West Sussex, so the probability is that they descended from the Chichester family, possibly from Adam de Bosco of Felpham (thirteenth century). They were landowners, whereas the Horsham family seem to have been merchants. Thomas was Lord of the Manor of Pulborough; John, the younger, who is once described as "of Woodmancote," figures in a number of Feet of Fines, was controller of the customs of the Port of Chichester from 1484, and was on the Commission of the Peace continuously from 1472 till his death (Pat. Rolls); but John Wood, the elder, extended the influence of his personality far beyond his native county.

He was several times Member for Midhurst, and afterwards for Sussex; and perhaps his father was M.P. for Midhurst before him, since the entries begin as far

\* This too is partly founded on a passage in 'The Arcadia' (Book IV., Routledge's edition pp. 544-5).



back as 1435. In 1475 he was Sheriff of Sussex, and from 1480 till the day of his death he was with his brother on the Commission of the Peace.

From 1461 the entries in the Patent Rolls become numerous; but there was at least one other John Wood who was a prominent figure at this time, and in a brief note there is not space to discuss or even to record the doubtful grants. When Parliament met in 1482, John Wood was chosen Speaker, and on the rising of the House, he and William Catesby were knighted at one time by King Edward IV. (Brit. Mus. Harl. MS. 293, p. 208). It seems probable that it was this John Wood who was appointed Master of the King's Ordnance in February, 1463, and was granted the office of the custody of the Exchequer and Mint in October, 1468; for in 1482 he was Under Treasurer of England, an appointment to which the other offices may well have paved the way.

Sir John was evidently a Yorkist, since his advancement began with the accession of Edward IV. in 1461, and his abilities and opinions seem to have recommended him both to that monarch and to Richard III. In May, 1483, he was appointed Treasurer of England, and in the following July, at the outset of Richard's reign, the appointment was confirmed. In April, 1484, he was made a Commissioner of the Admiralty and at the same time he and Robert Brackenbury, Constable of the Tower, became joint Vice-Admirals of England.

He did not live to see the ruin of the cause he had embraced, for he died, childless, in the full tide of his success on Aug. 20, 1484, one year and two days before the battle of Bosworth. He left a widow, Margery, sister of Thomas, and aunt of Sir Roger Lewkenore, who enjoyed a life-interest in his Manor of Rivershall, in Boxsted, co. Essex. She married, as her second husband, Thomas Garth, esquire, and died on Nov. 20, 1502 (Calendar of Inquisitions, Hen. VII., vol. i. 278, and vol. ii. 629).

Thomas Wood of Pulborough died before his more distinguished brother, leaving three daughters only, of whom, Elizabeth, the eldest, married Edmund Dawtrey of Petworth, and Joan married John Exham, while Margaret, the youngest, in 1488, at the age of 30, was still single. Sir John, by his will, left Rivershall to his wife and their joint issue, with remainder, first, to his brother, John Wood the younger, and his heirs and, secondly, in default of such heirs, to "Isabel" (Elizabeth) Dawtrey. But

John Wood, the younger, died childless Oct. 4, 1485, seventeen years before his sister-in-law, Margery Garth; so, presumably at her death, the Manor passed to the Dawtreys.

Sir John's arms, which may be found at the British Museum among those of the Treasurers of England (Stowe MS. 698, p. 11) were, Gules, a lion rampant, tail forked, argent. Curiously enough, Thomas of Pulborough seems to have obtained a separate grant, for the Dawtreys quarter another Wood coat, Azure, three martlets argent, armed and beaked or. In their pedigree it is stated that the wife of Thomas Wood (whom they call, unjustifiably I believe, "Sir Thomas") was a Rivers. Was she a Rivers of Rivers-hall in Essex? ('Visitation of Hampshire,' Harl. Soc., vol. lxiv.)

The following documents would throw further light on the history of the family: Early Chancery Proceedings, bundle 41, no. 35, Wode v. Leukenor; bundle 138, nos. 34 and 35, Garth v. Threle; bundle 305, no. 59, Exham v. Dawtrey.

(Sir John's contemporary, Sir Thomas Wood, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, seems to have belonged to the Devonshire family.)

F. LESLIE WOOD.

17 Girdlers Road, W.14.

FUNERAL CAKE.—Mention of "funeral cake" at *ante*, p. 129, suggests the record in 'N. & Q.' of a description in *Folk-Lore*, xxviii. 305-6, of a "bag," formed by folded paper, used to hold funeral biscuits prepared for mourners. The "bag," of which very few examples can exist, has passed through my hands, and is now in the Pitt-Rivers Museum, Oxford. ROLAND AUSTIN.

CHARLES DICKENS AT HAZEBROUCK.—MR. F. H. CHEETHAM's interesting account (see *ante*, pp. 121, 143) may remind us that some aspects of Hazebrouck have been immortalized in English literature. It was in the top story of the Hôtel de Ville that Charles Dickens witnessed that wonderful performance of 'La Famille P. Saley, composée d'artistes dramatiques, au nombre de 15 sujets,' and it was at a fête in the Grand' Place that he saw the Face-Maker, all whose efforts to disguise himself had "the effect of rendering him rather more like himself than he was at first." MR. CHEETHAM's list of Flemish surnames is well illustrated by Dickens's playful argument for stopping at the town: "I can't pronounce

half the long queer names I see inscribed over the shops, and that is another good reason for being here, since I surely ought to learn how."

'In the French-Flemish Country' is one of the most pleasing among the 'Uncommercial Traveller' papers, and, although Hazebrouck is nowhere named in it, the attentive reader has little hesitation in identifying the place, and his conjecture is confirmed if he looks at the last twenty lines of 'The Calais Night-Mail' in the same volume.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

**BOOK BORROWERS.**—These are sometimes, and too often justly, classed amongst the enemies of books both in the matter of ill-treatment and careless and culpable retention. No wonder that generous lenders of books, affix to their treasures ominous fulminations against those who damage, lose, or purloin them. The following specimens from the "Miscellany" column of *The Manchester Guardian* are worthy of preservation in these pages.

"There must be many variants on the rhyme 'Steal not this book for fear of shame' written by Lord Haig in one of the schoolbooks now exhibited at a bookshop in Bayswater. Some are more aggressive, such as—

Hic mens est liber,  
And that I will show;  
Si aliquis rapiat  
I'll give him a blow,

and

Si quisquis furetur  
This little libellum  
Per Boechum, per Jovem!  
I'll kill him, I'll fell him.  
In ventrem illius  
I'll stick my scapellum,  
And teach him to steal  
My little libellum.

"French schoolboys draw a man hanging from the gallows and write underneath—

Aspice Pierrot pendu  
Qui hoc librum n'a pas rendu;  
Si hoc librum reddisset  
Pierrot pendu non fuisset.

"An early example of these comminatory rhymes was discovered on a manuscript belonging to Jean d'Orleans, Comte d'Angoulême who was imprisoned for 33 years in this Country during the reign of Henry VI. The Count's warning to book-thieves runs—

Qui che livre emblera  
A gibet de Paris pendu sera,  
Et, si n'est pendu, noiera,  
Et si ne noie, il ardera,  
Et si n'art, pire fin fera."

Here is another, quaint in expression, and over a century old, penned by a Benjamin Bury, of Accrington, a great book collector

in his day. As a lender he was also renowned but found it necessary to attach the following to his volumes:—

"This Book belongs to Benjamin Bury.

If thou art borrow'd by a friend  
Right welcome shall he be,  
To read, to copy, not to lend,  
But to return to me;  
Not that imparted knowledge doth  
Diminish learning's store.  
But books I find if often lent,  
Return to me no more.

"Read slowly, pause frequently, think seriously, keep cleanly, return duly, with the corner of the leaves not turned down"

A collection of such literary trifles would form an interesting volume. Neither Burton nor Disraeli touches upon them. Even Fitzgerald ignores them in his 'Book Faucier,' the single approach to the subject being a quoted statement of Dyce regarding Heber's generosity in book-lending:—

"He was the most liberal of book-collectors: I never asked him for the loan of a volume, which he could lay his hand on, he did not immediately send me."

Heber had a library of 119, 613 volumes, and we must hope that his borrowers never forced him to attach a minatory warning to each volume.

J. B. MC GOVERN.

St. Stephen's Rectory, C.-on-M., Manchester.

**ST. AGNES-LE-CLERE = ANISEED CLARE.**—

This instance of the corruption of a local place-name is provided in the Plan of London and Westminster accompanying 'The Universal Pocket Book,' 1745. Presumably the engraver "E. Borren" has here recorded the popular name, which has some phonetic resemblance to its original and no other derivations.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

**CARDINAL NEWMAN'S BIRTHPLACE.**—

From an old Directory it appears that John Newman, banker, lived at 80 Old Broad Street in 1801, and this would be the birth-place (Feb. 21) of the future Cardinal. The number of the house is not given in Ward's 'Life' and the matter is ignored in the 'Blue Guide.' From the map it appears that the house was in a court at the back approached by a passage between 79 and 81. The whole site is now covered by a block of offices (75). St. Benet Fink was the parish church, and there he was baptized; it was pulled down in 1844 and the site is marked by the Peabody statue. The family removed to Ham about 1804, and returned to London in 1808, to 17 Old Broad Street,

on the opposite side to their old house, and that was their home till 1821. There appears to be no monument, not even a tablet, in the city to commemorate its most distinguished nineteenth-century native.

J. J. B.

### Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

**MERIDIANS OF LONDON AND OF GREENWICH.**—When was the meridian of London first used by map-makers; was it always taken as passing through St. Paul's; and when did that of Greenwich supersede it on maps?

In J. Adams's 'Index Villaris,' 1680, the "respective difference of longitude" of the cities, market-towns, &c., is "Eastward or Westward from London." The given longitude of London is zero. Next but one in order to London is London House, Bishop of London (Dr. Henry Compton), also zero. 'A Description of the Windward Passage' (Anon.), 1739, p. 4, says:—

"The Longitude ..... is counted upon the Equator in Degrees proportionable to that of the Latitude, beginning at the first Meridian (which with us is that of London), and from thence is reckoned East and West for 180 Degrees each Way."

In Thomas Salmon's 'Modern History; or, The Present State of All Nations,' 3rd edn., 1744-46, the maps, by Herman Moll (d. 1732), give the longitude from London, excepting two world maps in which the first meridian is that of Ferro. Incidentally, I may mention that Salmon (vol. iii. p. 93) writes:—

"Ferro, the most westerly island of the Canaries, situate in 27 degrees odd minutes north latitude, and 'till lately made the first meridian by most nations."

In Gough's Camden's 'Britannia,' 1789, excepting two appearing in the prefatory matter, all the maps have London as the first meridian. Several of these particularize St. Paul's, e.g., vol. i., in the 'Map of Surry' the line is marked "Meridian of St. Pauls," and passes through the cathedral. Again, vol. ii. the 'Map of Middlesex' has "Meridian of St. Pauls," the line passing through the cathedral.

Some of these maps are inscribed "E. Noble, delin. & curavit," while all, excepting

the aforesaid prefatory maps, have "Engraved by J. Cary."

I presume that this J. Cary was the John Cary, Engraver & Map-seller, 181 Strand, who published Jan. 1, 1793, 'Cary's New and Correct English Atlas: Being a New Set of County Maps'; and June 11, 1794, 'Cary's New Map of England and Wales, with Part of Scotland.' In the former the map of "South Britain" and the county maps have the longitude east or west from London. In the latter the general map and the sectional maps have the longitude east or west from Greenwich. This difference would *prima facie* indicate 1793-94 as the date of the change, but the work of drawing and engraving would no doubt in each case take a long time, so that probably their actual dates would be a good deal earlier. Indeed, although in the former nearly all the maps are dated Jan. 1, 1793, that of Leicestershire is dated May 1, 1792, and those of Monmouthshire and Worcestershire, Sept. 1, 1787. In the latter all the sections which are dated, as nearly all are, have 1794, most of them June 11, while about a fifth of them are dated June 1.

In any case it would appear that the Greenwich meridian did not supersede that of London on maps until over a century after the foundation of the Observatory.

Was there ever in St. Paul's a meridian line like that in the church of San Petronio, Bologna, traced by Giovanni Domenico Cassini in 1652 or 1653?

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

**THOMAS BUTLER** (*obit.* 1621).—In the south aisle of Frindsbury Church, near Strood, Kent, is a curious old memorial (apparently of painted or varnished wood) bearing the following inscription:—

Here Doth Thomas Buttler remaine  
That Sarved Queen Elizabeth the all her Raine  
In England France and Spaine  
In Ireland Scotland with The Best  
And Heare in Grave his Corps doth Rest.

A. D. 1621.

Dennis, The wife of Thomas Buttler  
Was Buried The Second day of January

A N O. Dom. 1607.

Margaret, The wife of Thomas Buttler  
Was Buried The Third day of February

A N O. Dom. 1617.

Could any reader of 'N. & Q.' supply any information concerning the services rendered to "Good Queen Bess" by this gentleman? Were they of a naval or military nature?

H. HARDWICK.

8 Hallswelle Road, Golder's Green, N.W.11.

EDMUND GIBSON.—As I am engaged in a special study of Edmund Gibson, successively bishop of Lincoln (1716–23) and London (1723–48), I should be greatly obliged if any of your readers could tell me of the whereabouts of certain letters and papers of the Bishop, which were discovered some fifteen years ago by Canon Sparrow Simpson of St. Paul's, and passed from the Dean and Chapter into the possession of General Dalton, Mr. C. J. Hill and Mr. E. Poore, the Bishop's descendants. I have been favoured with access to the materials of the two former, but cannot find any trace of the papers belonging to Mr. Poore. NORMAN SYKES.  
Queen's College, Oxford.

“BURNT HIS BOATS.”—Can any one say who first used this phrase?

HARRY K. HUDSON.  
Stratford Lodge, St. Peter's Road, Twickenham.

“ZICES” OR “SCREEDS.”—In the seventeenth century the Corporation of Swansea sometimes provided medicines, fomentations, and other forms of assistance in sickness for the poor. In 1644 there were paid out of the town purse the following sums:—

	s.	d.
pd. for Zices or Screeds to lysons wife ..	00	06
pd. for a panne to boylle them ..	00	04
pd. Wm. Mathew for a tubb to hould ye same ..	00	03

These are all the items referring to the subject. I shall be glad to know what “zices” or “screeds” were.

W. H. JONES.  
Royal Institution of S. Wales, Swansea.

BLOUNT OF LINCOLNSHIRE.—The brother of Sir Walter Blount, created 1466 Baron Mountjoy, was Sir Thomas Blount of Lincolnshire who married, as his second wife, Catherine, daughter of Sir Gervase Cifton. I should much like to have the name of his first wife, and to know if Sir Thomas left other children besides Richard Blount of Iver, Bucks, who purchased Mapledurham in 1490. C. B. A.

IMPALED ON A THORN.—What is the origin of the folk-belief that nightingales and yellow-hammers sing with their breasts impaled upon thorns?

ALFRED S. E. ACKERMANN.

BOOK WANTED.—Can any reader tell me where I could obtain a copy of a book entitled either ‘The Annals of the Four Masters,’ or ‘Irish Histories by the Four Masters’? E. A. K. DUNNE.  
Runnimeed, Dolphin Road, Slough.

GENERAL SIR HENRY F. CAMPBELL, K.C.B., RANGER OF RICHMOND PARK.—Information desired as to the place where he married, on Apr. 2, 1808, Emma, daughter of Thos. Williams and widow of Col. Thos. Knox, Foot Guards. Also the place and dates of the birth of his three children, George, Frances and Harriet Campbell—especially of this last who married Col. Robert Moorsom of the Scots Guards. Information can be sent direct.

CONSTANCE RUSSELL.  
Swallowfield Park, Reading.

“A HOGARTH MINIATURE FRAME.”—At a recent auction of old family possessions a miniature was sold which was vouched for as being “in a genuine old Hogarth miniature frame.”

Can any reader favour me with the special characteristics of such a frame, and tell me also if Hogarth was known as a miniature painter. Y. T.

A “PHIOLAD” OF BARLEY.—In the Reports of the Commissioners for inquiring concerning Charities (1834) there is mentioned, as part of the endowment of a charity in the parish of Eglwys Rhos, in Carnarvonshire, a “phiolad of barley (*i.e.*, one-third of a peck).” Can any reader give the derivation of phiolad? The word is not in the ‘N.E.D.’ nor in the only Welsh dictionary to which I have access. G. A. COOK.

Sullingstead, Hascombe, Godalming.

PUREFOY.—Can any correspondent of ‘N. & Q.’ give me the Christian names of the daughters of George Purefoy of Wadley, Bucks. (“extinct baronet”) by his wife Catherine, daughter of Sir Henry Willoughby of Risley (also “ext. bart.”) and say to whom they were married?

WM. JACKSON PIGOTT.  
Manor House, Dundrum, co. Down.

HENRIETTA GORDON, *DAME D'ATOUR* TO THE QUEEN OF FRANCE.—Henrietta Gordon (born 1629), only surviving child of the Viscount of Melgum (burned at Fren draught, 1630), became *dame d'atour* in 1649, as recorded, in a rignarole way by Father Gilbert Blakhal in his ‘Brieffe Narration of three noble ladies’ (Aberdeen, Spalding Club, 1844). Does any reader know when she died? She was alive in 1666 or 1667 about which date Blakhal wrote his queer book.

J. M. BULLOCK.  
37 Bedford Square, W.C.1.

INSCRIPTION ON CLARET-JUG.—Can any reader throw light on the origin of the following inscription, which was engraved on a glass claret-jug: "No Jews—Lord Egmont for ever" ?

B.

SIR HANS SLOANE'S BLOOMSBURY HOUSE.—Can any reader kindly inform me exactly where Sir Hans Sloane's Bloomsbury house was? Various authorities locate him in Great Russell Street, the 'D.N.B.' in Bloomsbury Square, and Edmund Howard, who helped to move his collection to Chelsea, says Little Russell Street. It must have been a large house, as it contained an enormous museum of "gimcracks," besides about 50,000 books.

R. B.

'HINCHBRIDGE HAUNTED; A COUNTRY GHOST STORY.'—Can any one tell me the name of the writer of an old novel of this title, by the author of 'The Green Hand,' 'The Two Frigates,' &c., published by James Blackwood & Co. (no date). There is little or no actual haunting in it, some occasional vagueness of style, but clever characterization and a certain consecutive interest.

R. M.

CHERRY ORCHARDS OF KENT.—It is said that these were first planted around Sittingbourne by one of Henry the Eighth's gardeners. Is this correct?

J. ARDAGH.

EPITAPHS DESIRED.—I am anxious to obtain the following epitaphs: William Billinge (1791), Longnor, Staffs, and George Rowleigh, watchmaker, Lydford Chyd., Devon.

J. ARDAGH.

SHAKESPEARE: PRONUNCIATION OF NAME.—In his article on Master John Bretchgirdle, Mr. FRIPP writes (p. 148):—

"Symons always spells Shakespeare in his own fashion—Shakspeyr—and pronounced it as we do now."

It would be interesting to know Mr. FRIPP's grounds for the latter statement. Other spellings are Shackspere, Shaxper, Shagspere (in the marriage bond), Shaxpur. Sir Sidney Lee says the commonest form was Shaxpeare. All these point to *Shack* as the pronunciation of the first syllable. All the spellings, before the date of the plays and poems, are compatible with this pronunciation, and many are incompatible with *Shake*. I do not think there is room for doubt how Stratford pronounced the name—subject to fresh evidence that Mr. FRIPP may have to produce.

GEORGE HOOKHAM.

LONDON SOCIETY IN 1747.—I should like to be referred to printed contemporary sources, such as diaries, letters, &c., which would assist in identifying persons going about in the best social circles, or attending Ranelagh and Vauxhall in 1747. Walpole's 'Letters' have been used.

R. S. B.

JOHN HANDS.—He travelled in India as a missionary about one hundred years ago. Are his travels described anywhere, or is there any record of his having acted as chaplain to H.M. 84th Regt.?

MAZINGARBE.

GASTON DE FOIX.—What relation, if any, was Gaston de Foix, 1391, author of the 'Livre de la Chasse' (which was rendered into English as "Master of Game" by the Duke of York who was killed at Agincourt), to Gaston de Foix, who won and was killed at the battle of Ravenna in 1512: and to Catherine de Foix who married Jean d'Albret, and was ancestress of Henri IV?

J. W. H.

PLEES FAMILY.—Particulars are desired concerning the careers of the three brothers herein described.

1. Charles Gidley Ples, lieutenant, 34th Regt. of Native Infantry, or Chiracoli Light Infantry; born at St. Heliers, Jersey, Feb. 17, 1808; died at Bangalore, June 6, 1838.

2. Rev. Robert George Ples, of "An-sable Forks," co. Clinton, New York, in 1866; born in Tower Street, London, Aug. 4, 1813; married, but *ob. s.p.*

3. Rev. Henry Edward Ples of "The Carrying Place," co. of Prince Edward, Canada, in 1866; born at Canterbury Place, Walworth, Oct. 15, 1820; married, but *ob. s.p.*, at Kingston, Canada, Feb. 14, 1887.

F. GORDON ROE.

COBBOLD FAMILY.—Does the following branch of the Suffolk Cobbolds still exist, and how was it connected to the parent stem? Charles Cobbold, severally described as being of St. Peter's, Colchester (in marriage license, dated Oct. 16, 1815), of Blakenham, Suffolk (in Add. 19147), and of Ipswich (in M.I., &c.). Died in 1859, aged 66; buried in the Roe family tomb at Darmsden, near Ipswich. Married Ann(e), only dau. of Owen Roe, of Rose Hill, Ipswich. She died Nov. 29, 1851, aged 50, and was buried with her husband and parents. The following issue is recorded to my knowledge: Charles Owen Cobbold, died at Calcutta,

Sept. 4, 1837, aged 19; Anne Elizabeth Roe Cobbold, died Feb. 4, 1837, aged 11; Georgina Cobbold, died Mar. 30, 1837, aged 8; — Cobbold, "only surviving child: a son" (Add. 19147) F. GORDON ROE. Arts Club, 40 Dover Street, W.I.

**LEANDER CLUB: EARLY RECORDS SOUGHT.**—The club was founded about 1820, or possibly a year or two previously; but the early records have been lost.

The earliest mention I have come across in *The Sporting Magazine* is in August, 1828, where the Leander boat is described as a six-oared cutter.

In the September number of the same year is an account of a race for watermen for a purse of sovereigns, subscribed by the members of the Leander and Arrow Clubs in conjunction with several other gentlemen.

Possibly some readers of 'N. & Q.' may be able to furnish earlier references from old diaries or other contemporary literature.

H. A. PITMAN.

Oxford and Cambridge Club, Mall Mall.

**SLAVE OWNERS IN JAMAICA.**—I should be very glad if any one acquainted with the history of the slave trade in Jamaica during the period 1800 to 1820 could inform me whether a Mr. James Dickson was a slave-owner in the parish of St. Mary's Isle, Jamaica, during that time. Mr. Dickson is said to have died there about 1820 and to have left an estate and 60,000*l.* in cash. If I am correct in the foregoing I should esteem any information regarding his parents who resided in Edinburgh, and his brothers and sisters. I believe his sisters were Mrs. Dodds and Mrs. Simpson, and that they both resided in Edinburgh.

JAMES SETON-ANDERSON.

39 Carlisle Road, Hove, Sussex.

**THE COFFIN-MOUSE.**—We read in Plutarch's 'Life of Marcellus' that

"when Minucius the dictator was appointing Caius Flaminius his master of the knights, the mouse which is called the coffin-mouse was heard to squeak."

What was the coffin-mouse, and what the ceremony referred to?

W. A. HUTCHISON.

**BIBLE OF JAMES THE FIRST.**—What were the names of the translators of this work, issued in 1611? The translators were Carlyle says, 47 in number. Could their names be given for reference in these columns?

G. B. M.

**GILES JACOB, HIS YEAR BOOKS AND LAW REPORTS.**—In the abridged edition of his *Law Dictionary* published in 1743 there is a Catalogue of all the Year Books and Law Reports with the times of their publication. The first items are the Year Books, being 10 volumes begun 1 Ed. III, Anno 1326 and continued to 12 Hen. VIII, 1521, and the list goes down to near his own time.

Are these publications recognized as now of any substantial value? Probably they are not reasonably accessible!

Do the Record office publications supersede them as covering the same ground?

W. S. B. H.

**AUTHOR WANTED.**—

1. Who is the Author of the following lines which I think were published in *The Times* among the "In Memoriam" notices about Nov. '11 last:—

For in the song of birds, the scent of flowers,  
The evening's silence, and the falling dew,  
Through every throbbing pulse of Nature's powers  
I'll speak to you.

L. G. M.

## Replies.

### "COUNTS OF THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE."

(12 S. viii. 148.)

POSSIBLY A. A. A. has overlooked Dr. Round's article on 'English Counts of the Empire' (*Ancestor*, vii. 15-25) and his subsequent letter under the same heading (*ibid.*, ix. 234). In the latter he quoted the essential part of the patent from Selden's 'Titles of Honour,' and remarked that:—

"The above limitation must be construed either as ennobling all the members of the Arundel family descended from the grantee (which I contend is the right interpretation) or as ennobling the host of families who can trace descent from him through any number of females." The latter theory reminds one of the happy land where "Dukes were three a penny."

Some time ago I had an opportunity of examining an original patent of nobility issued by the Kaiser's grandfather as King of Prussia. It did not confer any title, the effect being to raise the recipient from a *roturier* to the rank of *gentilhomme*, if I may use these convenient French terms. (It is difficult to put it in English, as in our country nobility is a matter of titles, not of blood.) The wording of the patent, which was of course in German, gave the impression of

being a stereotyped form, which may have come down from the middle ages, as it contained references to tournaments and jousting-comrades. I had no time to copy the original, but the most important clause began thus, by my translation :

"We therefore elevate and promote, out of the plentitude of our royal sovereign power, the aforesaid . . . together with the heirs of his body and descendants of either sex already begotten and in the future to be begotten in lawful wedlock, in descending line, hereby and in virtue hereof, to the rank and degree of the nobility," &c.

Here again it might be argued that if any female descendant of the grantee were to marry a *roturier*, their issue and descendants would be ennobled; but is this credible? The same wide remainder is attached to the further privileges contained in the same patent, of which I would call special attention to the grant of armorial bearings :—

"We have granted to . . . and to the heirs of his body and his descendants already begotten and in the future to be begotten in lawful wedlock, of male and female sex, the arms and insignia hereafter described."

If this be taken in its fullest sense, it would mean that every family descended from the grantee's daughters or other female descendants would have the right to bear the arms granted to him, although not representing him in any way; which would reduce heraldry to chaos.

It seems to me therefore that the remainders in this patent (apparently a stock form) must be understood in the limited sense supported by Dr. Round for the Arundell patent; and that this in turn strongly supports his interpretation of that patent. Further, I would suggest that the wording of the Arundell patent, instead of being something rare and strange, is probably the regular formula for such creations. I doubt whether the interpretation accepted by A. A. A. would ever have occurred to the Imperial authorities, for such a theory of wholesale descent through females would, I should think, be alien from the German mind. But I make this suggestion with due caution, as I have never been in Germany, have never had any German friends, and have not a wide acquaintance with German literature.

In his article cited above, Dr. Round deals with a similar title conferred in 1759 on Horace Paul (grandson of Samuel Paul, brewer, of Millbank), whose mother subsequently (1768) obtained an Act of Parliament to change the name to "St. Paul."

The family also adopted the arms of "the mighty house of Luxembourg," one branch of which had held the *comté* of St. Paul or St. Pol; although it seems doubtful whether the Pauls took these arms direct from the Luxembourgs, or from an English family of St. Paul which had appropriated them long before. This title presumably became extinct on the death of the last male descendant of the grantee, although the daughter (d. 1901) of the last *Graf* would of course have been entitled to style herself *Gräfin*, just as the daughter of an English earl would be styled *Lady*. On the alternative theory all descendants of all the ladies of the family would be entitled to style themselves *Graf* or *Gräfin* (which, I suggest, are the correct translations of *Comes* and *Comitissa* in an Austro-German patent). In which case it is to be hoped that the beatified Pauls did not produce so many "aunt's sisters" as Little Lord Fauntleroy's family.

G. H. WHITE.

23 Weighton Road, Anerley.

A. A. A. ends his account of the Patent granted by the Emperor Rudolph to the first Lord Arundell of Wardour by saying "I shall be glad to hear of any other Patents of this dignity."

I do not know whether there are many other such, but there is at least one which bears a striking similarity to it. The original is among my family possessions, and by Royal command has been registered in the College of Arms. It was granted by the Emperor Francis I. on July, 20, 1759 to Horace St. Paul, an English volunteer during the Seven Years' War, who was A.D.C. and Colonel of Cavalry in the Austrian Army. The following translation of a part of the Latin diploma bears a notable resemblance to that granted by the Emperor Rudolph.

"We, of Our own free will, with complete knowledge and clear deliberation and in the plentitude of our Casarean power, do create declare and nominate the aforesaid Horatius Paul of St. Paul of Byram, and all his children and legitimate descendants of both sexes, as Our Counts, and Counts of the Sacred Roman Empire; and We decorate and adorn them with the title, honour, and dignity of Counts or of Countship; and we enrol and place them in the number, company, and assemblage, of the other Counts of the Sacred Roman Empire; decreeing and by this our Casarean Edict ordaining that the said Horatius Paul of Saint Paul of Byram and all his children and legitimate descendants of both sexes, for all time hereafter, shall use the title, both in writing and in speech, of Counts of the



"Sacred Roman Empire, and in all places and lands, in every occupation and career, shall be called and held to be true Counts of the Sacred Roman Empire. (*Sacri Romani Imperii Comites dici et haberi*)."

H. G. ST. P. B.

HAZEBROUCK (12 S. viii. 121, 143, 197).—By an error of transcription I stated at p. 121 that the old province of Flandre Maritime existed "in its full extent" from the Peace of Ryswick "down to the Revolution." This, of course, is obviously incorrect. The *châtellenies* of Furnes and Ypres had been detached and restored to the Netherlands as far back as 1713. The boundaries of the province of Flandre Maritime in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries underwent several changes, which may be thus summarized:—

1. By the Treaty of the Pyrenees in 1659 Gravelines and its forts together with the *châtellenie* of Bourbourg were ceded to France by Spain, and became the nucleus from which the Province developed.

2. In 1662 Dunkerque was purchased from England, and Mardyck acquired.

3. In 1668 Bergues and Furnes with their dependencies were annexed by France, and the "Intendance de la Flandre Maritime" came into being.

4. In 1678, by the Treaty of Nymegen, France further acquired the *châtellenies* of Cassel, Bailleul, and Ypres, which being added to Flandre Maritime nearly doubled the area of the province. There was a slight extension in 1699, when Merville and the Forest of Nieppe were added. At this period Flandre Maritime was at its greatest extent, and included five fortified towns (Ypres, Furnes, Dunkerque, Bergues, and Gravelines), fourteen open towns (including Hazebrouck and Cassel), and 236 villages.

5. By the Peace of Utrecht (1713) France lost Ypres and Furnes with their *châtellenies*, which were incorporated in the Austrian Netherlands. There were slight adjustments in 1769 and 1779, but otherwise the eastern boundary of the province after the Peace of Utrecht was pretty much that of the Franco-Belgian frontier of to-day.

F. H. CHEETHAM.

BODY'S ISLAND (12 S. vii. 470).—Bodie's or Body's Island got its name from the Hon. N. W. Boddie of Nashville, North Carolina; see H. Gannett's 'Origin of certain Place-names in the United States.' N. H.

RANELAGH IN PARIS (12 S. viii. 171). I think I am able to give the required information. In the 'Nouveau Dictionnaire historique de Paris,' by Gustave Pessard (Paris, 1904), p. 1227, one can read:—

"The ball of the Ranelagh, part of which disappeared under the reign of Napoleon III. in consequence of the alterations decided by baron Haussmann, was founded in 1774 by a certain Moisan, keeper of one of the gates of the Bois de Boulogne, who had obtained authorization to put up an enclosure to close up the place and to use it as a place for dancing and entertainment with a 'café' and a theatre.

"As the fashion was then to admire everything that came from England it was given the name of Ranelagh, similar to an establishment of the same kind which then existed in London.

"In the newspapers of the day, one can read: 'Le petit Coblentz, les Champs-Élysées, les Tuileries, Bagatelle even, are not any longer in fashion. The "bon ton" requires a promenade on the lawns of the Ranelagh....' When Marie Antoinette stopped at the castle of La Muette, her great pleasure was to show herself there. Afterwards Mesdames Tallien et Récamier were the queens of the place. The Duchesse de Berry was there at the beginning of the Restoration.

"About 1811 a fashion paper states what was the highest 'bon ton' to observe concerning female attire:—

"'En grande parure, la gorge est nue. On fait des tuniques sans corsages, sans épaulettes, par conséquent qui ne sont retenues que par la ceinture. La mode n'admet pour les chapeaux de femme que les extrêmes. Le matin, ils sont grands comme des parapluies, le soir, ils sont imperceptibles. Pour le rouge, on n'en met que le matin. Le soir, il faut être pâle comme la mort.'"

C. BRUNNER.

PRONUNCIATION OF GREEK (AND LATIN) (12 S. viii. 26, 78).—From the nature of the case one can hardly expect to assign an exact date to the process by which one mode of pronunciation gives place to another. But SURREY may be interested in looking up an answer on the pronunciation of Latin at 12 S. i. 353, where an extract is given from Sir John Sandys's 'History of Classical Scholarship,' with references bearing on the same matter to Strype's 'Ecclesiastical Memorials,' Cooper's 'Annals of Cambridge,' and Mullinger's 'University of Cambridge.' These writers may be consulted with profit with regard to the history of the changes. Any miscellaneous discussion of the scientific or practical reasons for the adoption of particular methods of pronouncing the so-called dead languages seems to me at least to call for an inordinate amount of space and usually to open the floodgates to much unprofitable talk.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

ANECDOTE OF LAURENCE STERNE (12 S. viii. 129).—The paragraph quoted by ST. SWITHIN from *The Yorkshire Post* of October, 1765, is of real interest as anticipating the use which Sterne made of the same comparison in the 'Sentimental Journey,' first published in February, 1768.

Yorick, after remarking to the Count de B[issie] that the French are polite to an excess, explains his meaning thus:—

"I had a few king William's shillings as smooth as glass in my pocket; and foreseeing they would be of use in the illustration of my hypothesis, I had got them into my hand, when I had proceeded so far: See, Mons. le Count, said I, rising up, and laying them before him upon the table, by jingling and rubbing one against another for seventy years together in one body's pocket or another's, they are become so much alike, you can scarce distinguish one shilling from another" ('A Sentimental Journey through France and Italy,' vol. ii., 'Character, Versailles').

He then likens the English to "antient medals, kept more apart." In the early part of October, 1765, Sterne started on his last Continental journey. Possibly the lines in *The Yorkshire Post* were apropos of this.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

RICHARD III. (12 S. viii. 169).—I assume MEDINEWS knows of the reference, with note at foot, to the *traditional* Richard Plantagenet's son of above, in Hasted's 'History of Kent under Eastwell,' vol. iii. (folio edn.), p. 202.

PERCY HULBURD.

124 Inverness Terrace, W.

W. E. Flaherty in 'Annals of England' (1857), vol. ii. p. 99, writes:—

"Richard had a natural daughter, Katherine, who married William Herbert, earl of Huntingdon, but is believed to have died shortly after. Two natural sons are also ascribed to him, and a tale has been told of one of them living in Kent to the time of Edward VI. (1550), and following for safety the craft of a bricklayer, but its truth is very doubtful."

According to the 'D.N.B.' (xxvi. 220), the Earl of Huntingdon on Feb. 29, 1484 (*i.e.*, Sunday, Feb. 29, 1483-4),

"covenanted to marry Princess Catharine, daughter of Richard III.; but the princess died before the time appointed for the marriage."

Arthur Collins in his 'Peerage' (1735), i. 498, speaking of this Earl of Huntingdon, has this passage:—

"Which William, 15 Nov. 1, R. III., was constituted Justice of South Wales; and on the last of February next following, entered into Covenant with that King to take Dame Catharine Plantagenet, his Daughter, to Wife, before the Feast of St. Michael, then next following. . . . But this Lady dying in her tender Years, 'tis likely that this Marriage did not take effect."

Murray's 'Kent' (1892), at p. 212, says:—

"From Boughton the lower road should be taken to Eastwell Church, in which is buried the 'last of the Plantagenets.' Richard, a natural son of Richard III., is said to have fled here immediately after the battle of Bosworth, and to have supported himself as a mason, until discovered by Sir Thomas Moyle, who allowed him to build a small house adjoining Eastwell Place, in which he lived and died (1550). The parish register of burials contains the following entry, copied, of course, from an earlier book: 'V. Rychard Plantagenet, Desember 22nd, 1550,' the letter V. marking persons of noble birth throughout the register. A tomb in the chancel, without inscription and deprived of its brasses is said to belong to this offset of the White Rose (but the Earl of Winchilsea told Dr. Brett in 1720 that it was unknown whether he was buried in the ch. or chyard. See Dr. Brett's letter in Pock's 'Desiderata Curiosa'). The house in which Plantagenet lived was destroyed toward the end of the 17th century; a modern building marks the site. Near it is a spring still called 'Plantagenet's Well.'"

According to Lewis's 'Topographical Dictionary' Richard Plantagenet was 81 when he died. In 1469 the future Richard III. was aged 19. JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

COUNTESS MACNAMARA (12 S. viii. 49, 114).—MR. DE TERNANT has kindly written to inform me that the lady referred to in his reply at the second reference was born at Perth and that the date of the creation of her title by the King of Naples was probably between 1815 and 1820. Any further particulars about her would be gratefully received.

In giving Countess Macnamara's account of Mrs. Atkyns's visit to Queen Marie-Antoinette in the Conciergerie, M. Frédéric Bareby, in 'Madame Atkyns' (Paris, 1905), at p. 86, says in a note:—

"Le témoignage de la comtesse Mac-Namara a été rapporté par Le Normant des Varannes, 'Histoire de Louis XVII.,' Orléans, 1890, in 8°, pp. 10-14, qui le tenait du vicomte d'Orcey, lequel avait connu la comtesse."

Perhaps some one, who has access to M. Le Normant des Varannes's work, will say whether it throws any light on the Countess.

MR. DE TERNANT also put me under an obligation by referring me to 'The Pedigree of John Macnamara, Esquire,' privately printed in 1908, a copy of which is in the British Museum. This book does not mention the Countess in question, but makes it quite clear that I was wrong in conjecturing at 10 S. xi. 457 that she was the wife of the gentleman who was created Comte by Louis XVI. in 1782. The author, Mr. R. W. Twidge, F.S.A., at p. 47 writes, that

Henri-Pantaléon Macnemara was born at Rochefort in January, 1743, and entered the French navy, that he was created Chevalier de St Louis in 1775, and Count in 1782, and that he was hanged by a revolutionary mob in Mauritius, Nov. 4, 1790. At p. 54, Mr. Twigg says that the above mentioned Count Macnemara

"died unmarried, and consequently his title became extinct; but, on the return of the Bourbons, it was assumed by a certain Comte Albert-Joseph Macnemara "of Castel-town" (son of Gerard Macnemara and his wife Marie-Elisabeth Garbe), who was born at Arras 9 April, 1766, served among the French *émigrés*, was created a Chevalier of St. Louis in 1796, nominated Governor of the Pages of Louis XVIII. in 1815, and died 13 May, 1822, leaving no issue by his wife, Louise-Alexandrine-Laure de Chasi."

MR. DE TERNANT tells me that this lady was an Italian, and died in 1812; so she cannot have been the Countess Macnamara who was at Richmond in August, 1832.

JOHN B. WALNEWRIGHT.

ORIGINAL PORTRAITS OF JOHN HOWARD, THE PHILANTHROPIST (12 S. viii. 169).—Portraits of John Howard occur upon the following tokens of the eighteenth century. The reference numbers are those of Dalton Hamer's 'Token Coinage of the Eighteenth Century,' 1910-1917:—

Westminster.

Dalton 182, No. 929.

O.—Bust to right, JOHN HOWARD, F.R.S.

R.—Cypher H. H. ornamented, WESTMINSTER \*\*\*\* HALFPENNY 1792.

Edge.—PAYABLE AT THE IRON WAREHOUSE NO. 3, EDGBASTON STRT. BIRM.

It is not now known why H. Hickman the iron merchant of Birmingham called this issue a Westminster halfpenny.

Dalton 279-144.

O.—Similar to last.

R.—Cypher H. H. not ornamented. BIRMINGHAM PROMISSORY HALFPENNY 1792.

Edge.—PAYABLE AT H. HICKMAN'S WAREHOUSE, BIRMINGHAM.

Farthing Dalton 312-481.

O.—Bust to right, JOHN HOWARD, F.R.S.

R.—Similar to last but BIRMINGHAM PROMISSORY FARTHING 1792.

Edge.—H. HICKMAN'S WAREHOUSE BIRMINGHAM.

Portsmouth Dalton 45-53.

O.—Bust to right, JOHN HOWARD, F.R.S. PHILANTHROPIST.

R.—A castle with crescent and star above it. PORTSMOUTH AND CHICHESTER HALFPENNY 1794.

Edge.—PAYABLE AT SHARP'S PORTSMOUTH AND CALDECOTT'S CHICHESTER.

There are slight varieties of the dies and that with Howard's bust is known with reverses Liberty standing and Britannia seated. See Dalton 46, Nos. 56 and 57.

Chichester Dalton 256-18 and 19.

O.—Similar to last.

R.—Similar but legend reads: CHICHESTER AND PORTSMOUTH.

Edge.—Same as last.

O.—Similar to last.

R.—View of Chichester Cross. CHICHESTER HALFPENNY 1792.

Edge.—PAYABLE IN LONDON.

This is what is known as a mule, that is to say concocted from using mixed dies.

Bath, Dalton 230-35.

O.—Bust to right, JOHN HOWARD F.R.S. HALFPENNY.

R.—Female seated pointing to a prison above the legend: GO FORTH. Outer legend: REMEMBER THE DEBTORS IN GAOL.

This occurs with various edge readings.

Dalton 115-207.

O.—Bust to right, JOHN HOWARD F.R.S. In small letters below the bust: W. MAINWARING FECIT.

R.—HAUD ULLI, &c., in seven lines.

This is not an eighteenth-century penny, but a medal struck soon after Howard's death. It occurs in white metal and copper.

ARTHUR W. WATERS.

Leamington Spa.

"PERFIDE ALBION" (12 S. viii. 171).—Bossuet's references to "La perfide Angleterre," occurs in his 'Premier Sermon pour la Circoncision.' The alteration from "Angleterre" to "Albion" has been usually attributed to Napoleon I., who used it as the Romans used *Punica fides*. But Madame de Sévigné (letter 511) said:—

"Je crois, en vérité comme vous, que le roi et la reine d'Angleterre sont bien mieux à Saint-Germain que dans leur perfide royaume."

DE V. PAYEN-PAYNE.

WILSON, THE "RANGER OF THE HIMALAYAS" (12 S. viii. 151, 194).—*The Pioneer Mail* of Aug. 12, 1883, contains the following obituary notice of this interesting traveller and sportsman:—

"The circle of those who knew 'Mountaineer' in his prime has narrowed to so small a number that few, who casually read of the death at Mussoorie, a few days ago of Mr. Frederick Wilson, will have been conscious that a remarkable man has passed away. An ex-private soldier, some forty years ago he started from Calcutta with five rupees and a gun, on his long march to the Himalayas, accomplishing it successfully. There, amid the scenes he loved with passion to the last, he lived for many years by the sale of what he shot, and finally embarked in timber contracts in the forests with which he was so familiar until he amassed a considerable fortune. A short, wiry, hard man with a cheerful, generous spirit and indomitable pluck; a genial and instructive companion; though wholly self-educated, he added to the lore of the sportsman and the naturalist contributions full of bright

Imagination and literary grace; whilst for all "the moving incidents by flood and field" of which he had been a part, he was singularly modest and self-effacing. The hardships and privations of his earlier career told on his declining years and hastened his death. He looked forward to the end as only a change to a happier hunting-ground."

Frederick Wilson published a series of articles in *The Indian Sporting Review* entitled 'Game in the Himalayas,' by "Mountaineer." See also 'A Summer Ramble in the Himalayas, with Sporting Adventures in the Vale of Cashmere,' Edited by "Mountaineer," London, 1860, and Andrew Wilson's 'The Abode of Snow,' London, 1875, p. 34.

HENRY F. MONTAGNIER.

Champéry, Valais.

"H. K.," MEMBER FOR MALDON (12 S. viii. 169).—Your readers may be interested to see the lines *in extenso*, from the poem 'Oppression,' published in 1765. They are as follows:—

From H—k, the veriest monster on the earth,  
The fell production of some baneful birth,  
Their ills proceed; from him they took their date,  
The source supreme, and center of all hate.

From meanness first, this Portsmouth Yankey  
rose,  
And still to meanness, all his conduct flows;  
This alien upstart, by obtaining friends,  
From T—wn—ds clerk, a M—ld—n member  
ends.

Would Heaven that day! was dated in record,  
Which shin'd propitious, on one so abhorr'd;  
That day, which saw how threats and gold could  
bribe,

And heard the huzzas of a compell'd tribe:  
That horrid day, when first the scheme he laid,  
To oppress America, and cramp her trade:  
Would it were mark'd! that thousands yet  
unborn,

Might read the story, and the vagrant scorn:  
That hate coequal, to their wrongs might last,  
And never cease, till the H—k—name is lost.

It will be noticed that the member for Maldon's name is printed in one case H—k and in the other H—k—, and not H. K. as stated by your correspondent (BURDOCK) in last week's issue.

It seems clear that "John Huske, Esq.; nephew of the late General Huske," shown in 'The Court and City Register for the year 1765' as one of the members for Maldon, is referred to.

There is an article in the 'D.N.B.' on John Huske (1692?—1761), general and governor of Jersey, in which it is stated that his younger brother, Ellis Huske (1700—1755), sometime of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, had a son John, who represented Maldon in

the British House of Commons, and who was burned in effigy by his fellow colonists for supporting the Stamp Act.

It would appear from the poem that before his election to Parliament he held a minor appointment under Charles Townsend (1725—1767), Chancellor of the Exchequer, and a firm advocate of the principle of the Stamp Act.

J. W. BIRT.  
Oxford.

JOHN BEAR, MASTER OF RIPON SCHOOL (12 S. viii. 150, 192).—Hearne's error writing "John Bear" for "Henry Beare," who came up in 1718 from Westminster to Christ Church, and is duly recorded in Foster's 'Alumni Oxonienses.' FAMA.  
Oxford.

MR. WHITMORE says that "in 1730 the Master of Ripon School was a Mr. Barker," but gives no authority for this statement. Hearne writing under Mar. 17, 1721/2 says that "John Bear, Bach. of Arts and Student of Christ Church, who determined this Lent" was made Master "about five months agoe." There is practically little doubt that "John Bear" is a mistake for John Barber, who was elected to Christ Church from Westminster School in 1717, and graduated B.A. 1721/2. At any rate according to Dean Dering's 'Autobiographical Memoranda' (Surtees Soc. Pub., No. 65, p. 346) Mr. Barber "who came from Westminster School" was Master in July, 1722. This John Barber, as Captain of the School, spoke a Latin oration in College Hall at the funeral of Dr. South in July, 1716, and it was for the unlicensed publishing of this oration that Curll received summary punishment at the hands of the King's Scholars.

G. F. R. B.

Are not John Bear and John Barker both mistakes or misprints for John Barber? See Surtees Society Publications, vol. lxxv., p. 346; Yorkshire Archaeological Society, Record Series, vol. xxvii. (list of schoolmasters opposite p. lxxiv): and 'Alumni Westmonasterienses' (ed. 1852), pp. 269-70.

W. A. PECK.

LOSS OF THE BIRKENHEAD (12 S. viii. 161).—It may lessen the hate arisen through the late war to say that when the King of Prussia heard of the shipwreck he directed the account to be read to all the regiments of his army to show them how soldiers and all men should bear themselves in patience, resignation and order in the presence of immediate death.

W. DOUGLAS.  
31 Sandwich Street, W.C.1.

THE *MANNEQUIN* OR *DRESSMAKER'S DOLL* (12 S. viii. 170).—There is a reference to this important article in Franklin's 'La Vie Privée d'Autrefois: Les Magasins de Nouveautés III.' It is amusing to read (p. 237) that when war was being waged between England and Louis XIV. the ministers of the contending states agreed to let the doll pass freely across the Channel. In Marie-Antoinette's time, she, Mme. Bertin and Mme. Hoeffe combined in dictating the laws of fashion to the civilized world:—

"Une fois par mois au moins l'on expédiait à Londres la *poupée de la rue Saint-Honoré*, mannequin chargé d'aller porter aux dames anglaises le type de la mode nouvelle. De Londres la *poupée* était successivement transmise à toutes les grandes capitales et jusqu'à Constantinople. 'Ainsi,' dit Mercier, 'le pli qu'a donné une main française se répète chez toutes les nations, humbles observatrices du goût de la rue Saint-Honoré'" (pp. 136, 137).

I was once privileged to see many years ago at a woman-tailor's in Bond Street—Redfern's, I believe—a dressed doll which I had an impression was a survival of the old exemplary *poupée*.

It is interesting to learn, from Franklin's valuable notes, that in the eighteenth century bodices were tailor-made, but that skirts and trimmings were confided to feminine ingenuity. ST. SWITHIN.

PARLIAMENT HILL (12 S. viii. 192).—There are two traditions respecting the genesis of this name. One is that cited by MR. ACKERMANN, but the more common one, according to Mr. Thorne, is that it was so called from the Parliamentary generals having planted cannon on it for the defence of London (see Walford's 'Old and New London' vol. v. p. 405).

WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

Until 1702, when they were removed to Brentford, the hustings for the election of members of Parliament for Middlesex stood on the open space near Jack Straw's Castle, Hampstead. Hence the name Parliament Hill. W. AVER.

Frimrose Club, Park Place, St. James's, S.W.1.

MRS. SUSANNA GORDON (12 S. viii. 170).—Mrs. Susanna Gordon, the wife of Alexander Gordon, Charterhouse Square, was the daughter of William Osborne and Hannah Herbert and died in New Milman Street, Mar. 31, 1834. She had ten children including George Osborne Gordon, father of the well-known Rev. Osborne Gordon (1813-83), King Edward's tutor at Oxford (see 'D.N.B.'

and Marshall's 'Memoir,' 1883). I published a long account of these Gordons in *The Huntly Express*, Aberdeenshire, Aug. 23 and 30, 1907. But there is no mention of a Pleees in the notes. The tradition in the family is that it is descended from the Gordons of Abergeldie. Certain it is that Susanna Gordon's husband, if not her father-in-law, founded in 1769 the well-known gin distillery in Goswell Road. Perhaps the distillery records might help?

J. M. BULLOCH.

37 Bedford Square, W.C.1.

CAPT. COOK: MEMORIALS (12 S. viii. 132, 176, 198).—In the church of St. Andrew the Great in Cambridge there is a monument to the memory of Capt. James Cook, R.N., the navigator, and to his sons; Nathaniel, "who we left in the Thunderer Man-of-War, Capt. Boyle, Walsingham, in a most terrible hurricane, in October, 1780; aged 16 years"; Hugh, of Christ's College, who died aged 17; James Cook, Commander R.N., who died in 1794, aged 31; to Eliza, Joseph and George Cook, who all died in infancy and to the memory of the navigator's widow Elizabeth, who, after surviving her husband 56 years, died at Clapham, Surrey, aged 94, and lies beneath the middle aisle of the church. She left 1,000*l.* in Consols for the upkeep of the monument and grave stone, the residue to be paid to five poor aged women. The above particulars are contained in a booklet compiled by a late vicar. T. H. W. could probably obtain a copy from the present vicar. F. P. LEYBURN-YARKER.

20 St. Andrew's Street, Cambridge,

SHEFFIELD PLATE: MATTHEW BOULTON (12 S. viii. 170).—Matthew Boulton was educated in Birmingham, his father, Matthew, sprang from a Northamptonshire family residing in Lichfield.

Matthew Boulton, junior, was born in 1728; he died in 1809, and was buried in Handsworth Church, Birmingham. It is presumed that he acquired his training in the manufacture of old Sheffield plate in this city, and it is recorded that he left Sheffield about 1764, but no authentic particulars of his connexion with the locality have so far come to light.

He had many manufacturing interests besides the above mentioned industry as reference to an old print from the Birmingham Directory of the year 1800 clearly shows. In 1784 as "M. Boulton & Co.,"

he registered a mark for plated wares at the Sheffield Assay Office, a sun, struck in duplicate. (See Act of 1784 by which articles plated with silver made in Sheffield or 100 miles thereof might bear a mark—such not being an Assay Office device for sterling silver.) After his death the manufactory known as “The Soho Plate Co.,” late Matthew Boulton & Co., continued to trade under his name. The business was not dispersed until the year 1848, which will account for the use of the mark at the dates mentioned, viz., 1810 and 1815.

The reference to the Soho works being in Sheffield must be an error; there was no manufactory so described in existence here at that date.

F. BRADBURY.  
Sheffield.

MATTHEW CARTER (12 S. viii. 130).—A full account of what little is known about Matthew Carter will be found in the ‘D.N.B.’ He is said to have been a gentleman of Kent. His chief title to fame is that he was Quarter-Master-General of the Royalist army under the Earl of Norwich during the siege of Colchester and was present at the surrender.

He published in 1650 “A most true and exact relation of that, as honourable as unfortunate, Expedition of Kent, Essex and Colchester, by M. C. a loyall actor in that Engagement, Anno Dom. 1648. Printed in the yeere 1650.” This was reprinted at Colchester in 1750 and 1789. Copies of all three editions are in the Public Library.

GEORGE RICKWORD.

Public Library, Colchester.

AUTHOR WANTED.—

(12 S. viii. 52).

2. ‘The Old Farm House; or Alice Morton’s Home,’ and other Stories was written by Matilda Mary Pollard. It was published in 1872. M.

## Notes on Books.

*Cosimo I., Duke of Florence.* By Cecily Booth. (Cambridge University Press, 11. 5s. net.)

IN the history of the world there is a black gallery filled with monsters of wickedness whose names are a by-word. Italy of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries is abundantly represented there; and perhaps lovers of the romantic have no great quarrel with her for having produced their legendary enormities. Yet, undoubtedly, in many cases, the grim honour of this kind of fame has been mistakenly bestowed. It rested often on lying of an extravagance too grotesque, one would have supposed, to win credence—especially among people who, on occasion, were

capable of it themselves. Among the traduced must certainly be placed Cosimo I., Duke of Florence. That he conducted himself, alike in internal and external policy, by the principles which were understood to govern the rulers of the sixteenth century; and that these principles allowed cruelty and duplicity which would now-a-days be accounted discreditable, will not suffice to prove him a ruler of any abnormal iniquity, still less to justify accusations of monstrous ill-doing in his private life. However, it is now some years since historians have been busy stripping him of his burden of calumny, and a considered account of him based on a study of the archives and his own correspondence was well worth doing.

The importance of Florence—under Cosimo we might begin to say the importance of Tuscany—in the troubled European situation of the mid-sixteenth century is not difficult to realize. Yet, but for the character of Cosimo, Florence might have been little more than another Milan: a valuable piece on a chess-board where she was herself not a player. Between the Pope and France and Spain, the Duke—with but slight deflection, solid in his bounden support of the Spaniard—extended the borders of his territory, cleared his borders of enemies and made Florence a state.

Within the borders of that state his rule was both stern and just with a patriarchal quality which—he being the man he was—suited the needs of Florence admirably.

His private life, which had been the mark for the most outrageous of the calumnies against him, was magnificent, but also amiable. This side of his life is abundantly illustrated by Miss Booth, who, if her characterization of persons remains rather flat and a little confused, conveys a sufficiently detailed and vivid picture of the life led, at il Trebbio, or Foggio a Cavano, or in Florence itself, by the Ducal family.

It was a pity to defer the chapter on Cosimo’s internal government till the end of the book—if, that is, the writer designed her book to be read straight through. The estimate to be formed of him is determined by his government of Florence as much as by anything he did, and the reader should have something of it before his mind as he follows the windings of foreign policy. The account of the latter, and of Cosimo’s wars, though plenty of detail is given, rather lacks breadth and grasp, so that both successes and failures pass without being satisfactorily valued.

The author’s style, too, does her some little injustice. It rambles and drags and becomes occasionally confused; drops into the mode of conversation without any dramatic propriety, and seldom settles down to straightforward systematic narrative. The diligence and care with which Miss Booth has worked over her sources appear on every page; but the book would have been yet better than it is—and it is a good book on an important and fascinating subject—if, on the one hand, the greater outlines of the history had been better seized and dealt with, and Cosimo’s relations thereto more firmly set down; and if, on the other, the structure and diction of the book as a piece of writing had been more narrowly criticized, and brought up to a severer standard.



*S.P.E. Tract No. IV. The Pronunciation of English Words derived from the Latin.* By John Sargeant. (Clarendon Press, 2s. 6d. net.)

MR. JOHN SARGEANT'S paper is excellent. It provides not only the scheme for an understanding—in so far as it can be understood—of the English pronunciation of words derived from Latin—whether direct or through French—but also some explanation of the seeming vagaries of English pronunciation and Latin. The subject is handled so carefully and so systematically that the word "exhaustive" might not be out of place in describing its treatment.

One conviction, certainly, this discussion brings home—that it is vain to try and make current pronunciation as a whole square with the classical quantities of the original stems of words. However, we find among the examples given as hopeless at least two which we quite commonly hear pronounced as, on the face of it, they should be: "economy" and "segregate" which Mr. Sargeant would render "economy" and "segregate."

How to pronounce *gladiolus* has puzzled a good many people; Terence would have called it *gladiolus*; but Cicero and Quintilian *gladiolus*, on the principle that in words of more than two syllables a short penultimate makes a stressed antepenultimate. We still have to decide whether to give the stressed *i* the English or Italian sound. Apropos of anglicizing Latin sounds Mr. Sargeant reminds us of Burke's extraordinary practice, when reading French poetry aloud, of pronouncing it as if it were English. This must have been an entertaining exhibition.

Stresses and changes in pronunciation as connected with poetry make a very interesting element in the paper. Our author is inclined to think that in the well-known line:—

"Laodamia, that at Jove's command"—

Wordsworth intended the normal not the inverted stress. At the beginning of the nineteenth century alternation of stress and no stress in polysyllables was usual and even, it appears, insisted upon.

Having to mention "infinite" Mr. Sargeant craves permission to spell it *infinít* saying this is how it is pronounced "except in corrupt quires." But could one read it so in Shelley's line:—

"To suffer woes that hope thinks infinite,"

where, not only has it to rime with "night," but also, surely, is charged with the expression of some of the strain of hope long deferred?

Is it not a pity to reduce words irredeemably from their natural strength? May it not even be said that we owe something to those aforesaid "corrupt quires" in so far as they tend to keep alive some consciousness of original weight in a word.

Mr. Sargeant, again, in Greek names, seems to shorten one or two more than the present writer was taught (it is true, long ago) to shorten. Do people, indeed, now talk of Icarus (icarus) and Onésimus? We should have thought it vain to try and preserve "apothéosis," in spite of its riming with "tea-houses" in 'Rejected Addresses': and, on the other hand, cannot feel so sanguine as Mr. Sargeant does about "mythology" or "pyrotechnic."

This tract is of no little permanent value and should certainly be noted by all students of English.

*The Incas and their Industries.* By Henry van den Bergh. (Routledge, 2s. 6d.)

A BRIEF, pleasantly written summary of what is known of the history and customs of the kingdom of Peru before the Spanish conquest. It includes a sketch of the physical conformation of the country, and accounts of the architectural remains and of the relics of industries—principally pottery. The book is very well calculated to serve its purpose of inciting readers to visit and inspect with enjoyment and understanding the Peruvian collections in the British Museum; but it should, we think, have included some indication of the sources from which our information is derived, and the reasoning by which conclusions have been reached.

*Transactions of the Glasgow Archaeological Society.* New Series, Vol. VII., Pt. II. (Glasgow, Maclehose, Jackson & Co.)

THE first paper is Dr. J. T. T. Brown's discussion of an episode in the Grand Tour of James Boswell—a romantic episode, illustrated by a long and hitherto unprinted letter of Bozzy's to the lady to whom, waywardly and doubtfully, he was paying tentative addresses. The letter is of considerable biographical interest—destined for the hands of the accomplished, but rather tiresome Belle de Zuylen. Dr. David Murray supplies a list of the books of forty-four Scots authors which were printed abroad in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Dr. George Watson gives us the text of Sir John Skene's MS. 'Memorabilia Scotica' and his revisals of 'Regiam Majestatem.' There is a good discussion of French privateering on the Galloway coast by Mr. Edward Rodger; and a study of the Citadel of Ayr by Mr. James A. Morris.

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GOUGER (12 S. viii. 89, 195).—MRS. STEPHEN, Wootton Cottage, Lincoln, writes: "Many thanks to Capt. W. Jaggard for information re the name Gouger. I find from another correspondent that this name is still in existence."



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## Notes.

## ROBERT WHATLEY.

THE following account of the Rev. Robert Whatley, though in itself inevitably somewhat disjointed, may at least serve to construct a skeleton-history which can be filled in by any further information that may come to light. His life was insignificant—but not of his own design—and his published works dull, yet his career is not of itself uninteresting if merely for the pertinacity and insuccess with which he pursued his aims.

Whatley was born in the year 1691 or at the very end of 1690—the limit dates of Dec. 25, 1690, and Dec. 23, 1691, would appear to be given by a chance remark in his letter to Birch of Dec. 24, 1765 (B.M., Add. MSS. 4321, fol. 235)—and was the son

of Thomas Whatley, gentleman,\* of Wells in Somerset. His father was dead by 1711 (Inner Temple, Admissions 1670 to 1750, p. 1308)† and probably had died long before this time for, as his son says elsewhere, "I have laid out a handsome younger Brother's Provision, on giving my self the best of Educations at home and abroad" ('Friendly Admonition,' p. 79),‡ a phrase that hints at lack of parental control. His school is not known, but he did not go to any of the universities, and later refers to the fact with the pardonable pride of one who *au fond* regrets his lost opportunity.§

In August, 1710, came fate in the person of Sir Peter King, later Lord Chancellor and at that time a bencher of the Inner Temple, Recorder of London, and M.P. ('Short History,' p. 1, cf. 'A Letter to the L. and C.,' p. 29). King took the young man under his protection,|| and on Feb. 11 he was admitted a student of the Inner Temple (Inner Temple, *tom. et pag. cit.*, 'Short History,' p. 1). Whatley frankly relates that he had no liking for the law and that he was not studying for a livelihood ('Friendly Admonition,' p. vi, 'Short History,' p. 2), but—a client by instinct—he followed the path smoothed for him by his rising patron and friend.

In October, 1713, he wrote, but did not publish, 'A Letter to a Bencher....' on the nature and end of being ('Judgment Signed,' p. 39), which was only to see the light in pamphlet form in 1729.\*\* This may be the clue to one reason for their relationship: King was interested in theological and cognate speculation and had made a name by his 'History of the Apostles Creed' and his 'Enquiry into the Constitution....'

\* Robert Whatley sealed with an intaglio.

† The writer is indebted to the Treasurer of the Inner Temple for permission to view this entry.

‡ For the full titles of Whatley's various published works cf. the course of this narrative. They will be cited throughout by such short descriptions as the above.

§ "I have seen something else besides my Father's House, a Grammar-School, and a College, and have employ'd my time in other Matters, than in merely conning over a System of Philosophy, or Divinity." ('Impartial Review,' p. 44.)

|| Whatley much later describes himself as "an old and highly favoured Friend, a known Dependant and Expectant of the Lord Chancellor" ('A letter to the L. & C.,' pp. 17-18).

¶ I.e. King.

\*\* Of this there is a copy in the John Rylands Library, Manchester. The writer does not know of one in the Bodleian or the British Museum.

of the Primitive Church' (cf. Campbell, 'Lives of the Lord Chancellors,' 4th edition, vol. vi. p. 59, and 'Diary of Viscount Percival,' Historical Manuscripts Commission, 1920, vol. i. p. 112), while Whatley, on the evidence of a letter of July 22 and of Oct. 27, 1720 ('N. & Q.,' 12 S. viii. 44-45, 63-65), and elsewhere (e.g., 'Friendly Admonition,' p. 135), was also inclined that way.

On June 13, 1714, Whatley was called to the Bar ('A Calendar of the Inner Temple Records,' ed. F. A. Inderwick, vol. iii. p. 437) by King's favour, before his "standing" or "abilities" allowed ('Short History,' p. 2), and left the Temple (*op. cit.*, *ibidem*). His disinclination for the prosecution of a legal career, or other influences, now directed him to seek employment in the public service ('Three Letters,' p. 48), but his activities for the next five years are not disclosed. It was, however, in 1715 that he intervened in the Impeachment controversy with 'A Letter to Thomas Burnett, Esq; Occasion'd by his to the Earl of Halifax,'\* and followed it with a sequel entitled 'Mr. Burnett's Defence: or, More Reasons for an Impeachment. In Remarks on an Infamous and Trayterous Libel, lately published, entitled, A Letter to a Merry Young Gentleman. In a Second Letter to the Right Honourable the Earl of Halifax.'† He is next heard of in 1720, when he commences a tour abroad which lasts until 1723. After a considerable stay in the Low Countries (from June to October) he proceeded to Hanover ('N. & Q.,' 12 S. viii. 43-45 and 63-66). The rest of his time was spent in Northern Germany, in the course of which he stayed at, among other places, Hamburg, Berlin, Wolfenbüttel, Dresden and Celle ('Short History,' p. 2, 'Three Letters,'

pp. xvii-lix), knowing the best people\* and being offered employment in the Prussian service. This he, relying on his patron, refused ('Judgment Signed,' p. 11, 'Short History,' p. 3 and note, 'Friendly Admonition,' p. 79, 'Letters and Applications,' p. 31). At the "beginning of" 1723 he returned, well equipped with foreign tongues (King to Newcastle, Ockham, Apr. 3, 1724, B.M., Add. MSS. 32,687, folio 19), to his native land ('Short History,' p. 5), fell ill and spent the remainder of the year convalescing (*op. cit.*, *ibidem*).

Meanwhile, however, his small fortune, the capital of which he had expended on his education and his travels, had dwindled away and it was becoming a matter of urgency for him to obtain adequate employment. His illness, we are told ('Short History,' p. 5), prevented him from prosecuting his search for the time being. It was probably about this time—or perhaps on his return from Bath the next year—that he established himself in lodgings near King's seat at Ockham in Surrey ('Short History,' p. 9): these were doubtless at Shepperton, from which he dated the two editions of his 'A Letter to the Right Honourable The Lord Chief Justice King, on his Lordship's being Design'd a Peer,' for it is only some six miles away. It is also likely that he was in receipt of financial assistance from this source ('Short History,' p. 45). A visit to the Hotwells near Bristol and also to Bath begat his 'Characters at the Hot-Well, Bristol, in September, and at Bath, in October, 1723,' which he dedicated to Beau Nash "From my Lodgings in the Grove at Bath, Nov. 1, 1723," a slight, rather pedestrian pamphlet, well meaning but not witty.† This he published the next year, most likely on his return in February ('Short History,' p. 5).

An attempt made by King to place his protégé with Newcastle, the new Secretary of State, came to no result (letter from King to Newcastle, Ockham, Apr. 3, 1724, B.M., Add. MSS. 32,687, folio 19, printed on p. 6 of the 'Short History,' *ibid.*, p. 29) but "before the end" of the same year rumours of King's further promotion from the Chief Justiceship of the Common Pleas spread

\* "...I never was drunk in my Life, no, not tho' I have, in the Course of my Life, liv'd in the best of Company 20 Months in Germany" ('Friendly Admonition,' p. 67).

† In the second copy of this work preserved in the British Museum the conventional typographical name-blanks are filled in by hand.

\* That is, if we accept the attribution of the Bodleian catalogue. The pamphlet is anonymous but "By M<sup>r</sup> Whatley" has been inscribed on it in a perhaps later hand.

† Anonymous, the text having the initials "W. R." at the end (p. 45). The attribution to Whatley is based on the advertisement on p. [56] of 'A Letter to the L. & C.' (1742). As it is there stated to be out of print, it is hardly likely that the publisher would have any interest in the false ascription of the product of a dead controversy. It appeared about a fortnight ("Mr. Burnett's Defence," p. [i]) after the publication of 'A Letter To a Merry Young Gentleman Intituled Tho. Burnett, Esq....' a reply to the latter's 'The Necessity of Impeaching the late Ministry. In a Letter to the Earl of Halifax.' Burnett himself was the later knight and justice of the Common Pleas.

abroad,\* and Whatley was content for the time being to wait ('Short History,' p. 7). What could not a Chancellor do?

The new Moghul was prompt but not overwhelming. Coming out of the Royal presence on June 1, 1725,† on receiving the seals, King found the faithful Whatley in an antechamber, said to him:—

"Mr. W—, you must not be surprized that I don't make you one of my Officers; I am engaged to provide for a friend of Mr. W-lp-le's, who has promised to provide for one of mine, in lieu of it, which friend you are" ('Short History,' p. 8, cf. 'Three Letters,' p. 2), and enjoined silence ('Short History,' p. 9). This alleged promise, carried out—says Whatley—on King's part by the appointment of a Mr. [William] Sp[ice]r, a trustee to Walpole's daughter-in-law and later a Master in Chancery, as Clerk of the Presentations (*op. cit.*, pp. 10, 15, 24, 'A Letter to the L. and G.,' pp. 26, 28, 31. Haydn, 'The Book of Dignities,' 1851, p. 240), was to become the curse of his life by reason of Walpole's evasion of its terms, and we must now sketch the history of his vain attempt at satisfaction, remembering, however, like the author of 'Nollekens and His Times' in connexion with another pamphlet-war, that "there are always two stories, at least, to be told in every dispute" (J. T. Smith, 'Nollekens and His Times,' ed. 1920, vol. ii. p. 59), and that here we have but the assertions of the one side.

The grateful disciple lost no time in publishing his 'Letter to the Right Honourable The Lord-Chief-Justice King':‡ he had already waited on Sir Robert Walpole, who acknowledged the bargain ('Short History,' p. 11, 'Three Letters,' p. 2). In October followed an audience at Chelsea ('Short History,' pp. 12-16), and the week before Christmas another conversation, in

which the minister is said to have denied Whatley's right for compensation *vis-à-vis* of Mr. Spicer's appointment ('Short History,' pp. 16-17), but this "little Ruffle" was "soon accomodated" ('Letters and Applications,' p. iii, cf. 'Three Letters,' p. 48). By this time he was becoming impatient, and no doubt his financial difficulties induced him on Feb. 27, 1726, to write to Walpole suggesting a monetary contribution until he should be provided with a place ('Short History,' pp. 17-22). "A week after" Walpole gave him 200*l.* "as an Earnest of what I will continue to do for you, till I can provide for you in a more settled manner to your liking" ('Short History,' p. 22, cf. 'Three Letters,' p. 4). In October another 100*l.* was flung to the suppliant ('Short History,' p. 23, 'Three Letters,' p. 4), and about this time King, we are assured, told him that he had been promised by Walpole to give Whatley "the Value of the place Mr. Sp—r had, till he had one given him in lieu of it" ('Short History,' p. 23). Meanwhile the success of the 'Letter to King' was such that a second edition appeared.\* But no payments were made the next year ('Short History,' p. 23), and the ministerial uncertainty consequent upon the King's decease enabled the defence to parry Whatley's renewed offensive of the spring (*op. cit.*, *ibidem*, cf. 'Three Letters,' pp. 3-5).

C. S. B. BUCKLAND.

(To be continued.)

## AMONG THE SHAKESPEARE ARCHIVES.

(See *ante*, pp. 23, 45, 66, 83, 124, 146, 181.)

### THE HATHAWAYS OF SHOTTERY.

An entry in the Court of Record for Dec. 7, 1563, introduces us to John Shakespeare's friend Richard Hathaway of Shottery. It runs, *Ricardus Hathaway queritur versus Robertum Miles in placito debiti* ("Richard Hathaway sues Robert Miles in plea of a debt"). Richard Hathaway *alias* Gardener was probably son of John Hathaway, whom he succeeded as tenant of Hewlands Farm. John Hathaway occupied Hewlands and a toft and half-virgate of

\* In succession to the injudicious Macclesfield. King was by no means, however, the only candidate (*cf.* Campbell, 'Lives of the Lord Chancellors,' 4th edition, vol. vi., p. 94). On the other hand, Whatley's statement receives some confirmation from a letter of Feb. 15, 1725, from J. Lekeux to the Hon. John Molesworth (Report on Manuscripts in Various Collections....' vol. viii., 'Historical Manuscripts Commission,' p. 385). Campbell, by the way, was unacquainted with the relations subsisting between Whatley and his patron (*op. cit.*, vol. vi., p. 124, note c).

† King's 'Notes of Domestic and Foreign Affairs' *apud* the 7th Lord King's 'The Life and Letters of John Locke....' ed. 1858, p. 436. Whatley's name, as might be expected from the title, nowhere appears in this brief account.

‡ The dedication is dated June 11, 1725.

\* The new dedication is dated Feb. 14, 1726. It is this edition which appears—without bibliographical note—in the Somers Tracts (2nd edition, vol. xiii., pp. 756-765).



land called Hewlins, from 1543 to 1556, and probably he occupied them earlier than 1543 and later than 1556. He may be identified with John Hathaway, one of the "able," that is substantial, men of Shottery and an archer, in the muster-roll of 1536. How long he may have lived after 1556 we do not know, but he was buried, we may believe, before the beginning of the Burial Register in March, 1558.

Richard Hathaway in December, 1563, had three children living and two dead. The dead were both named Richard, the living were Anne (Annes, Agnes: the three names were locally interchangeable), Bartholomew and Katharine. Anne and Bartholomew were born before March, 1558, the former shortly before Aug. 6, 1556. Katharine was baptized on Oct. 22, 1563. This winter (1563-4) or soon after, Richard Hathaway lost his wife, and Anne (about eight years old) her mother. This wife and mother may have come from Temple Grafton, and may have been buried there. Then, with three young children, Richard Hathaway married a second wife, Joan, who bore him five children. We know nothing but what is good of these Hathaways. They probably had a reputation for godliness. Anne became wife of William Shakespeare and resident at New Place. Her daughters were named directly or indirectly after the scriptural heroines, Susanna and Judith. From the mother, we may believe, Susanna, at least, received her godly principles. Anne Hathaway's brother, Bartholomew, lived to be Churchwarden and owner of the farm of which his father had been tenant. Her nephew, Richard Hathaway, son of Bartholomew, was Churchwarden at the time of her husband's, the Poet's, death.

But to return to Richard Hathaway's suit of December, 1563. The defendant Robert Miles was a small brewer and yeoman of Stratford, who had incurred on various occasions the penalties of his calling. He was fined for putting hops in his ale, selling unwholesome drink, failing to send for the Tasters to sample his brew, grinding other men's malt and thus encroaching on the right of malsters, allowing his swine to wander in the streets and laying muck at Tinker's Lane and near the Chapel. He failed to appear in answer to Hathaway's charge, and the usual precept was issued to distrain on Dec. 22. But he was sick and, as it proved, near his death. On Jan. 24, 1564, he made his will, leaving his goods, valued at £9 5s. 10d., to his son

William, and the two daughters of his second wife, widow Bennet Smithiman. He appointed as supervisors Roger Sadler (Head Alderman), and William Bott (of New Place). Among his effects were belongings of the orphan children of Thomas Fille. These children had been entrusted to the care of himself and his wife, and one he had clothed and sent as an apprentice to London. An item in the boy's account is "Paid to John Shakespeare 15d."—possibly for a leather bag or gloves on the journey. Robert Miles was buried on Jan. 31: the inventory was made on Feb. 4, by William Bott and others, and his will was proved on May 15 before John Bretchgirdle in his peculiar court as Vicar.

John Shakespeare made his account with John Taylor for 1562-3 on Jan. 10, 1564. We have the official copy in Symons' handwriting. Among the items is, "Paid to Shakespeare for a piece of timber, 3s." John Shakespeare received his fee of 20s. At a Council meeting on Jan. 26, Symons notes in his minutes, "the Chamber is found in arrearage and is in debt unto John Shakespeare, £1 5s. 8d." From time to time the public-spirited Chamberlain advanced money for work in hand.

EDGAR I. FRIPP.

(To be continued.)

## ALDEBURGH.

### EXTRACTS FROM CHAMBERLAIN'S ACCOUNT-BOOK.

1625-1649.

(See *ante*, p. 163.)

THE inhabitants of Aldeburgh are greatly alarmed at the frequent visits of the "Dunkirkers" at this time; many ships and men have been captured, and in consequence great preparations are made to meet an expected landing. Gunpowder is purchased, and the "Ordnance" and smaller guns and arms are duly prepared.

16 PAYMENTS. 25

1625—(continued).

June.

Item more to Wilm Bardwell for wyne and bere on the first drift daye as appeare by his bill	00 09 00
Item to Robt Baldwin for Comunon wyne and breade	00 08 00
Item spent in Bere on men that did helpe out of the towne house wth the Cariages for the Ordnance	00 06 06
Item geven to a poore woman to make them cleane	00 00 04

15.	Itm to the Constables for the 3 tenths and 15 .. .. . 01 10 00	23.	Itm to mr Johnson for his horse and man to drawe the Cariages of the guns from the north end to slaughting 5 thither and 2 into the mkett .. .. . 00 04 00
	Itm to willm Dennyton for his Charges for Carying the money to woodbridg and for the Acquittance .. .. . 00 02 00	26.	Itm geven a man that was taken by the dunkirks .. .. . 00 02 00
15.	Itm to goodman hayward for a bull for the Marshes .. .. . 02 00 00		Itm to Thomas Walnaughe July for his horses and Cart when hills was whipt 00 00 06
17.	Itm to mr John Bence jun ovseer for the putting out of a towne childe .. 02 13 04	30.	Itm to John Urvis for his qr wages due in August .. .. . 00 14 00
17.	To Mr John Bence for his Charges when he was Burgesse att the pliam <sup>t</sup> as appears by his bill .. .. . 18 14 08	30.	Itm to the wheele wheele wright for ii payre of wheeles .. .. . 02 04 00
18.	Itm to mr Osborne for the mayned soldiers .. .. . 00 06 08		Itm to him for eight exelltrees for the cariages of the gunes at 1 <sup>s</sup> 10 <sup>d</sup> a pece and for his worke and bringinge of them to towne .. .. . 00 16 00
24.	Itm to mr Thomson towne clerke for this qr wages .. .. . 03 00 00		Itm spent in beare on the workmen and for helpe .. .. . 00 00 04
	Itm to Thomas Incent for this quarters wages .. .. . 00 12 06	31.	Item for three load of thatch for John Thomp- sons howse .. .. . 00 15 00
	Itm to Richard lilborne for this qr wages .. .. . 00 12 06		more for $\frac{1}{2}$ load for that howse .. 00 02 06
	Itm to Thomas Incent for ii jorneyes to laiston to the wheele wrighte and his helpe in other Busines .. .. . 00 01 00		Itm to newson the Thatcher for layinge of yt .. .. . 01 01 00
	Itm spent in beare when wee tooke a dis- tresse for the towne .. .. . 00 00 02	August 1.	
25.	Itm for nayles for the north mill .. 00 00 06		Itm to my ptner Mr Shipman his Charges for goinge to Mr Comissaries Court August viz horse hire and Charges then, he beinge Cited a distres for the towne 00 02 10
	Itm for daubinge for Felgates house.. 00 02 06		Itm to Richard Lilborne for a poore mans supper and lodging .. .. . 00 00 06
	Itm for a bull for the marше .. 03 00 00		Itm to the Constables for Caryinge whidley to the jayle .. .. . 00 07 06
	Itm charges to fetch him home .. 00 01 06	2.	Itm to Caryinge a barrell of tar from willm lawrences howse to the store howse 00 02 00
July.		3.	Itm to Sr H Glemhams man for bringing venison to the towne .. .. . 00 06 00
	Itm to a Scotch mrehannt travelinge to london .. .. . 00 05 00	5.	Itm to Willm Bardwell for wyne and dyett when the venison was spent as appears by his bill .. .. . 01 17 00
3-4.		6.	Itm to Thomas wolmaughe for drawinge 2 Cariages and ii newe payer of wheeles to Smythes from the north and from thence to the gunnes .. .. . 00 01 00
	Itm for caryinge tarr to goodings shopp 00 00 04	12.	Itm Thomas Cooke for A newe gate and posts for the west side of the Churche yard August .. .. . 00 07 06
5.	Itm for worke in the Marshe .. .. 00 02 06		Itm to him for tryminge the stocks .. 00 00 04
	Itm spent in bere on men to help to mount the ordinance .. .. . 00 00 09		Itm to John lowday for makinge cleane the Butchers stalls .. .. . 00 00 03
9.			Itm to John Hills for tarring the Cariages .. .. . 00 01 09
	Itm to Thomas Wolnaugh and his ptner his tombrell and horses to worke in the Marshe and for his horses to draw in the cariages from the smythes to the guns for the use of the trises and for both there helps to mount 5 Gunnes .. .. . 00 07 06		Itm for helpe to Carry tarr to the cariages .. .. . 00 00 06
9.			Itm for heetinge the stuff att sevall- howses .. .. . 00 00 04
	Itm to Mathewe Goodinge the smith for iron worke about the cariages of the guns and other worke for the towne as appears by his bill .. .. . 04 00 00		Itm bringinge of bords from slatinge to lay under the cariages .. .. . 00 00 06
10.	Itm for whipping John hills .. .. 00 00 06		Itm Spent in bere to help to lift the cariages to putt bords under the wheeles .. 00 00 06
12.			
	Itm to willm lawrence for a barrell of Tarr .. .. . 00 16 06		

August 26.	
Item for a mop and use of a pitch pott	00 04 04
Item paid to Robt Baldwin for wyne and sugar when Mr Segeant Angell was here	00 03 00
September 7.	
Item to Mathew Piggott for a pece for the beacon and for his worke and a pitch barrell	00 05 08
Item to Thomas mole for his and his mans helpe	00 01 04
Item for Caryinge Ropes farr and other things	00 00 04
Item spent in bere for helpe	00 00 04
Item for ould Ropes and for use of Ropes to furnishe barrell and to gett it upon the beacon	00 02 00
Item to Thomas Fiske sen <sup>r</sup> for a cover for the pitch barrell and ii sheaves for the crostree of the becon	00 01 04
Item for Rushes for the Towne hall	00 00 10
Item to Willm Bardwell for diett and wine on the elecon daye	02 12 10
Item to Thomas Incent for ii journey to Sr henry Glemhams	00 01 00
Item to Thomas Cheney for a Cragg of sturgeon	00 16 00
Item for burying a drowned man	00 00 06
Item to Willm Bardwell for dyett on the second drift Day	00 06 06
Item to John Richardson the Fen Reve for his wages	00 14 00
Item to him for halfe a dayes work in the mshe	00 00 06
Item for helpe to dryve the Cattell in the marshe	00 03 10
16.	
Item for tryminge 14 Collyvers and Musketts of the townes as appeares by his bill	01 12 08
Item to Charles Warne for 3 newe stocks and 7 scourers	00 09 03
28.	
Item to Thomas wolnoe for drawinge Caryags to the gunnes w <sup>h</sup> his horses	00 03 08
Item spent in bread and beare then	00 00 08
Item to a Soldier	00 01 00
Item to Mr John Bence for 1 C and $\frac{1}{2}$ of wood	00 04 00
29.	
Item to Robt Pootie for keepinge the beacons	02 00 00
Item to Mr Ripen back wche he paid more than due upon his accompte	00 02 06
Item p <sup>d</sup> for Cogges for the Mill and Nailles	00 06 00
Item p <sup>d</sup> to Mr Cheney for the Comission of the Subsidies	00 02 00
Item to him for his journey to Ipswche	00 02 06
Item to him for p-clamacons and geven to two soldiers	00 02 09
Item to Mr Osborne for the mayned soldiers	00 06 08
Item to Willm Bardwell for dyett & wyne when M- Revet was here att the ass subs and for wyne and dyett on Michaelmas daye	04 07 24

ARTHUR T. WINN.

Aldeburgh, Suffolk.

(To be continued.)

SHIRLEY HIBBERD AS POET.—In the sketch in the 'D.N.B.' of this able horticulturist and journalist there is no mention of him as a writer of verse. The 'D.N.B.' only names a few of his writings "among many other works," and though he disowns the title of "poet" it is worth recording that he published a small volume entitled 'Summer Songs' in 1852, a book which he says "will still be dear to me," and thus joined the band of naturalist poets of the fellowship of Gilbert White. Though his verses may occasionally be carelessly strung together there is something pleasantly refreshing about them; one section, as might be expected from what we know of the author, is fittingly headed 'Flower Songs.'

RUSSELL MARKLAND.

"POPKINS'S PLAN." (See 12 S. viii. 175).—MR. ALFRED B. BEAVEN is justified in his belief that John McGregor, member for Glasgow, and governor of the Royal British Bank, was the original of Disraeli's "Popkins" in his long-famous description of "Popkins's Plan"—not "Pipkins's Plan," as by obvious error it is described at the reference given. It was on the third reading of the Corn Importation Bill for the repeal of the Corn Laws on May 15, 1846, that Disraeli (who had not spoken on the second reading) attacked Peel on the ground that

"faithful to the law of his being, he is going to pass a project which I believe it is a matter of notoriety is not of his own invention.... After the day that the right honourable gentleman made his first exposition of his schemes, a gentleman well known to the House, and learned in all the political secrets behind the scenes, met me and said, 'Well, what do you think of your chief's plan?' Not knowing exactly what to say, but taking up a phrase which has been much used in the House, I observed, 'Well, I suppose it is a great and comprehensive plan.' 'Oh!' he replied, 'we know all about it; it was offered to us [the Whigs]. It is not his plan; it is Popkins's plan.' And is England to be governed by Popkins's plan? Will the right honourable gentleman go to the country with it? Will he go with it to that ancient and famous England that once was governed by statesmen—by Burleighs and by Walsinghams; by Bolingbroke and by Walpoles; by a Chatham and a Canning—will he go to it with this fantastic scheming of some presumptuous pedant?"

John McGregor was at that time Second Assistant Secretary to the Board of Trade, to which position he had been appointed by the Whigs on Jan. 24, 1840, in succession to the once well-known economist, Joseph Deacon Hume; and he held it until Aug. 6, 1847, resigning because he had been returned

in the Liberal interest at the head of the poll for Glasgow on July 31. It is obvious that the "presumptuous pedant" resented the personal attack; and on Mar. 10, 1848, there was something in the nature of an altercation between Disraeli and himself in the House of Commons, in the course of a debate on the Income Tax. Disraeli started this by saying that he "should first notice the gentleman to whom I have already made an allusion, as it would seem he challenges me to do so—I mean the honourable gentleman the member for Glasgow." McGregor twice interrupted, but the speaker declined to be returned aside from a slashing attack on the one who "has actually formed the minds of Prime Ministers. He is confessedly and avowedly the author of the fatal measures of 1845 and 1846." And, as long as this particular controversy was actively continued, the last was not heard of "Popkins's Plan."

ALFRED ROBBINS.

LANCASHIRE SETTLERS IN AMERICA.—In a Lancashire Chancery suit of 1668, evidence was given that Robert Vause and William and Edward his sons were then living in New England. It is clear, from the case, that they had emigrated, their relatives living at Wavertree and Blackrod (Pal. of Lancaster Chancery Depositions, bundle 80).

In a later case (1727) it was alleged that Capt. Edward (son of John) Barrow had about twenty-eight years previously settled in Virginia and there married. He died, and his son Edward, unknown in England, claimed some estate in Allithwaite in Cartmel. They had kinsmen at Whitehaven, Rappahannock and co. Richmond are named as places of settlement (*ibid.*, bundles 158, 159). J. BROWNBILL.

SPIT-RACKS.—It is quite common to find above the mantelpiece in public-houses which date from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries two pieces of wood fixed to the wall, with more or less ornamental notches cut in them, and sometimes slightly carved. Their distance apart is always in proportion to the width of the hearth above which they are fixed, but four feet apart may be taken as an average width. There is no question but that they served as a rack for the long steel spits upon which our wise forefathers skewered their meat and roasted it before a great fire. There is a brief reference to them in Shuffrey's classic 'The English Fireplace.'

The curious point is that without any exception they are called "gun-racks," not only by the licensees and frequenters of the public-houses, but even by the Historical Monuments Commissioners for Buckinghamshire (vol. ii. p. 327). In this last case (a private house of the sixteenth century) in particular the brackets now retain only one of three notches, this as usual is one inch across at the narrowest part, and they are 55 inches apart, so that even if the muzzle of a gun could be lodged in one notch, the other would be too narrow for the most slender "grip" at the stock end, and the distance apart adds to the absurdity of assigning their use to the support of guns; to say nothing of the peculiarity of keeping two or three guns in every inn-kitchen.

A search of a complete series of 'N. & Q.' fails to reveal any reference to spit-racks, and it would be most interesting to know whether any reader can explain the widely prevalent error as to their use.

VALE OF AYLESBURY.

END OF PRIVATE BANK NOTES.—According to *The Times* of Feb. 10 the last bank issuing its own notes, viz., Messrs. Fox, Fowler & Co., has been amalgamated with Lloyd's Bank, thus losing its privilege of issuing notes, to the amount of 6,528*l.* Apparently, the absorbed bank used to be called Fox Brothers, and later the Wellington Somerset Bank. It appears under both these names in *The Post Office London Directory* for 1845. In *The Connoisseur* of January, 1903, vol. v. p. 34 *et seq.*, is an article by Mr. Moberly Phillips on 'Bank Note Collecting' in which are reduced facsimiles of Private Bank notes ranging in dates 1730–1826, and in amounts *l.*–80*l.* Although there is not a facsimile of a Fox Brothers Bank note there is one of a blank Tally Note worded as follows:—

No. In consequence of the scarcity of Silver, this ticket is issued by Fox, Brothers, as a voucher for one shilling, in payment of wages.

Persons in trade, and others are requested to take this ticket as money, and present the same for Cash, at Tonedale in sums not less than One Pound. Entd.

(Perhaps Tonedale was the name of the house.)

According to *The Times*:—

"In 1844, when the Bank Act was passed, there were 207 private banks in England and Wales having the right to issue notes up to an aggregate amount of 5,153,417*l.*"

According to the Directory, quoted above, the preface of which is dated Dec. 6, 1844,

there were 279 such banks with an aggregate issue of 8,648,864*l.* The powers of issue ranged from 1,503*l.* by the Helston Banking Co. to 356,976*l.* by Stuckey's Banking Co.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

### Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

"NOTHING BUT THEIR EYES TO WEEP WITH."—A supposed saying of Bismarck's, that war must be waged in such fashion that nothing remains to the enemy population but their eyes to weep with, was quoted in good faith by English people during the war. It was shown in a German weekly publication *Deutsche Politik*, 1919, No. 44, pp. 545 f., that according to Moritz Busch (*Tagebücher*, vol. i. pp. 179 f., under date Sept. 8, 1870), it was not Bismarck, but General Sheridan, who made the remark, à propos of the treatment of civilian combatants. His words, says Busch (whose German I here translate) were to this effect:—

"The right strategy is to try to give the enemy hard knocks as far as the soldiers are concerned, but also to inflict so many hardships on the inhabitants of the country that they long for peace and press their government for it. Nothing must remain to the people but their eyes, to weep over the war with."

Sheridan was military attaché of the United States with the German army in 1870.

My friend, Prof. Adolf Deissmann, recently in his *Evangelischer Wochenbrief* (third series, No. 40/46, p. 139) was able to trace the same form of words much farther back, viz., to a certain French volunteer named Jolielerc, who wrote on Aug. 17, 1793: "We have left the inhabitants of this country [the Rhenish Palatinate] nothing but their eyes to weep with." (I again translate the German, quoted from Gustav Landauer's 'Briefe aus der französischen Revolution,' ii. 369.)

The saying must surely be much older than that, and I shall be grateful to any reader of 'N. & Q.' who can furnish an earlier quotation. It may be the relic of some very ancient barbarism that Jolielerc and Sheridan (or Busch?) were repeating; and who knows but that Bismarck after all did use the words on some occasion or other?

L. R. M. STRACHAN.

Birmingham University.

OLD INNS.—Can any one give the name of the owner, or manager, of The Dolphin, Dolphin Court, Ludgate Hill, London, in the year 1827? (Mrs.) C. STEPHEN.

Wootton Cottage, Lincoln.

"THE HAVEN UNDER THE HILL" appears (1) in Tennyson's 'Break, break, break':—

The stately ships go on

To their haven under the hill.

and (2) in Henry Newbolt's 'Admirals All':

Admirals all, they said their say

(The echoes are ringing still);

Admirals all, they went their way

To the haven under the hill.

A general meaning appears to be a sheltered harbour which in (2) becomes a figure for the peace of the grave. But has the phrase any special reference to any particular haven and hill? I have conjectured, having regard to the context, Portsmouth Harbour overlooked by Portsdown Hill.

T. HENDERSON.

Mapumulo, Natal.

FOUNTAINS RUNNING WITH WINE.—Where can one find any particulars about, or description of, the construction of fountains which were erected in London on festive occasions and used to run with wine.

W. W. WHITE.

61 Leyland Road, Lee, S.E.12.

LONDON ETCHINGS BY JANE SMITH.—I have some etchings of views in the suburbs of London, of quarto size, loose, in a light brown wrapper, uncut, with a title-page as follows:—

"Picturesque Scenery Round London. No. II. Most respectfully dedicated to the Rev. John Grove Spurgeon, A.M. of Lowestoft (*sic*), Suffolk, by his obliged servant, Jane Smith, Teacher of Etching, London: Published as the Act directs October 1, 1822, by Jane Smith, 22 Carmarthen Street, near Upper Gower Street, Bedford Square. Price Six Shillings."

On the back of this title-page is printed:—

"This Number contains Six Etchings: Three of which are Topographical: viz. West Entrance of the Village of Haggerstone, near Shoreditch, as it appeared in 1794; White Lead Mills, near Islington taken from the Garden of the Rosemary Branch; the Original Garden Entrance to Bag-nigge Wells, established in 1680."

What were the titles of the others?

The small collection, I have seems to have comprised or included others by her not named as above, and as the title-page I have quoted is No. 2 I am anxious to find out what others she may have published. In addition to those already given I have the following: 'Paddington Canal'; 'Near the

Red-House, Battersea' (two views); 'Near Cock-Crow Heath, Surrey'; and 'South View of Old Chalk Farm, allowed by tradition to have been a country residence of Ben Jonson.' Some of these obviously do not belong to Part II.

The etchings are exceedingly well done, have open letter titles and are printed on thick paper with wide uncut margins, water-marked 1815; they are very much after the style of John Thomas Smith, and one wonders whether the artist was a relative or pupil of that celebrated London topographer and draftsman.

I have come across some of these plates mostly used for extra-illustrating histories of London and suburbs, but have never seen a complete set of them, and I am sure any information as to the etchings or the etcher would be very welcome to many London collectors. The wrapper I have is perfectly plain, but on the front outside leaf is written in ink, in a feminine hand, "Miss Smith's Etchings, No. 2." The plates are variously numbered, in pencil, at the right hand top corner, 30 to 38, but whether by the artist or a former owner I cannot say. None of them has any imprint or signature.

E. E. NEWTON.

"Hampstead," Upminster, Essex.

ABNEPOS.—Is there any known instance of this word being used for any less remote descendant than a grandchild's grandson? A testator leaves all his property to his *abnepos* by name, and dies at the age of 68. It seems to involve four persons marrying at the age of 16 or thereabout.

A. T. M.

MONTE CRISTO.—Was there an "original" of the Count of Monte Cristo who was imprisoned in the Chateau D'If, or is the story entirely due to the imagination of Alex. Dumas, *père*?

ALFRED S. E. ACKERMANN.

DR. JOHNSON: PORTRAIT IN HILL'S EDITION OF BOSWELL.—The frontispiece to the third volume of Hill's edition of Boswell's 'Life of Johnson' consists of a portrait, which is there described as a portrait of Johnson, by Reynolds; and the list of illustrations, in the first volume of the same edition, describes the portrait in the third volume in the same way. But no one can deny that the portrait in question is very unlike Johnson, and very like Goldsmith. Is there some mistake in Hill's edition, and is the portrait really Goldsmith's?

W. SCABSIE.

HELLIER.—Can any one tell me about Samuel Hellier of Rushock near Bromsgrove in Worcestershire. He came of age in 1757, and was son of Samuel Hellier who died in 1752. A Samuel Hellier was High Sheriff of Worcestershire in 1760: was this he, and whom did he marry, and when die? His mother was Miss Huntback of Fetherston and Woodhouses in Staffordshire. Any details about her and her family I should be glad to learn. M. WYNDHAM (Mrs. H. Wyndham).

Queen's Road, Johannesburg, S. Africa.

ALEXANDER STOKOE married Ann Bunyon at St. Pancras, Co. Middlesex, Dec. 2, 1809. What is known of him or his family? I have seen an eighteenth-century miniature of a lady described to me as being "Miss Stokoe, a famous beauty."

F. GORDON ROE.

Arts Club, 40 Dover Street, W.1.

GERVASE DE CORNHILL. (See 12 S. vii. 490).—Having received no answer to my query as above, may I re-state it a little more fully in the hope that even if this still does not evoke the information required, the new details may be of assistance to future inquirers?

Dr. Round has shown that Gervase was "son of Roger nepos Huberti," and obtained Chalk in Kent on his presumed death. Roger had had a grant of it about 1120 when Eudo "Dapifer" its previous possessor died and Eudo had had it after Adam FitzHubert his brother, the Domesday holder.

Query A.—Was Roger grandson of Hubert de Rie, the father of Adam and Eudo, and therefore nephew of their other brother Hubert FitzHubert de Rie, Castellan of Norwich?

But Gervase was not merely "son of Roger nepos Huberti," he was closely connected with Hubert, King Stephen's Chamberlain, of whom he held lands and with whom and his son Richard de Anesty he made grants (*v. Cat. Ancient Deeds, Pub. Rec. Office, passim*) which point to a near relationship. Now this Hubert the Chamberlain and his heirs held the manor of Bracchings (Bracksted) in Essex after Eudo "Dapifer," which brings him into the Hubert de Rie descendance, but from his date he was hardly Roger's uncle: he had however a father Hubert (or Herbert), Chamberlain to Henry I.

Query B.—Was this Hubert or Herbert the (first) Chamberlain, uncle of Roger?

If so his son's and grandson's connexion with Gervase son of Roger falls into natural lines.

The Herbert-Finches, Earls of Winchilsea, claim descent from him and if the above affiliation hold good it affords the earliest confirmation of the traditional descent of the Hoberds of Norfolk, Huberds of Essex and Huberds of Kent from a common ancestor.

It poses one other conundrum. Who was this first Hubert the Chamberlain? The 'D.N.B.' says under FitzHerbert, little is certainly known of him, though he was father of the second Hubert Camerarius and of a "Saint" and Archbishop of York, and is said to have married Emma, sister of King Stephen.

Query C.—Was he son of Hubert, son, with Adam and Eudo, of Hubert de Rie?

In the De Rie pedigree this Hubert Fitz-Hubert, of Norwich, had two sons, Henry, died *s.p.* before 1162, and another Hubert, dead before 1158, who *might* be our (first) Chamberlain, and he had a son also Hubert who *might* have been our (second) Chamberlain had not this Hubert died, as is said, without male issue, while the (second) Chamberlain left a son, Richard de Anesty and a line of successors.

If the compiler of the De Rie pedigree did not know the De Anestys were "sons of Hubert," he may have assumed without proof the failure of his male issue.

If we identify Hubert or Herbert the Chamberlain of Henry I. with Hubert or Herbert the grandson of Hubert de Rie, we not only bring all the above-named within the circle of Eudo "Dapifer's" immediate family, but we have a fairly exact pedigree of the descendants of Hubert de Rie and of the ascendants of Gervase de Cornhill, which Kent genealogists would value.

PERCY HULBURD.

124 Inverness Terrace, W.

ROBERT DICKSON.—I seek genealogical information regarding (1) Robert (born 1794-6) the sixth son of Admiral William Dickson, of Sydenham House, Roxburgh, by his second wife Elizabeth, dau. of James Charteris, whom he married in 1786, and (2) Robert (born Jan. 21, 1790, at Edinburgh), the fifth or sixth son of Samuel Dickson, builder and contractor of Edinburgh, by his wife Agnes, youngest dau. of Thomas Baillie, millwright, on the Water of Leith.

A Robert Dickson, an architect in Edinburgh, whose family motto was "Fortes

fortuna juvat," married Jean Lucas, sister of Dr. Lucas, an Edinburgh surgeon, and it is thought that he may have been either the one or the other of the two mentioned above, the former of whom has the same family motto. Robert Dickson had a numerous issue, including James Creighton Dickson, Richard Dickson, Robert Dickson, John Dickson, Alexander Dickson, and, I think, Joseph Dickson. One of the sons, Richard, I think, became a partner in the firm of James Thomson & Sons, Ltd., distillers, Leith.

Any information will be esteemed.

JAMES SETON-ANDERSON.

39 Carlisle Road, Hove, Sussex.

SHELLEY AND KEATS: BIBLIOGRAPHIES WANTED.—If any reader could give me a list of the titles of the papers or publications issued by the Shelley Society, I should be very grateful. I have understood that there were other and special publications of the Society beside the regular *Proceedings*.

I should also be grateful for the titles of any good bibliography, or bibliographies, of John Keats, published since that included in W. M. Rossetti's 'Life of Keats' (1887). I am anxious for particulars of Keatsiana and Keats's first editions, rather than for literary criticism or appreciation. I am acquainted with E. de Sélincourt's brief bibliography.

Some time since I inquired in your columns for a list of the bibliographical writings of Mr. Thomas J. Wise. I should like to take this opportunity for thanking the writer of the Reply for the complete information furnished.

E. G. BUTTRICK.

307 Wilder Street, Lowell, Mass.

RICHD. GAMWEL (CAMWEL), CLOCKMAKER.—I have a green lacquer long case clock in my possession with the name "Richd. Gamwel," or perhaps "Richd. Camwell," engraved on either side of the figure VI. at the base of the dial. I should be grateful if any of your readers could supply particulars as to date and place, or any other details likely to be of interest regarding the above-named maker. P. J. T. TEMPLER.

The Bank House, Rutland Road, Skegness.

KINGSTON HOUSE, KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—At what date was this house built? Has it undergone any important structural alteration since first erected? Does the present boundary wall stand in its original position?

H. A. P.



"COMLIES" AND "CONY BAGS."—I have in my possession a diary of a Colour Sergeant of the 19th Foot, 1810–1837. He served in Ceylon during the rebellion there in 1817–18, and in connexion with his experiences the following passage occurs:—

"We left Batticaloa and arrived at Mandore and the resting house without anything occurring of consequence, but this night we foolishly, to save ourselves trouble, did not take our *comlies* out of the cony bags, and in the night time it set in very wet and cold and we were nearly starved to death."

Can any one tell me the meaning of "comlies" and what exactly were "cony bags?" M. L. FERRAR, Major Retd. Pay. Torwood, Belfast.

THE PLACE-NAME TOTLAND.—It has been supposed by those who study the nomenclature of the Isle of Wight that the derivation of this new watering-place's name is unknown. Recently however a suggestion was made public that the meaning was "a look-out place," and that the first syllable is a form of an ancient verb, "used in the thirteenth century," "to tote" or "to watch." As I have seen no comment on this note, and as the only form of "tote" now generally known refers to carrying loads, I should be grateful for information as to what may only be a piece of clever guess-work. Y. T.

HUNTING SONGS: CHAWORTH MUSTERS.—"Hunting Songs and Poems. Collected by John Chaworth Musters," is the title of an undated and apparently privately published volume, with photo frontispiece showing the compiler amongst his hounds. He was the well-known sportsman and M.F.H., and died in 1887. Of the songs, &c., one has appended to it, "L. C. Musters, 1872"; another, "F. and L.C.M."; and a third "L. C. M."; as indicating authors. The 'D.N.B.' in a notice of George Chaworth Musters (1841–1879), a younger brother of John, says:

"His wife Herminia, daughter of George Williams of Sucre, Bolivia, was authoress of 'A Book of Hunting Songs and Sport,' London, 1888 (Allibone)."

Can I be informed if there are in fact two volumes of the same character, one of songs, &c., collected by John Chaworth Musters, and another attributable to the "authoress" of the 'D.N.B.'? I should also be glad to know date of publication of the first described book. It seems not unlikely that some confusion has arisen as to the volume, or volumes. W. B. H.

"MARK RUTHERFORD."—I should be glad of biographical details concerning Hale White ("Mark Rutherford"), and of information regarding other of his works than those recently published in cheap editions. Was he not the author of a book about the House of Commons? A. K. CHIGNELL. Charterhouse, Hull.

MARTEN, co. Sussex, descended from those of Aquitaine, 1386. Arms: a foil sa., on a chief indented gu. three escallops or.

Wanted information about this family after that date in Sussex. A. E. MARTEN. 64 Howbury Street, Bedford.

AUTHOR OF QUOTATION WANTED.—

Who wrote the following and where?  
And still in the beautiful city the river of life  
is no duller  
Only a little strange as the eighth hour dreamily  
chimes  
In the city of friends and echoes ribbons and  
music and colour  
Lilac and blossoming chestnut, willows and  
whispering limes.

The lines were part of a question in a London Matriculation examination. Apart from the satisfaction of tracing the lines after a long search it would be interesting to know how far they can be regarded as a fair question. C. B.

## Replies.

### CHURCHES OF ST. MICHAEL.

(12 S. viii. 190.)

I WENT to St. Alban's one day in company with the Abbot of a Scottish Monastery in order to see the *Sic sedebat* monument of Francis Bacon in St. Michael's Church. Arriving there by motor I remarked that I did not know where the said church stood. "It must be outside the old town," said my companion. I asked what was the reason for that position. "Because," he replied, "the Archangel Michael is the guardian, and churches dedicated to him are usually at the gate or outside the walls of a town." He cited Mont-Saint-Michel in Normandy and St. Michael's Mount in Cornwall as instances in point, being guard-posts on the bounds of their respective realms. We found St. Michael's Church on the west side of St. Albans, standing within the bounds of the vanished Roman Verulamium.

HERBERT MAXWELL.

Monreith.

Personally I am not aware of any tradition in England that churches dedicated to St. Michael should always be on high ground. But in my native county of Somerset, I know several which occupy that position—quite a third of the total number which bear the name of the saint. Everyone knows St. Michael's on Glastonbury Tor, and Minehead parish church. Then there are the churches at South Brent, Milverton, North Cadbury, Compton Martin, Templecombe and Penselwood. The churches at East Coker, Haselbury Plucknett, and Somerton might also be included for they are on knolls, if not actual hills. The parish church in the village in which I live—Pinhoe—is a striking example. It is upwards of a mile away and stands over 200 feet above the village street. The old church at Honiton stands some 500 feet above sea level, and, probably, 150 feet above the centre of the town. Another instance is the church at Brent Tor in Devon. This one is 1130 feet above sea level. These are just a few local cases which may be interesting.

W. G. WILLIS WATSON.

Pinhoe, Devon.

Baedeker's 'Southern Italy' (13th edn. 1900), at p. 196 says:—

"About 2 miles to the west of Manfredonia, on the road to Foggia, is the Cathedral of Santa Maria Maggiore di Siponto, a fine example of the Romanesque style, with a crypt.... A road.... leads hence to (10½ m.) Monte Santangelo (2655 ft. ....) with a picturesque castle, and a famous old sanctuary of San Michele, where a great festival is celebrated on 8th May. The chapel consists of a grotto to which 86 steps descend and where as the legend runs, St. Michael appeared to St. Laurentius, Archbishop of Sipontum, in 491."

Other authorities put the date 494 and others 530-40. As to the dates of the apparition of St. Michael on St. Michael's Mount, Cornwall, see 11 S. xii. 239. It was probably in the sixth century, and that on Mont Saint-Michel Brittany, was probably about 708. These reported apparitions no doubt account for the popular view that St. Michael ought to be honoured in high places.

Mgr. Duchesne, 'Christian Worship' (S.P.C.K. 1903), at p. 276, says:—

"The only angel of whom we find a commemoration before the ninth century is St. Michael. Festivals of this kind can be attributed only to the dedications of churches. This was the case, in fact, with the Byzantine festival of the 8th of November, relative to the Church of St. Michael in the baths of Arcadius; also with the festival of the 8th of May, relative to the celebrated sanctuary of Monte Gargano, and with that of the

29th of September, relative to a church (destroyed long ago) in the suburbs of Rome at the sixth milestone on the Via Salaria. This festival of St. Michael is the only one of the kind which appears in the early Roman liturgical books. It is found in an authority as early as the Leonine Sacramentary, that is, of the sixth century. The Gallican books and calendars make mention of a day especially assigned to the commemoration of St. Michael the archangel."

The 6th Lection in the 2nd Nocturn for May 8, after relating the starting of the cult of St. Michael on Monte Gargane, proceeds:—

"Nec ita multo post Bonifacius Papa Romae in summo circo sancti Michaelis ecclesiam dedicavit tertio Kalendas Octobris."

"In summo circo" cannot refer to a church at the sixth milestone on the Via Salaria. It would seem more probable that it refers to the church of San Michele in Sassia near the Vatican: but in fact neither of these churches was built on high ground: nor were any of the six churches dedicated to St. Michael in the City of London, particulars of which are given by Stow.

Of the two modern Benedictine Abbeys in England dedicated to St. Michael, Farnborough is at the top of a hill, and Belmont in the Wye valley close to the river, and of old parish churches I know of several dedicated to this saint in England equally low-lying. Still no doubt the late Mr. Francis Bond is right in saying, ('Dedication of English Churches' (1914), at p. 36), that St. Michael is "especially the protector of high places." He instances amongst others the Skelig Michel on the west coast of Ireland, the chapel of St. Michel at Le Puy, on the stump of an old volcano, and his church on the summit of Brent Tor, in the middle of Dartmoor.

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

Not all churches of this dedication stand upon high ground. St. Michael's, Portsmouth, is probably not more than 10 ft. above sea level. St. Michael's, Croydon, is in a low part of the town, though not quite the lowest. St. Michael, Queenhithe, in the City was at the foot of the hill near the riverside and St. Michael, Paternoster Royal, is but a little way up College Hill.

WALTER E. GAWTHORP.

16 Long Acre, W.C.2.

Churches or chapels on hill tops were often dedicated either to St. Michael the Archangel, or to St. Catherine of Alexandria. Well-known examples of the former are

Mont St. Michel, off the coast of Normandy, and St. Michael's Mount in Cornwall. Clitheroe Castle is erected on a mass of limestone rock that towers above the town, and the chapel in it was called St. Michael in the Castle, and was the parish church for all the forests within the Honour of Clitheroe. Examples of the latter are the Hermitage "super Montem de Chale in Insula Vecta in honore Sanctae Katerinae," existing A.D. 1312, and the Oratory erected by Walter de Godeton on the same down a few years later, also dedicated to the same saint, which have given the name of St. Catherine to the down, and to the neighbouring Point, and to the powerful St. Catherine Lighthouse situate there, which is so well known to "all that go down to the sea in ships." There are also St. Catherine's hill near Winchester, and St. Catherine's hill near Christchurch, on the latter of which, according to tradition, the Priory Church should have been erected, but the foundations laid there several times were as often mysteriously removed to the present site, until at last the builders were convinced it was the will of heaven that the building should be erected at Christchurch where it now stands.

The reason for churches on hills being dedicated to St. Michael is that their exposed situation rendered them peculiarly liable to damage by storms and tempests, which our forefathers believed were caused by the devil—the Prince of the Power of the Air—and his attendant fiends. Hence it was specially appropriate that churches, so exposed, should be placed under the dedication and protection of the Archangel St. Michael, who was regarded as the leader of the heavenly host and the great antagonist and conqueror of the Devil, and who is so frequently represented in ecclesiastical art as triumphing over Satan, represented as a dragon. St. Catherine is the patron saint of hills, because according to ecclesiastical legend, after her martyrdom, angels took her body to Mount Sinai and buried it there.

WM. SELF-WEEKS.

Westwood, Clitheroe.

HUNDRETH PSALM: GAELIC VERSIONS (12 S. vii. 405).—To the versions of the first line adduced by Mr. Anderson may be added that of Bishop Bedell (Dublin edition, 1827): "Deanaidh fuam luatgaireae cum an Tighearna, a talam nile." J. B. MCGOVERN.

St. Stephen's Rectory, C.-on-M., Manchester.

"AUSTER" LAND TENURE (12 S. viii. 109, 192).—*Astre* in the forms of *haster*, *aster* and *ayster* occurs in the Court Rolls of the Manor of Chatburn Worston and Pendleton ('Court Rolls of the Honour of Clitheroe,' edited by Dr. William Farrer). At a Halmote held May 30, 1530, Jennet Cromock surrendered (*inter alia*) ten acres of oxgang land in Pendilton and one *haster* in Pendilton to the use of her son Christopher Cromock. At a Halmote held on Oct. 21, 1532, the latter (then called Christopher Crombock) surrendered one "le aster" and ten acres of oxgang land lying in Penhulton to the appurtenances to the use of Robert Sclatyer; and at a Halmote held on July 16, 1548, Robert Sclater surrendered a messuage called 'le Ayster' and ten acres of oxgang land lying in Penhulton to the use of John Braddill. It is quite clear from the above that *astre*, the word for hearth, is here used for the house itself, and it testifies to the importance of the domestic hearth in early times when it was the centre and altar of the primitive family. Elton ('Origins of English History') arrives at the conclusion that the oldest customs of inheritance in England and Germany were, in their remote beginnings, connected with a domestic religion, based upon the worship of ancestral spirits, of which the hearth-place was essentially the shrine and altar. The idea of the sacredness of the hearth is still retained in the often expressed belief that you should never venture to poke the fire in another man's house till you have known him seven years. In many cases the spirits of departed ancestors were no doubt the originals of household "boggarts." Well Hall in Clitheroe was supposed to be haunted, and an old lady, whose family had occupied the house for several generations, told me, in all sincerity, over thirty years ago, that her mother's grandmother was on very friendly terms with the boggart, and that, in the evening, when the hearth was swept, she used to sit on one side of the fire, and the boggart on the other, and they used to "camp" one another (that is, chat familiarly together).

As Sir Laurence Gomme has pointed out, possession of a homestead was the source of all other rights in the ancient village community. The cultivated land of the village was held by the owners of the village houses. Hence "auster-land" probably means the ancient cultivated land of a village or manor, the ownership of which was originally annexed to that of the ancient

village houses, in contradistinction to land which, at some more recent period, had been improved, or enclosed, from the waste. By the customs of many manors, new enclosures were held subject to different conditions from those governing the ancient cultivated lands.

WM. SELF-WEEKS.

Westwood, Clitheroe.

Do the notes at the latter reference throw any light on the place-name Austerfield, borne by a small village or hamlet near Bawtry?

C. C. B.

"DEATH AS FRIEND" (12 S. viii. 191).—*Good Words* for May, 1893 (vol. xxxiv., pp. 344, *et seq.*) contained an article by J. M. Gray, on the artist who produced the drawing entitled 'Der Tod also Freund,' from which I extract the following:—

"Alfred Rethel was born at Aix-la-Chapelle on May 15, 1816 the 4th son of an official of the French Government from Strasburg, who married the daughter of a prosperous tradesman, and started a chemical manufactory at Diepenbend House near Aix. Before he had attained his 6th year he fell beneath the wheels of a passing waggon and his head was severely injured. His recovery was slow and gradual. At the age of 13 he executed a design which procured his admission to the Düsseldorf Academy. At the age of 21 he went to Frankfort to study under Philip Veit, the painter of 'The Heavenly Stranger' which has been regarded as the prototype of Holman Hunt's 'Light of the World.' Rethel decorated the restored Council Chamber of Aix with frescoes, which he commenced in 1843. He was married in 1850. His health failed, and his mind became affected, and after a return from a visit to Rome in 1852 his malady increased. He was placed in an asylum at Düsseldorf and died on December 1, 1859. In two of his works he deals with the power and presence of death. They delineate, in telling symbolism, two contrasted modes of the coming to mortality of the King of Terrors.

"The first design 'Death the Avenger' was suggested by the appearance of the cholera at a masked ball in Paris in 1831. The story goes that this drawing so haunted the artist friends of Rethel to whom it was shown, that it mingled with their dreams, and that they could not rid themselves of its memory, and it was in expiation that he produced the second design 'Death the Friend.'"

The writer of the article observes that on the technical side, the original woodcuts are not less remarkable than for their imaginative qualities. The method of drawing is founded on that of Albert Dürer, upon the broad, firm, clear line-work which he employs in the subjects, which were afterwards produced in facsimile by his wood engravers. They show the keenest perception of the various objects to be portrayed

and the simplest and most direct use of the line to express the forms, and in these respects they afford valuable examples to the student. Not less remarkable are they in composition, in the dignified and monumental disposition of their masses, and in their telling and effective arrangements of light and shade. Both the technical excellence and the emotional power of these designs were recognized by Ruskin. In his 'Elements of Drawing' he places them in his list of things to be studied, and in his 'Modern Painters' he refers to 'Death the Avenger' and 'Death the Friend' as two inexpressibly noble and pathetic woodcut grotesques.

WM. SELF-WEEKS.

Westwood, Clitheroe.

It may interest your correspondent to know that there is a stained-glass window copied from the print he describes in Hawsker Church near Whitby. Underneath is the couplet:—

Be the day weary, be the day long  
At length it ringeth to evensong.

JOHN A. KNOWLES.

23 Stonegate, York.

'Der Tod als Freund' was one of a series of wood-engravings published by H. Bürkner at Dresden. The artist was Richard Julius Jungtow, who was born at Dresden on Sept. 12, 1828. I do not know when he died. The notice of him in the 'Allgemeines Künstler-Lexicon,' by H. A. Müller and H. W. Singer (Frankfurt am M., 1896) runs as follows:—

"Jungtow, Richard Julius, Holzschneider, geb. 12 Sept., 1828, in Dresden, Schuler von Bürkner. Er schnitt nach Zeichnungen von Rethel, Schnorr, Richter, &c."

This engraving was popular at Oxford and Cambridge in the nineties.

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

ROYAL BRITISH BANK (12 S. viii. 130, 175).—The genesis of this ill-fated concern is thus given in Irving's 'Annals of our Time,' 1848:—

"Nov. 22. Meeting at the London Tavern of speculators desirous of establishing a 'British Bank' on the principle of the Scotch companies."

So shortly before the failure of the Royal British Bank on Sept. 3, 1856, as January 24 in that year, the Board of Trade had certified an addition of 100,000*l.* to the capital. The trial of the Directors occupied thirteen days and a subsequent application by the convicted directors and officials was refused. One director was at the trial fined a shilling;

and Serjeant Ballantine in his 'Experiences' animadvert with some plainness thereon. The excitement attendant on the trial had been heightened by contemporary failures of the Western Bank of Scotland, and of other banks in Liverpool, Northumberland and Durham, and at Wolverhampton; occasioning suspension of the Bank Charter Act of 1844.

W. B. H.

52ND REGIMENT OF FOOT (12 S. viii. 191).

—It appears from Capt. Moorsom's History of the 52nd that they returned home from America at the end of 1778. In 1779 they were stationed in "South Britain," in 1780 they were encamped at Dartford, and in 1781 they were encamped at Rye. In 1782 they went to India.

H. J. B. CLEMENTS.

In reply to E. G. T.'s query in your issue of the 5th, the 52nd was not quartered in Surrey in 1781-82. In 1781 the 52nd were in Kent, at Dartford, Rye, and camps in neighbourhood. In 1782 at Chatham. During these years they had Recruiting parties out all over England, and possibly in Surrey. In February, 1783, the regiment went to India.

E. T. C. B.

PAUL MARNY (12 S. viii. 88, 136).—His designs at the Sèvres China works were much appreciated by the Emperor Napoleon III., who selected him to undertake sets for presentation to the Emperor of Russia, Emperor of Brazil, and the King of Prussia (first German Emperor of the Hohenzollern family). This was, of course, before the Franco-German war. Marny's Sèvres sets still fetch good prices at Paris auction-rooms, and specimens of his skill in that branch of art are to be found in many country mansions in France.

ANDREW DE TERNANT.

CULBIN SANDS (12 S. viii. 190).—This tract, extending to nearly 10,000 acres, is reputed to have been once the very garden of Moray, and, according to Boece, was buried in sand so long ago as A.D. 1100. Part of it, however, consisting of the barony of Culbin, continued in cultivation until it also was overwhelmed in 1670-95. An account of this calamity is given in Chambers's 'Domestic Annals of Scotland,' vol. iii. pp. 119, 120. In 1875 Mr. Hercules Linton of Dundee visited the place in order to examine some shell mounds or kitchen middens, and discovered the first relics of human occupation in the shape of manufactured articles of bone, flint, bronze, iron, &c. A paper which he read on the subject

is printed in the *Proceedings* of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, vol. xii. pp. 543-546. A paper by Mr. Allan Mathewson upon the age of the settlements on Culbin will be found in vol. xiii. pp. 302-305, and numerous other papers dealing with the vast number of artifacts subsequently exhumed from these sandhills have been published in the later volumes of the *Proceedings* of the said Society. HERBERT MAXWELL. Monreith.

The old barony of Culbin has been entirely obliterated owing to the sands of the shore having overwhelmed this once fertile tract of land. "I have wandered for hours," says Hugh Miller in his 'Sketch Book of Popular Geology,' 1869, p. 13,

"amid the sand-wastes of this ruined barony, and seen only a few stunted bushes of broom, and a few scattered tufts of withered bent, occupying, amid utter barrenness, the place of what, in the middle of the seventeenth century, had been the richest fields of the rich province of Moray; and, where the winds had hollowed out the sand, I have detected, uncovered for a few yards breadth, portions of the buried furrows sorely dried into the consistence of sun-burned brick."

An account of Alexander Kinnaird's petition to Parliament for exemption from the payment of Cess for his lands, two-thirds of which were then covered with sand, will be found in Chambers's 'Domestic Annals of Scotland,' vol. iii. p. 119.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

ARMY BADGES (12 S. viii. 170).—I have abstracted the following information from various sources, and trust that it will be some little service to your correspondent.

Chevrons for N.C.O.'s were first introduced by G. O. of July, 1802. Stars and crowns for commissioned officers have been in general use since 1855, when epaulettes were abolished in the army. Previously ranks were indicated as follows: Field officer, two epaulettes; captain, one epaulette (right shoulder); subaltern, one epaulette (left shoulder). In addition the following badges were worn on each shoulder strap: colonel, crown and star; lieutenant-colonel, crown; major, star (by G. O. of Dec. 24, 1811).

A chevron is one of the heraldic devices called "Ordinaries," and its military use is derived from heraldry. Probably the chevrons of the City Marshal are taken from some heraldic device.

The star worn in the army as a badge of rank resembles the star of the military Order of the Bath, which has three golden crowns

representing England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the motto "Tria juncta in uno."

Grose's 'Military Antiquities,' vol. i., page 210, has the following:—

"The Serjeant Major-General, sometimes denominated Serjeant Major of the camp or field, was what is now called Major-General, as Serjeant Major of a regiment formerly signified the officer now stiled Major."

A study of Grose's 'Military Antiquities' would probably provide much valuable additional information.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

HOE CAKE (see under "Poor Uncle Ned," ante p. 24).—Mr. ROBERT PIERPOINT asks at the above reference "What sort of bread or cake is or was hoe cake?" The receipt for hoe-cake is found in most American cook-books. Mr. Rover, one of the more prominent authors on the subject, gives the following rule:—

HOE CAKE.

Four cups white corn meal (American "Indian Corn"), one teaspoon salt; boiling water.

"Mix salt and meal, add boiling water to make a stiff batter. Moisten hands in cold water. Take a tablespoon of batter in your hand and press it into a thin round cake. If you have an open fire, have before it an oak plank, well heated. Place cake on the board in front of the fire. Bake on one side and turn and bake on the other until thoroughly done, about three-quarters of an hour. These can also be baked on a griddle on top of the fire. When done pull apart, butter and send to the table hot."

Hoe cake is a common substitute for bread throughout the Southern States, especially among the Negroes.

Its name is derived from the fact that it was originally baked on a hoe instead of a plank or a griddle. CHARLES M. JERVIS.

BENJAMIN CHOYCE SOWDON (12 S. viii. 168).—The personal name Sowdon or Sowton may be traced in various parts of Devon, such as, Broadclyst, Devonport, Exeter, Hsington, Marldon and Whitstone (near Exeter). It is believed to be derived from the place-name Sowton, a parish near Exeter. After B. C. Sowdon's time his College (Emmanuel) became patrons of the living of Whitstone, and there is in the college library a book containing MS. Records of the parish, including a pedigree of the Sowdon family, a person of that name having been a public benefactor. It would be interesting to know whether this pedigree throws any light on the parentage of B. C. Sowdon, who may have been of the Devon family although his father was residing at Rotterdam in 1773.

M.

TAVERN SIGNS (12 S. viii. 170).—May I suggest a few possible solutions of these signs.

Old Blade Bone.—I was once told a wild story of a man who was murdered, and his skeleton buried in this neighbourhood. All that was found was his shoulder blade, and this led to the discovery of the crime, and the adoption of the sign. No dates or details were available and it seems more probable that it was a sign connected with the butcher's trade, either the original landlord or his customers being connected with it.

Sun in the Sands.—Is not this a variant of the setting or rising sun painted by the original sign-painter over a seascape, and afterwards adopted to distinguish the house from the many other Suns?

Flying Scud.—A vessel famous for fast sailing with small sail area in front of a gale. Perhaps adopted from some temporarily famous sailing yacht or privateer.

Rose of Denmark.—Probably adopted on the marriage of Prince George of Denmark to Queen Anne, or of Queen Alexandra to the Prince of Wales.

British Queen.—Refers I think to the famous British Queen strawberries, grown by Myatt the nursery man in Camberwell early in the nineteenth century and famous all over London. They had no local connexion with Old Street, but public-house signs have sometimes an association with some local incident or celebrity or industry and sometimes have a metropolitan or a national origin.

These guesses may perhaps inspire other readers with better solutions.

R. S. PENGELLY.

Clapham.

IRISH FAMILY HISTORIES (11 S. vii., viii., ix; 12 S. i. 446).—Colclough: Pedigree and history of the C. family of Staffordshire and Wexford, by Beauchamp H. D. Colclough, MS. fol., 1879, in library of Royal Dublin Society.

Fitzgerald: Pedigree, seventeenth century Sloane MS., 1429 f. 98b.

Gillman: Searches into the history of the G. family . . . 4°, 1895.

Tracy: Notes on, sixteenth century Sloane MS., 1301 f. 235 b.

J. ARDAGH.

HERALDIC ARMS WANTED (12 S. viii. 152).—The arms, paly of six, az. and ar. on a bend gu. three cinquefoils or, are ascribed by Berry to Stradlyng. FRED R. GALE.



**CURTIS: LATHROP: WILLOUGHBY** (12 S. viii. 132).—In 1802 Ann Lathrop of Westminster, was in Her Majesty's employ. Her husband's family owned Felton Hall, near Shrewsbury. There is some account of the family in 'A History of the Families of Skeet, Somerscales, Widdrington and others.' Perhaps your correspondent would like to write to me direct, when I could give him still further particulars. FRANCIS SKEET.

Syon House, Angmering.

**(ROBERT) GASCOIGNE AND WALTHAMSTOW** (12 S. viii. 130).—Gascoigne the poet, the subject of this inquiry, was named George, and not Robert, and the inquirer is further in error in referring to him as "this forgotten soldier and poet"; for in the parish in which he made his home his name is still held in remembrance, and he is regarded as one of the famous gallery of Walthamstow worthies. Information concerning his work, with some details of his life, is, or was, communicated to the children in the elementary schools, and although his poems are probably but little read in the neighbourhood in which they were written yet I venture to assert his name is more widely known in Walthamstow than it is outside.

The exact place of his "poore house at Walthamstow in the Forest" is unknown, but it is believed to have been in that portion of the parish known as Hale End.

STEPHEN J. BARNS.

Frating, Woodside Road, Woodford Wells.

**COWPER: PRONUNCIATION OF NAME** (12 S. viii. 110, 179).—I am acquainted with a family descended from connexions of the poet's family; the son's Christian name is spelt Cowper, and I am informed that the traditional pronunciation has always been something between Cowper and Cooper, but much nearer the latter, the first syllable being sounded in a way almost impossible to spell, like "cup" pronounced somewhat broadly, not *quite* so long as in "trooper."

RUSSELL MARKLAND.

Dryersley, Link's Gate, St. Anne's-on-the-Sea.

**BOTTLE-SLIDERS: COASTERS** (12 S. vii., 471, 516; viii. 37, 53, 96).—Some thirty or forty years ago I dined at Corpus Christi College Cambridge, and after the dinner retired to an adjoining room where from end to end of a long table facing the fire was a miniature railway the decanters being dragged along it from one end to the other as necessity arose.

R. B.—R.

**SIR ROBERT BELL OF BEAUPRÉ** (12 S. vi. 39; vii. 178, 414, 475; viii. 175).—Capt. WILBERFORCE BELL may say, if he wishes, that the College of Arms Robert Bell was not the Chief Baron of the Exchequer, but he cannot suggest that a man admitted to the Inner Temple in 1571 could be described as being "of the Temple" in 1560. It is difficult to be at all sure, but I think that it would be possible at that period for a man to be "of the Temple," and yet not a Member of either Inn and it is even more likely that he may have been admitted to the Middle Temple during the period for which the records are missing—1524 to 1551.

C. E. A. BEDWELL.

Middle Temple Library, London, E.C.

**PHAESTOS DISK** (12 S. viii. 151).—Unfortunately the inscription on this seems to be capable of more than one explanation; see the two entirely different translations quoted by the Rev. James Baikie in 'The Sea-Kings of Crete,' 2nd edn., p. 264 (A. & C. Black, 1913). On these he remarks that

"Professor Hempf maintains that the disk is the record of a dedication of oxen at a shrine in Phaestos, in atonement of a robbery perpetrated by Cretan sea-rovers on some shrine of the great goddess in Asia Minor. Miss Stawell, on the other hand, believes that the disk is the matrix for casting a pair of cymbals, and that the inscription is the invocation which the worshippers had to chant to the goddess."

But perhaps the puzzle has been solved since the above appeared. The disk is described on p. 121 of Mr. Baikie's book.

G. H. WHITE.

23 Weighton Road, Anerley.

**GEORGE FRANK OF FRANKENAU** (12 S. viii. 189).—Georg Frank von Frankenau (1643-1704) was a distinguished German physician. He was born at Naumburg and studied at Jena and Strassburg. In 1671 he became Professor of Medicine at Heidelberg and physician to the Elector Karl Ludwig. He was afterwards at Frankfurt, and then went to Wittenberg on the invitation of Johann Georg III., Elector of Saxony. Finally he settled in Denmark, where he was physician to the King and Queen. His son Georg Friedrich was Professor of Medicine at Cöpenhagen. The elder Frank von Frankenau was the author of numerous medical works, among them a treatise 'De Morbo Q. Ennii poetae,' which reminds one of the paper in which Mr. D'Arcy Power discussed Samuel Pepys's



eye-trouble and shewed that he suffered from "hypermetropia with some degree of astigmatism."

In 1679 Georg Frank edited the 'De Medicina Magnetica' of William Maxwell, whom Morhof calls a Scotch writer. He is not in the 'D.N.B.'

In an undated German catalogue of books on the History of Medicine that came to me ten years and more ago I find one of the items to be a large folio portrait of Georg Frank von Frankenau engraved by Johann Ulrich Kraus. It is described as "*schön*" and "*selten*." There are also smaller engravings by Montalegre, Sysang, and Berningroth.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

Much Hadham, Herts.

A PROVERB ABOUT EATING CHERRIES (12 S. viii. 190).—I am not the happy possessor of an original 'Ray,' but I have Bohn's 'Handbook of Proverbs' which professes to embody it. This cries out for an index of, at least, the nouns embedded in the wise-sayings, and I have not been able to discover the *dicton* quoted by Mr. Wright. I have, however, found (p. 347) "Eat peas with the king and cherries with the beggar" which is delightfully cryptic and may be interesting and suggestive to your correspondent.

Le Roue de Lancy (vol. ii. p. 193) gives a sixteenth century monition:—

C'est folie de manger cerises avec seigneurs  
Car ils prennent toujours les plus meures.

That is common-sense and greedy.

I wonder whether some archaic code of manners allowed great men to shy their cherry-stones at inferior regalers. Books of table etiquette published a few centuries back gave very special attention to dealings with fruit-stones.

ST. SWITHIN.

FOUNDLINGS IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY (12 S. viii. 191).—Partly in consequence of a Parliamentary grant of 10,000*l.* in 1755 or 6 to the Foundling Hospital, an overwhelming number of infants were sent up from all parts of the country, and the carriers made a fine harvest. Many gruesome stories are told of the way in which the unfortunate children met with their death on the road.

Four years later the government withdrew the grant and the "massacre of the innocents" ceased.

In the registers of Egham, Surrey, there are entries of a like nature, but of earlier date, namely 1745-6-7.

FREDERIC TURNER.

"COLLY MY COW" (12 S. viii. 190).—According to the 'New English Dictionary' *colly*, a Norse word, is a term of endearment for a cow. It is recorded in Arthur B. Evans's 'Leicestershire Words, Phrases and Proverbs' (English Dialect Society, 1881), and the only other quotation in the 'N.E.D.' is from Tom D'Urfey's 'Pills to Purge Melancholy' (1719): "Sawney shall ne'er be my Colly, my Cow."

L. R. M. STRACHAN.

Birmingham University.

The song of 'Colly my Cow' will be found in Halliwell-Phillips's 'Nursery Rhymes of England' (London, 1886), p. 86. It has twelve verses, and if your correspondent communicates with me I will send him a transcript. It recounts the sale of a cow and the various prices offered by tradesmen, and deplores the loss to the owner. A different version from that of Halliwell-Phillips, commencing "My Billy Aroms," is current in the nurseries of Cornwall. Two verses by way of introduction and a final verse are added to the version given in Evans's 'Old Ballads' (London, 1810), vol. i. p. 268.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

EDWARD SNAPE (12 S. viii. 169).—This engraving of Edward Snape, who was Sergeant farrier to the King, forms the frontispiece to his 'Treatise on Farriery,' published in 1791*l.*

G. F. R. B.

TURNER FAMILY (12 S. v. 94, 249).—In regard to my queries at the above references, I find that the Emanuel Turner, assistant-comptroller, cashier, and committee clerk to the Manchester Corporation from 1842 to 1859, to whom I referred, was a son of William Turner (born 1782) by his wife Ellen Wilson. He died Sept. 28, 1865, and was buried in Wilmslow Parish churchyard, having had issue, in addition to Emanuel, sons—Solomon Samuel, John (died at Brooklyn House, Ruabon, Jan. 20, 1893, aged 82 years, and buried at Overton, Ellesmere, Salop), William, James, and Oswald (buried at Wilmslow, 1905); and daughters—Elizabeth, Jane and Ellen.

The first-named William Turner was related to William Turner (born 1777, died at Mill Hill, near Blackburn, July 17, 1842) of Shrigley Park, co. Chester, and M.P. for Blackburn, who married his cousin, Jane (born 1772), daughter of William Turner, of Martholme, by his wife Jane Mitchell.

I am anxious to trace the exact connexion between William Turner and the

M.P.'s family, and should be glad if any correspondent could help me. Search has been made in London without success. Perhaps some Cheshire genealogist could supply the information required.

JAMES SETON-ANDERSON.

39 Carlisle Road, Hove, Sussex.

A COACHMAN'S EPITAPH (12 S. viii. 148, 196).—On p. 267 of her 'Friends round the Wrekin,' Lady C. Milnes Gaskell records an epitaph in somewhat similar style on a tombstone in Ludlow churchyard to one John Abingdon, who drove the Ludlow coach. The inscription runs thus:—

His labour done, no more to town  
His onward course he bends,  
His team's unshut, his whips laid up,  
And here his journey ends.  
Death locked his wheels and gave him rest,  
And never more to move,  
Till Christ shall call him with the blest  
To heavenly realms above.

ERNEST H. H. SHORTING.

Broseley, Shropshire.

YEW-TREES IN CHURCHYARDS (12 S. viii. 195).—For the last service of the bow in war—at Leipsic in 1813—see 10 S. i. 225. R. B.

Upton.

AUTHORS WANTED.—

(12 S. viii. 192.)

2.‡The lines

In the golden glade the chestnuts are fallen all, &c. are from the Poet Laureate's 'North Wind in October' ('Shorter Poems,' v. 16). C. C. B.

## Notes on Books.

*The Life, Correspondence and Collections of Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel.* By Mary F. S. Hervey. (Cambridge University Press, 3l. 3s. net.)

A GREAT gentleman—if he is not at the same time a political or military leader, or a great genius—offers both a very attractive and a very difficult subject for biography. He affects his contemporaries not in their fortunes or their necessary external affairs, but in their outlook—in their estimate of themselves and of other men, and in their view of what are the summits of life, its most impressive occasions, its most desirable enjoyments, and the suitable behaviour of a person therein. All this—than which nothing in life while we live it is more real—vanishes away as it drops into the past. One may describe a great gentleman by his qualities—stateliness, say, honesty, courage and kindness—but his peculiar effect upon the world around him was too intimate to be caught in history; and so we are left almost without the means of making his portrait live. He is apt to appear too solemn, too magnificent, too important a figure for the part he played or the tasks he achieved, and while no one

in the present is more secure of his dignity than he, no one, when he once belongs to the past, demands greater skill from his biographer, lest he should be forced over the perilous line between the sublime and the ridiculous.

This life of that Earl of Arundel who was a close friend of the two first Stuarts, escapes the peril partly through the Earl's rather numerous misfortunes and partly through the tact and thoroughness of the writer. Miss Hervey, whose services to the history of art it would be superfluous to recount, died a year ago, just as the first proofs of this book were coming to her hands. It is the fruit of nine years of study, and of diligent research among sources, as well as of long labour in writing pursued, towards the end, in the teeth of illness and suffering. Although she has not been able altogether to overcome the difficulty mentioned above, or to give to her portrait much of the force of life, her sympathy and knowledge are so penetrative and so evident to the reader that she has done more even in this respect for the "Father of Vertu in England" than is accomplished in most easier biographies.

Arundel's life—alike in prosperity and adversity—has the comeliness of a work of art. "Le Cousin Pons," and the lovers of "vertu" whom he represents, amuse one with the incongruity between themselves and the objects of their love. Incongruous in a different way are such lovers of art as abounded among the princes of, say, Renaissance Italy where men's lives were as vicious and corrupt as their outward surroundings were beautiful and finely ordered. But Arundel, in his person, in his character and in his course of life had all the dignity, grace and severe charm of artistic work belonging to the true, central tradition.

He was the grandson of Thomas Howard, fourth Duke of Norfolk who was executed in 1572 for his share in the Ridolfi plot, and son of Philip, Earl of Arundel, for many years and until his death a prisoner in the Tower on account of his adherence to the Roman Catholic religion and supposed sympathy with the enemies of Elizabeth. Born in 1585 his youth was passed in comparative poverty and obscurity. The accession of James I. at length made it possible for him to take his natural place at Court.

The ducal title was never restored to him; but he was appointed Earl Marshal; he and his family occupied their hereditary station as second only to royalty, and he played his proper part in the ceremonial life of the Court, in the conveying of queens and princesses, and in acting as ambassador extraordinary. He passes through all with gravity and some touch of severity; though his letters to his family reveal a tender heart beneath his stern exterior. He acquits himself well; but he never had the good fortune of such an opportunity for showing quick wit and determination as was granted to his wife in the Foscarini affair at Venice. Altheia Talbot was grand-daughter of "Bess of Hardwick," and very true rang the metal in her on that occasion. It is a fine story.

The most interesting chapter, so far as the famous collections are concerned, is that on the research in the Levant. Arundel had engaged the Rev. William Petty as his agent and the man proved the most energetic, acute and successful of searchers. The abortive negotiations for the

sculptures of the Golden Gate of Constantinople, for which Miss Hervey quotes a most interesting letter from Sir Thomas Roe, English Ambassador at the Porte to the Duke of Buckingham, illustrate the eagerness of the pursuit of antiquities on the part of collectors. Arundel seems to have infected his whole family with his zeal. The arrival of his marbles from the East created a pretty scene of excitement among all the *dilettanti* of England.

The artists with whom he came into contact numbered Inigo Jones, Rubens and Van Dyck, and the sympathetic treatment of himself in the portraits by the two latter seems in itself an acknowledgment on their part of inner kinship between him and them. He was indeed the very sublimation of the temperament and intellect to which art at its best is addressed.

The documents from which the life is compiled are quoted from in great but judiciously-calculated abundance. The appendices to the book are important; they include the Arundel Inventory of 1655; extracts from Vertue's MSS. concerning Holbein; the biography of Thomas, Earl of Arundel, by his son Lord Stafford, and the Earl's will.

*The Teaching of English.* By W. S. Tomkinson. (Clarendon Press, 6s. 6d. net.)

IN the Preface supplied to this book by Mr. Greening Lamborn there occurs a suggestive sentence: "What Greek literature did for a few in the past," he says, "English literature must do for the many in the future." There is no development of educational practice and theory which we welcome with so much hope—with so deep a conviction of its being an advance in the one right direction—as the fresh insistence on the importance of Literature. It is a cause that still needs stalwarts.

On the one hand, in the domain of work, science confronts literature with formidable demands on the scholars' time, and with the claim that it gives him the main part of his equipment for life. On the other, in the domain of recreation the cinematograph and the over-illustrated magazine tend directly towards weakening the special tastes and faculties upon which the enjoyment of literature depends. And literature not loved is not operative.

Mr. Tomkinson's book displays most of the qualities to which we must look for eventual success. It has enthusiasm, ingenuity and insight as well as considerable discrimination and the confidence which actual experience alone supplies. It should inspire teachers; and also guide them. One or two features we should criticize. First, the whole plan seems to us calculated too exclusively for clever children, and also for teachers of unusual sympathy, for these alone will be able to modify these counsels so as to reach the dull scholar. Secondly, even for the clever we find some suggestions (such as those on p. 215 and, generally, much of the chapter on 'Appreciation') somewhat too difficult; and technique seems to us throughout slightly over-emphasized. In fact there is a tendency to treat the whole subject from a standpoint more suitable for students at a Training College than for the average school-child. Prose construction and sequence of ideas—

though not absent—hardly receive their due, and the excessive attention to isolated words and minor ornament sometimes betrays the writer into triviality.

We are given some good pages on verse-writing as an exercise for children: but perhaps the best part of the book is that devoted to oral expression, and different speech exercises.

*Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic Henry VIII.* Vol. I., Pts. 1, 2, 3. Catalogued by J. S. Brewer. Second Edition, Revised and greatly enlarged by R. H. Brodie. (H.M. Stationery Office.)

THE re-issue of this great collection of documents calls for the attention and the gratitude of students of the sixteenth century. The volume before us begins with the will of Henry VII. and carries us to the end of 1514 when, in pursuance of the policy initiated by Wolsey, the war with France had been followed by a French alliance, and by the marriage of the King's sister to Louis XII. of France. The importance of these documents for the history both of international and domestic politics, need not be laboured: their interest as a record of personalities and manners, and as the depository of curious incidents, is inexhaustible. Moreover, with the sixteenth century we have the Records at their best from the student's point of view, in the sense that they are sufficiently abundant to enable one clearly to follow the development of causes and enterprises, and the sequence of events, and as yet are not so complicated and unwieldy as to force one upon narrow specialization.

Mr. Brodie furnishes a Preface devoted partly to explaining the improvements made in this second edition, partly to a sketch of the career of Wolsey, whom he relegates to his legendary origin of a butcher's son. The evidence seems to make this probable, there being no reason why a man of this trade should not be fairly well-to-do.

Mr. Brewer's original preface is re-printed in Part 3. It remains a very sound and useful piece of work. A discussion of this collection is hardly possible—nor is it needed. We have but to congratulate anew all who are concerned in the important national work of making the Records public.

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## Notes.

## AMONG THE SHAKESPEARE ARCHIVES.

(See *ante*, pp. 23, 45, 66, 83, 124, 146, 181, 223.)

## THE BIRTH OF WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE.

The natural interpretation of the words on the Poet's monument—*Obiit anno Domini 1616 aetatis suae 53 die 23 Ap.*—is that he died on Apr. 23, 1616, after the completion of his 52nd year, and was born, therefore, before Apr. 23, 1564. He was baptized on Wednesday, Apr. 26, 1564, as we know from the entry in Bretchgirdle's register: "1564 April 26 *Gulielmus filius Johannes Shakspeare*," and there is little doubt that his birthday was Saturday, the 22nd.

Parents are admonished in the Prayer Book of 1559:—

"that they defer not the baptism of infants any longer than the Sunday or other Holy Day next after the child be born unless upon a great and reasonable cause declared to the Curate and by him approved,"

and:—  
"that it is most convenient that baptism should not be ministered but upon Sundays and other Holy Days when the most number of people may come together, as well for that the congregation there present may testify the receiving of them that be newly baptised into the number of Christ's Church as also because in the baptism of infants every man present may be put in remembrance of his own profession made to God in his baptism."

Sunday the 23rd was too soon to take the infant, if born on the 22nd, from Henley Street to the parish church in Old Stratford, especially if the father and mother were cautious after the death of baby Margaret in December, 1562. The next Holy Day was Tuesday the 25th, St. Mark's Day; but this was one of the unlucky days of the Calendar known as Black Crosses, when, a few years previously, crosses and altars were draped and a special litany was said. Trouble came, it was believed, to all who walked in the churchyard or did any manner of work. A quarter of a century after Shakespeare's birth the superstition was rife in Wales. "In 1589, I being as then but a boy," says William Vaughan in "Golden Grove Moralised" (1600),  
"do remember that an alewife making no exception of days would needs brew upon St. Mark's Day; but, lo, the marvellous work of God! while she was thus labouring the top of the chimney took fire and before it could be quenched her house was quite burned."

Bretchgirdle and John Shakespeare, we presume, would not object to the day, but it does not follow that Mary Shakespeare did not. Hence, probably, the baptism on the 26th, though it was not a Holy Day. In confirmation of the 22nd as the Poet's birthday is the circumstance that his granddaughter, Elizabeth Hall, ten years after his death, when honour was being paid to his memory, chose Apr. 22 for her wedding-day.

There was danger of an unbaptized infant being carried off by fairies! William Shakespeare escaped the fate which nearly overtook his contemporary and neighbour, Robert Willis, at Gloucester:

"Within few days after my birth, says Willis, whilst my mother lay in. I was taken out of the bed from her side, and by my sudden and fierce crying recovered, being found sticking between the bed's head and the wall, and if I had not cried in that manner as I did our gossips had a conceit that

I had been quite carried away by the fairies, they know not whither, and some elf or 'changeling' as they call it, laid in my room."

Standing at the font (which still exists) and following the rubric that "the priest shall take the child in his hands and ask the name, and naming the child shall dip it in the water, so it be discreetly and warily done," Bretchgirdle said, "I baptize thee in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost. Amen." At the end he uttered the exhortation to the godparents to call upon the child "to hear sermons," and to provide that it "may learn the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the Ten Commandments in the English tongue, and all other things which a Christian man ought to know and believe to his soul's health," and dismissed them, telling them to bring him when "further instructed in the Catechism set forth for that purpose," to the Bishop of Worcester to be confirmed.

After whom was the child named *William*? We need not look, I think, far for the sponsor. He was probably John Shakespeare's neighbour in Henley Street, William Smith the haberdasher. The two men had much in common, besides being of about the same age and living within a few yards of each other for half a century. They began business about the same time, were engaged in occupations which at more than one point met; were colleagues on the Borough Council, had been Constables together and were now fellow-Chamberlains; were men of enterprise and ambition and independence of judgment, and not infrequently opposed to the powers in being, and had sons who became well-to-do and gentlemen. In support of the identification it may be noted that whereas John Shakespeare's eldest son was named *William*, William Smith's eldest son was named *John*.

EDGAR I. FRIPP.

(To be continued.)

ROBERT WHATLEY.

(See *ante*, p. 221.)

THUS by 1728 matters were coming to a head. Nearly forty years of age and still without employ, Whatley had expended his own fortune ('Friendly Admonition,' p. 79) and was living on the charity of his friends (*op. cit.*, p. 78, *cf.* p. 103, 'Three Letters,' p. 57), and to the load of debt was

perhaps added the financial burden of a wife ('Friendly Admonition,' p. 3, *cf.* pp. 123, 126). With King his relations were cooling ('Three Letters,' p. 23), for reasons unknown,\* and the Chancellor's decline in mental vigour and political prestige (Lord Hervey, 'Memoirs,' ed. 1848, vol. i. pp. 280-282, 'Three Letters,' p. 13, 'Letters and Applications,' p. vi) boded ill for the stranded suitor. These circumstances may have contributed to bring Whatley to the great decision of taking Holy Orders and finding in the Church some compensation for the loss that he had sustained in seeking the service of the state.† That this step would not be attributed by gossip to purely disinterested motives is evident from the trouble that he takes to refute such innuendoes in his 'Friendly Admonition' (*cf. infra*), perhaps also by the publication at the critical moment ('Friendly Admonition,' pp. 141-142) of his 'Letter to a Bencher,'‡ and eleven years afterwards by the third of his 'Three Letters.' He was, moreover, not ignorant of the fact that King had declared his intention of presenting him—in this event—to a living worth 300*l.* per annum ('Judgment Signed,' pp. 19-20). In fine, he was ordained some time between Oct. 31, 1728, and Feb. 15, 1729 ('Friendly Admonition,' pp. 121, 122, 139, 'Impartial Review,' p. 12)—probably at his Advent Ordination by Dr. Gibson, Bishop of London, to whom Whatley appears to have been indebted for a rapprochement with the Lord Chancellor ('Letters and Applications,' p. vii, *cf.* B.M., Add. MSS. 4321, folio 235). To Whatley's honour, however, be it remembered that his interest in matters theological was not developed *ad hoc*, for the recently published letters of July 22 and Oct. 27, 1720, already cited (at 12 S.

\* The cause may have been the closing of the purse-strings. To King's fondness for money Whatley discreetly alludes in the second of his 'Three Letters' (pp. 43-44). *Cf.* Lord Percival's story of King and his daughter-in-law's fortune ('Diary of Viscount Percival,' vol. i., p. 121).

† *Cf.* the parallel drawn by him between his case and that of Dr. Donne ('Friendly Admonition,' p. 163) *cf.* also 'Three Letters,' p. 50, where he states that he delayed declaring his resolution until convinced of the truth of the Christian religion.

‡ 'A Letter to a Bencher of the Inner Temple from a Student of the same House. Writ in the Year 1713.' This reached at least a third edition. The full title, as well as that of 'A Speech' (*infra*), has kindly been supplied by the Librarian of the John Rylands Library, Manchester.

viii. 44-45 and 63-65), prove that—apart from the special pleading of these various pamphlets—he was by no means indifferent to this science at a time when he entertained no such ambitions (*cf.* 'Friendly Admonition,' p. 135).

At this period he was lodging in James Street, Westminster\* ('Impartial Review,' p. 54), and at the beginning of November was the victim of a curious quarrel with the Westminster magistrates on attempting to bail a former maid-servant arrested on a false charge of theft. The details of the episode may be ignored but one should not exclude the possibility that spite or enmity was working behind the scenes.† However, the woe of the maidservant was the seed of a new pamphlet, and at the end of January or early in February, 1729, appeared

'A Friendly Admonition to Gentlemen in the Commission of the Peace. Or, An Account of some late extraordinary Proceedings of a couple of Westminster Justices. . . . In a Humble Representation to a Noble Lord.'‡

which, closely following the 'Letter to a Bench,' of October, 1713, not only states his case with regard to the magistrates' procedure but also acted as a manifesto and justification of his change of life (*cf.* 'Friendly Admonition,' pp. 121-122). This again was closely followed—the text is dated at the end Feb. 15—by

'An Impartial Review of a Miscellaneous Treatise (Lately publish'd) Entitled, A Friendly Admonition to Gentlemen in the Commission of the Peace; wherein What is Amis is Rectify'd, and what is Right is further Enforc'd. In Answer to a letter sent to the Author from a Reverend Divine on Occasion of it,'

the title of which is self-explanatory.

On June 24, 1729, Whatley was instituted to the prebend of Bilton in York Minster, in the gift of the Archbishop§ (Public Record Office, Exchequer, First Fruits and

\* Possibly St. James' Street, where he will be found in 1737 and 1738, or else either James Street, Haymarket, or James Street, Covent Garden.

† It is worthy of remark that the Sessions Books for this very month are missing ('Calendar of Sessions Books Nos. 850-877, and Orders of Court (Middlesex and Westminster) April 1727 to December 1729,' p. 85, note). Whatley's animadversions on the extortions of the keeper of the Gate-House and on Sir John Gonson's weakness for printing his charges—at the county's expense—are born out by an inspection of this volume, e.g. on pp. 28, 55, 72, 113, 119, 128 and elsewhere.

‡ *I.e.* King (*op. cit.*, p. 1). It reached a second edition.

§ At that time Lancelot Blackburne.

Tenths Office, Bishops' Certificates of Institution, York 32, *cf.* Le Neve, 'Fasti,' ed. T. D. Hardy, 1854, vol. iii. p. 173),\* and on the 23rd of the following month to the rectory of Toft in Lincolnshire, a Crown living (Public Record Office, *loc. cit.*, Lincoln 23). What negotiations lay behind the conferment of the prebendal stall the writer has not so far traced and it is possible that King had participated in them, for the living which he bestowed on Whatley was worth but a third of the Circéan three hundred pounds, and was, besides, solitary, uncongential and all but a sinecure. However, this and the prebend formed a provision† and rector of Toft Whatley remained until his death. In this parish, "consisting of 6 Farms & 7 Cottages" (B.M., Add. MSS. 4,721, folio 235), the Chancellor's ugly duckling settled down for the next few years, by no means relinquishing his claim on the Prime Minister, which was unaffected by the Chancellor's act of grace—what more pleasant than a Westminster Canonry or a Deanery?—but, as he afterwards alleged, waiting "until it might be seen in what manner his Character would turn out in that state" ('Short History,' p. 25), during which period nebulous promises and—between Dec. 19, 1728, and 1731—the sum of 350*l.* were handed out to him (*op. cit.*, p. 23).

Of the fruit of his solitude we have:—

'A Discourse Made to a Person in A Country Parish Church, October 1, 1732. Doing Penance for the Sin of Fornication. Most humbly recommended to the Consideration of the late Committee, of the honourable House of Commons, of Enquiry into the Abuses of the Ecclesiastical Courts.'

Dedicated to Dr. Gibson, this was published not earlier than May 1, 1733, and, owing to its appositeness, its learning—like all Whatley's works it is insignificant in matter and style—or, more likely, the one word on its title-page, reached in the same year a second edition. In any case, Whatley seems to have been determined to show the political world that his light would not be extinguished among the swamps of Toft.

But King, long a frail reed, now resigned the seals and—the next year—died.‡ On Whatley's efforts, therefore, alone would the successful prosecution of his suit depend,

\* Le Neve's entry is defective.

† Though insufficient, it would seem, to discharge the debts that he had contracted ('Letters and Applications,' p. 19).

‡ Nov. 19, 1733. July 22, 1734.

and this may have induced him in September, 1735, to come to town and renew the attack.\* Walpole now denied that he had promised him anything ('Short History,' pp. 26-28, 'Letters and Applications,' p. ii, 'Judgment Signed,' p. 21), and there may have been a scene ('Short History,' *ibidem*). Whatever the other results of the interviews and of Whatley's letter of Sept. 8 asking for preferment ('Short History,' pp. 32-35), they did not blossom into stalls, for strangers received the then Lincoln and Worcester vacancies (*op. cit.*, pp. 26 note, 27). Being again rebuffed early in the new year (*op. cit.*, pp. 37-39), he made no further application until June 7, the day on which he left town. His letter to Walpole of that date (*op. cit.*, pp. 39-41) explains his abstention: he had been compiling his "case"—presumably the nucleus of the 'Short History'—as against the minister. This he forwarded (letter of the same date, *op. cit.*, p. 41) to his friend and intermediary, —, † to show to Walpole (*cf. autem* 'Letters and Applications,' p. iii). At Christmas he would return for his answer: meanwhile the matter would remain "an absolute secret" ('Short History,' p. 40).

Early in January of the next year the suitor returned to town, lodging in St. James' Street (*op. cit.*, p. 42), and on Jan. 9, 1737, wrote to —, stating his readiness for the answer, but adding the threat that, if Walpole still refused, he would appeal to the public ('Short History,' pp. 42-46, 'Letters and Applications,' p. iii): the printers' chapel was to ruin the man who refused churches. Walpole still refused, Whatley printed his "Case" ‡ and sent it all hot to the minister: this ultimatum was followed by an exchange of letters lasting a year, during which time publication was suspended on the advice of a friend§ ('Letters and

Applications,' pp. iii, 22). Between Apr. 10 and 27 he had returned to Toft (Whatley to —, Toft, Apr. 27, 1737, *op. cit.*, p. 15) to look after his baker's dozen of inhabited houses, but between Jan. 4 and 17, 1738, he arrived in London "for the Residue of the Winter" (Whatley to —, St. James' Street, London, Jan. 17, 1738, *op. cit.*, p. 20). After letters to — and to the minister, extending over a month, — brought word that "'No answer would be an Answer'" (*op. cit.*, p. 28 note), and in March Whatley unchained the press.

C. S. B. BUCKLAND.

(To be continued.)

### THE BEGINNING OF ÆSTHETIC CRITICISM IN ITALY.

SFORZA PALLAVICINO (1607-1667).

THE seventeenth century in Italy, in addition to overthrowing to a great extent the criticism of the Renaissance with its involved commentary of Aristotle's 'Poetics' and the 'Ars Poetica' of Horace and rigid classification of literary types on the Alexandrian model, strove to establish a definitely philosophical interpretation of poetical creation in the mind and imagination, and thus led directly to the æsthetic criticism of the eighteenth century and the individual theory of the Romantics. The development can be quite clearly traced all through the century and comes to expression in innumerable quasi-æsthetic treatises, *poetics*, pamphlets, literary disputes, academic dissertations and transactions of literary academies: in *Boccalini*, *Ciampoli*, *Pellegrini*, *Ettori*,\* and above all in Pallavicino. The faculties of the mind which go to the creation and formation of literature are variously examined, together with the inner definition of the function of poetry, and those elements which form the æsthetic qualities in critical appreciation. In the Seicento these remain disjointed or only casually synthesised, and the ultimate unity of spirit is only dimly suggested; but the modern note rings through all that effort, the note of philosophic curiosity, of a scientific

\* Lodging in St. Martin's Lane. ('Short History,' pp. 32, 39).

† The writer has not been able to identify this individual. It may have been Hardwicke. As a potential clue one may observe that he was apparently out of Town from about Saturday, Feb. 18, to Tuesday, Feb. 21, 1738 ('Letters and Applications,' pp. 26, 28), from an unspecified date [Saturday, Feb. 25?] to Tuesday, Feb. 28, 1738 (*op. cit.*, p. 37) and again from about March 8 to March 18, 1738 (*op. cit.*, p. 43). His place of residence is given as ".... Street" (*op. cit.*, p. 31).

‡ March 1737. The Advertisement is dated the 4th.

§ Probably "—."

\* Cf. 'Ciro Trabalza': *La critica letteraria* (Milano, Vallardi, 1915), chap. v.; Biondollo: *Poeti e critici* (Palermo, 1909) for Pellegrini. The work of Ettori of prime importance is—'Camillo Ettori': *Il buon gusto ne' componimenti rettorici* (opere, Bologna, 1696) and of Pellegrini 'Matteo Pellegrini': *I fonti dell'ingegno ridotto ad arte* (Bologna, 1650)

attitude to the creation of the individual mind in poetry and in art. The century, which produced Galileo, was the same century in every detail which produced the 'Trattato dello stile' of Pallavicino: the basis may still have been too classical in the concept of imitation, too hedonistic in the insistence on pleasure, too ethical in the praise of good, too empirical in the division of intellect, imagination, fancy, sensual perception, too fragmentary in the actual critical detail, but it was distinctly more modern than that of the Renaissance in this effort or design of evaluating the production and means of production of the mind. In a sense the Cartesian movement in philosophy resembles this quasi-æsthetic movement in literary criticism although no influence of Descartes can be traced until the end of the century: traditional and largely extrinsic literary standards were no longer accepted by or sympathetic to this movement of spiritual inquiry.

The main tendencies of the century are fully represented in Sforza Pallavicino and in his works\* we may trace the first sincere effort to realize an æsthetic ideal in literary criticism—an ideal which shines through a confusion of Aristotelian, Renaissance, Neo-Alexandrian, Secentist tendencies and traditions and does present a certain unity of vision. On the one side, if such a division is possible, the classical criticism with its minute study of grammatical formulæ, its love of technical perfection, its insistence on the moral principle enters into his theory and, on the other, we find indications of free, independent judgment, a desire for natural expression, simplicity in representation, clarity of artistic vision with no hint of the *Marinistic* sensuality and metaphorical frippery, an admiration of poetry as a source of pure delight, a deeper understanding of the science of form. He shares with Tassoni and Boccacini, the cool, almost disinterested attitude towards the ancients: "The ancients alone do not suffice since time and the various

tastes of man have rendered necessary some divagation from their style";\* but the ancient and noble simplicity is set against the Marinist extravagance† while he deplors the evil influence of Petrarch who, by running riot in love-subtleties, has led to immorality in poetry—"and many of his successors have added to variety of content obscenity of form."‡ His attitude towards Homer and the Greek epic is almost Crocian in the denial of an allegorical interpretation, but ethical and Renaissance in the conception of the ultimate effect of the 'Iliad'—even if it is a divine thing, it is not fit to instruct a mind either in morals or in speculative sciences.§ The thought of Italian epics induces melancholy:—

"for I remarked from one standpoint the nobility of those works, the greatness of which lies in the sublimity of genius and not in the value of the material, nor in the patience nor length of industry: from the other, I grew sad at the thought that our century appeared fallen from such high place."||

The Pallavicinian theory of poetry, although it works from the Renaissance conception of poetical imitation, and at some moments lays weight on instruction and the didascalic element at the expense of the purely æsthetic, rises into a noble vision and, by giving pride of place to the beautiful, becomes almost spiritual and æsthetic in this very attribute. The Renaissance *ut pictura poesis* contributes greatly to Pallavicino's theory but he differs in the view of imitation: imitation is not exact reproduction without any individual touch but must depend for its efficacy on vivacity of representation and thus on the artistic expression.¶ The poet, while acting as a mirror to nature, transforms that mirrored image in the act of expression and the power of artistic transformation lies in the persuasive effect of the representation: "what is the use of depicting the poem as probable if it is not taken as real. Poetical imitation, the soul of poetry, would have no utility.... Painting does not pretend that the fictitious should be held as real as the stupidity of those birds that fly to taste with their beaks the grapes painted by Zeus or of those dogs and horses

\* The works of Pallavicino which this study is based are: 'Del Bene Libri Quattro (Roma, Corbellotti 1644); 'Arte della perfezion cristiana' (Milano, 1820; Edition used); 'Arte dello stile' (Bologna, per G. Monti, 1647), edition used is 'Trattati su lo stile e su l'eloquenza' (Napoli 1836); 'Ermenegildo, Martire' (Roma, Corbellotti, 1644); 'Avvertimenti grammaticali' (P. F. Rainaldi, 1661); 'Lettere' (Roma, Bernabo, 1668 and Venezia, Bombi, 1678); 'Discorso se il Principe debba o no essere letterato' (Roma, 1844, Edition used).

\* 'Lettere,' p. 19.

† 'Arte della perfezion cristiana,' Ed. cit. p. 6.

‡ Quoted in 'A. Belloni: Il Seicento' (Vallardi, Milano), p. 52.

§ 'Trattato dello stile,' Ed. cit. p. 43.

¶ 'Lettere,' p. 9.

|| 'Trattato dello stile,' Chap. xxx, *passim*; Del Bene, 'Ed. cit., p. 456.

mentioned by Pliny that bayed and reared up at the sight of dogs and horses as vividly rendered in paint as to seem alive. And yet the painted figures, even if considered as painted, excite acutely the emotions."<sup>\*</sup>

The realistic painting, the living effect of artistic representation comes to perception and causes a pleasure of its own, little related to the thought of the living figures represented in paint and to the comparison between art and life. The *ut pictura poesis* theory has been modified to conform to the ideal of emotional and even æsthetic pleasure. One chapter of the 'Trattato dello stile'—'The Essence and Function of Poetical Imitation' shows a curious uncertainty in this doctrine: Pallavicino inclines to ethical pleasure, knowledge gained from contemplation; but contemplation of poetical imitation leads to pleasure in our perception rather than in the imitation and hence to æsthetic pleasure: "I certainly do not mean that the imitator teaches us to imitate and that the spectator learns from him the art of imitating." Poetry is the queen of the imitative arts, chiefly through the greater vivacity of its imitation: and, in this way, although æsthetic pleasure should be the aim of the poet and the delineation of the fictitious and imagined may be more productive of delight than delineation of the real since it comes from the genius of the poet,† the "more exquisite and more fruitful function of poetry is to illumine our mind in the noble exercise of judgment, and thus become the nurse of philosophy giving it a sweeter milk." The contradiction between poetical imitative realism and idealism is evident: in one passage he states that "poetry represents each action as similar to that which happens or should happen in reality" and in a following passage that the beauty of poetry lies in the marvellous "since to learn the marvellous is to learn what was entirely contrary to our belief and is therefore a more precious gain than learning the commonplace";‡ and again, that the real should not be a rigid criterion, the fabulous, like winged horses, ships changed into nymphs or similar creations of the imagination, being itself a source of pleasure provided that the artistic representation brings conviction and preserves consistency. The Renaissance creed of the poetical

universal finds expression in the 'Trattato dello stile,' with a difference however in that observation is awakened by poetry:—

"Poetry forms its theme by observing the universal—not what occurs in a single event but what usually occurs in similar events. Then every universal contains in itself an infinite number of single things, infinite truths and truths not dependent on chance but on the order of nature and hence is the object of science. Thus in poetical descriptions the slightest circumstances appear most beautiful because they teach those universal truths which appeal most to the writer's observation and are less noticed by the reader, so subtle as to escape his eye."<sup>\*</sup>

Poetry is

"much more suited to move than to teach; the immediate aim of poetry in weaving tales is not instruction by means of allegorically implied mysteries since each art must use the methods best proportioned to its intention and allegory does not instruct."

The poet is superior to the philosopher in this popular appeal—and his duty is to appeal to the common people, according to Pallavicino; since the philosopher presupposes interest and wonder in his readers regarding the unknown causes of effects, and logically clears away that ignorance, while the poet excites interest and wonder before giving instruction. Instead of being, as the Renaissance critics believed, the daughter of philosophy, poetry rises to a more exalted level and the great poets may be termed divine: poetry is raised above the entire theory of knowledge. The ethical, hedonistic, didascalical, scientific, æsthetic elements become merged and confused until it is difficult to know what Pallavicino really desires; but in his discussion of the difference between poetry and history he attains almost an æsthetic point of view. Contrary to the classical tradition, he insists on the independence of poetry as art. One sentence in the 'Letters' has a peculiar value in this respect:—

"In art there is no place for that which several feel in nature.... It is a boast of great Artists that they can render more worthy of esteem a log, a stone, a candle than an equal mass of fine gold and God, who is the greatest Artist, took for material nothing."<sup>†</sup>

The 'Parnassæsis' added nothing to this theory. Purity in art remains the desideratum: the development of this thought would lead inevitably to independence of the poet as a craftsman and not as a social or ethical teacher.

HUGH QUIGLEY.

\* 'Del Bene,' p. 456, *et seq.*

† 'Trattato dello stile,' chap. xvii.

‡ *Ibid.*, chap. xxx.

\* *Ibid.*, chap. xxx.

† 'Lettere,' p. 70.



A NORFOLK CHURCHWARDEN'S CHARITIES IN 1716.—In the Accounts of Thomas Patrick, churchwarden of St. Mary Magdalen Parish, Wiggenhall, charitable gifts are not very numerous. The following items are selected from some three or four long columns of entries relating to other payments. They appear to show that although the tales of woe became sadder the value of the gifts became progressively less and less.

A Bill of money I have disbursed in y <sup>e</sup> year 1716 being Church Warden :—	
Nov. 2. pd. 2 lame souldyers . . . .	0 01 00
14. gave 4 seamen that was taken by ye Tursk going home to Newcastle . . . .	0 01 06
Dec. 19. gave to a man had his hous burnt att Welny . . . .	0 01 00
Feb. 20. gave a woman yt had her house burnt att Dunnington in Lynckhornsheyre & lost £300 . . . .	0 00 06
1717.	
Feb. 19. gave to a man of Totnell yt had his hous burnt. . . .	0 00 02
1725.	
Aug. 25. gave a man yt had his father and mother burnt and lost £300 by fire. . . .	0 00 06

R. T. GUNTHER.

A BRONTË POEM.—A reviewer in *The Manchester Guardian* of a recent volume entitled :—

“The Complete Poems of Anne Brontë. Edited by Clement Shorter, with a Bibliographical Introduction by C. W. Hatfield. Hodder & Stoughton. Pp. xxiii. 154, 12s. 6d. net.”

observes :—  
“It repeats an obvious error, for which Mr. A. C. Benson was originally responsible, in attributing the strange and forcible lyric.

There let thy bleeding branch atone to the mild and meditative Anne, though telling us, as Mr. Benson forgot to do, that the lyric was found among Emily's papers, unsigned, in Emily's handwriting. We should greatly like to know what Mr. Benson's or Mr. Shorter's reasons are for believing it to be Anne's work.”

So should I with many others interested in Brontë literature. Perhaps, should this note meet their eyes, Mr. Benson or Mr. Shorter may be induced to supply ‘N. & Q.’ with the reasons asked for by the reviewer.

To my edition (1867) of ‘The Professor’ are annexed ‘Poems by Currer (18), Ellis (21) and Acton (21) Bell,’ together with ‘Selections from the Literary Remains of Ellis (17) and Acton (9) Bell. By Currer Bell,’ but, curiously enough, the above lyric is conspicuous by its absence. Had Charlotte but included it in her Selections from Emily's poems controversy would have been

needless, but the fact that Emily herself evidently included it in her own transcriptions of her poems should, apart from any internal evidence, go far “to prove it hers.” In 1916 vol. xii. of the *Transactions* of the Rochdale Literary and Scientific Society was issued containing a paper by Mr. H. A. Mince on the MS. of Emily Brontë's poems in the collection of Mr. A. J. Law, Housford, Littleborough.

“The MS. [said a local account] is described as one of the several transcripts which Emily Brontë made of her poems before any of them were published in ‘that slight and disregarded volume, “Poems by Currer, Ellis, and Acton Bell,” with which, in 1846, the literary career of the three sisters began.’ This transcript is in Emily Brontë's microscopically small handwriting, of which a facsimile, printed in the *Transactions*, shows the curious character, and is dated 1844. The MS. consists of thirty pages of large smooth-surfaced letter paper, and has been bound in tooled leather, apparently by the late Mr. J. T. Wise, a former possessor of it. It contains thirty-two poems, of which three are ‘unidentified’—not known to have been published—and these are printed in full in Mr. Mince's paper, which also gives the title or first line and the date of each of the other pieces. Several stanzas omitted from poems included by Mr. A. C. Benson in his recent volume, ‘Brontë Poems,’ are also printed here.”

Mr. R. J. Gordon, Chief Librarian of Rochdale, informs me that there is no reference in Mr. Mince's paper to the lyric under discussion.

J. B. MCGOVERN.

St. Stephen's Rectory, C.-on-M., Manchester.

THE QUALITIES OF FEMALE BEAUTY.—*The Evening News* for Mar. 3, 1921 (p. 3), has the following paragraph :—

“In a beauty specialist's shop window in Oxford Street appears the following notice :—

A woman, to be beautiful, must possess the twenty-seven qualities running in series of three.

White : Skin, hands, teeth.

Black : Eyes, eyelashes, eyebrows.

Pink : Lips, gums, nails.

Long : Life, hands, hair.

Short : Teeth, ears, tongue.

Large : Forehead, shoulders, intelligence.

Narrow : Waist, mouth, ankle.

Delicate : Fingers, life, spirit.

Round : Arms, legs, income.”

This is derived from a once well-known poem, beginning :—

Triginta haec habeat, quae vult formosa vocari

Femina ; sic Helenam fama fuisse refert.

It is rather too long to print in full, and a little too—shall we say, anatomical, for modern taste.

Where are these lines first found, and is their author known? They occur in the ‘Elegantiae Latini Sermonis,’ but are hardly



likely to be Nicholas Chorier's own composition—indeed, I think they are found before his time, though I cannot lay hands upon the volume.

(It need scarcely be mentioned that "life, intelligence, spirit, income" are unskilful additions by the beauty specialist, for these are not "qualities" making for beauty; there are other minor alterations, as well as the reduction from thirty to twenty-seven, in the modern adaptation.) S. G.

**MEDICAL VALUE OF NAIL-CUTTING.**—'N. & Q.' has paid some attention to finger-nail folk-lore; but perhaps the following items culled from Wilfred Thomason Grenfell's 'A Labrador Doctor' are a new introduction to our pages:—

"I never gets sea boils," one old salt told me the other day.

"How is that?" I asked.

"Oh, I always cuts my nails on a Monday, so I never has any." (p. 143)."

A simple cure for asthma (p. 145):—

"consists merely of taking the tips of all one's finger-nails carefully allowed to grow long and cutting them off with sharp scissors."

ST. SWITHIN.

**VICISSITUDES OF BOOKS.**—Many editions of books have suffered from flood or flame—and one was once lost for a month through some railway trucks (bearing an old label) being "mislaidd"—but the following instance is certainly a very unusual one.

According to 'The Dictionary of National Biography' (xxviii. 218), the second edition of David Hume's 'Philosophical Essays' was kept back by the publisher, Millar, in 1751, "on account of the earthquakes" which at the beginning of that year had aroused a temporary wave of superstition.

R. B.

Upton.

**HENRY MOLLE.**—I lately (12 S. vii. 386, 387) gave some account of John Mole or Molle and his son Henry Molle. I now find (Rev. Dr. T. A. Walker's 'Admissions to Peterhouse,' p. 682) that, included in a manuscript collection of church music presented to Peterhouse by Dr. John Jebb in 1856, are the following works of one Henry Molle:—

"Services: (1) Magnificat, Nunc Dimittis *p* minor; (2) Magnificat, Nunc Dimittis *p* minor (full: 4 voc.); (3) Litany; (4) Latin Litany; (5) Latin Te Deum: no Jubilate.

"Anthems: 'Great and marvellous.'"

Dr. Walker describes Molle as "probably Organist or of the choir of Peterhouse during

the Mastership of Bishop Cosin" [1634-1660]; but he tells me that this is a mere suggestion made to him, and that the composer may well have been the Henry Molle of whom I wrote, who was Fellow of King's and from 1639 to 1650 Public Orator.

If this identification is correct, we see Henry Molle as not only a Latin scholar, and a writer of light English verse—but a composer of church music, and a churchman probably of the school of Laud.

G. C. MOORE SMITH.

Sheffield.

## Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

**BAMFYLDE MOORE CAREW.** (See 2 S. iii. 4; iv. 330, 401, 522; 12 S. viii. 56, 133, sub 'Weekly Miscellany'.)—The idea that Mr. or Mrs. Goadby wrote some of the early editions of the Life of this eccentric Devonian, is not by any means new, as may be seen by referring to 4 S. ii. 522. The writer of the letter there printed (T. P., of Tiverton) mentions 'Timperley's Dictionary of Printers and Printing' as asserting "Robert Goadby of Sherborne...to have been the author of the 'Life of Bampfylde Moore Carew.'" T. P. himself says that he had "heard that it was written by Mrs. Goadby from the relation of Bampfylde Moore Carew himself."

I have just had the opportunity of examining copies of the two editions described by J. P. O., Oct. 24, 1857, and F. S. Q., Nov. 14, 1857, reckoned by MR. J. PAUL DE CASTRO as really the third and fourth.

The copies I have seen and noted are in the "Davidson" Collection at the Plymouth Institution; and the one that is described by F.S.Q. is reckoned as the *first* edition. At the same time a close examination of it confirms the contention of MR. DE CASTRO that there were earlier ones.

In this, whose title-page asserts "The whole taken from his own mouth," there is an address "To the Reader" written in the name and the person of B. M. Carew, and signed in his full name. He begins by saying that it

"will be expected some Account should be given of the Motives of....the Author notwithstanding

the Scenes of Life he is engaged in. . . . cannot help feeling some Concern for his Fame. I shall present you with my true History, but as some Account has already appear'd of my Life, though not under my own Inspection, I shall order my Historiographer to begin with my first voyage to AMERICA, only mentioning somewhat of my Birth and Family, . . . &c."

The words I have italicised show that (one or more) editions of an 'Account of his Life and Doings'; had been issued before that with which Goadby is associated, as is mentioned by MR. DE CASTRO.

The next Goadby edition, which in the "Davidson" Collection has on the title-page "second edition, with considerable additions," corresponds to that described by J.P.O., Oct. 24, 1857, which he mentions as having the imprint "Third Edition." In other respects the contents appear to correspond, and especially in the date attached to the address "To the Reader," viz., "Feby. 10th, 1749-50." This is therefore evidently a repetition from the second edition with Goadby's name.

Like the writer in your 2nd. Series iv. I apprehend it may not be an "easy undertaking" to settle the authorship of the earliest issued Accounts of Carew's Life, but I hope we may look to Mr. J. PAUL DE CASTRO to give us further and fuller particulars of those which seem clearly to be referred to by Carew as having been issued but "not under his own inspection." May we take it that they are to be found in MR. DE CASTRO'S own collection? Was "T. P., Tiverton," who wrote in 'N. & Q.' Dec. 26, 1857, the Thomas Price referred to by Mr. DE CASTRO? W. S. B. H.

MARIA DICKSON=DR. DOMINICK LYNCH.—I seek the name of the parents of Maria Dickson who was married to Dr. Dominick Lynch of Barbadoes, and died July 7, 1830. Is it possible that she was a daughter of James Dickson, slave owner, of St. Mary's Isle, Jamaica? JAMES SETON-ANDERSON.  
39 Carlisle Road, Hove, Sussex.

JENKINSON AND DUCK FAMILIES.—I should be grateful for any educational and other details respecting Richard Jenkinson, Vicar of Ottery, Philip Jenkinson, and the Rev. John Duck of Dunchideock, and Richard Duck of Doddiscombsleigh, who were all living about 1720. A. T. M.

HERCULES UNDERHILL was admitted to Westminster School in January, 1737/8, aged 9. Can any correspondent of 'N. & Q.' help me to identify him? G. F. R. B.

DOUBLE FIRSTS AT OXFORD.—Sir J. T. Coleridge wrote ('Memoir of Keble,' chap. 4):

"Up to 1810 no one had earned the distinction of being placed in both First Classes but Sir Robert Peel, with whose examination in 1808 the University was ringing when I matriculated."

Peel had gone from private schools and Harrow to Christ Church. Keble was privately educated by his father, till he went to Corpus Christi, and was next after Peel to take Double Firsts, at Easter, 1810, at the age of 18. Francis William Newman, from private schools to Worcester, took Double Firsts in 1826:—

"On receiving the degree the whole assembly rose to welcome him, an honour paid only to Peel on similar occasion" ('D.N.B.')

How many others have taken Double Firsts, and is there anywhere a list?

W. DOUGLAS

31 Sandwich Street, W.C.1.

SHERINGTON: OLD CHURCH REGISTERS.—Browne Willis, who visited Sherington, co. Bucks, about 1720, stated that the old registers of the church there had been removed by the executors of the late rector. This would be the Rev. Ignatius Fuller, who died circa 1712.

Can any reader assist me to trace these? If still in existence they are presumably in private hands. A. C. C.

Chiswick.

ROSE-COLOURED VESTMENTS ON MOTHERING SUNDAY.—In my little book on Mothering Sunday I quoted from John Bumpus's 'Dictionary of Ecclesiastical Terms,' as to the use of rose-coloured vestments. This quotation has not been received without question. I should be most grateful for evidence on the subject as I am anxious that the next edition of my little book 'The Revival of Mothering Sunday' shall be as accurate as possible.

CONSTANCE PENSWICK SMITH.

6 Regent Street, Nottingham.

VARIATIONS IN GRAY'S 'ELEGY.'—In *The Periodical* for February of this year a facsimile of lines 73-84 in the Cambridge MS. is given. Was this Gray's original or first MS.? According to Mason's text the variations consist of the use of capitals in "Crowds," "Vale of Life," "Tenour," "Bones," "Insult," "Memorial," "Rhimes," "Sculpture," "Tribute," "Muse," "Place of Fame," "Epitaph," "Text," and "Moralist"; in the spelling of "Tenour," "Srellt" and "Rhimes"; in the use of "Epitaph" in

lieu of "Elegy," and in the punctuation. Mason does not refer to these variations in his "Notes," but states in his preliminary "Advertisement" that his text is "given exactly as the author left it in the London and Glasgow editions." Which is the *textus receptus*, Mason's or the Cambridge MS.?

J. B. MCGOVERN.

"A LIVERPOOL GENTLEMAN AND A MANCHESTER MAN."—What are the origin and meaning of this well-known saying? As for the latter expression I found the following in a pamphlet entitled 'The Complaint of Lieut.-Col. John Rosworm against the Inhabitants of Manchester relative to the Siege of Manchester in 1642,' Manchester, 1822, pp. 84-5:—

"I must needs say, I could with more ease have sold them, man, woman, and child, with all they had into their enemies' hands, than at any time I could have preserved them; but, alas, I should then have been 'a Manchester man,' for never let an unthankful man, and a promise-breaker, have another name."

Does this imply that "a Manchester man" is synonymous with "an unthankful man and a promise breaker"? If so why "a Liverpool gentleman"? I am interested in this matter, being the first by birth and the second by long residence.

J. B. MCGOVERN.

St. Stephen's Rectory, C.-on-M., Manchester.

THE LORD'S PRAYER IN THE GIPSY OR ROMANY LANGUAGE.—Where can I find a copy of this? I. F.

OLD SONG WANTED.—I have distant remembrances of a departed mother often singing part of a song I would like to know more of. It included:—

And Mary she came weeping,  
And Mary she came weeping,  
To find her Blessed Lord.

A friend learned in such matters, tells me that he has heard it years ago, in the North of Ireland, and that it is very ancient. My mother was an Englishwoman, and never out of this country. I have no knowledge where she picked up the tune and words, but I have been told they still linger in Northumberland and Durham. J. W. F.

THE ROMAN NUMERAL ALPHABET.—I know the Greek numeral alphabet; and shall be much obliged if any learned correspondent will kindly give me the Latin numeral alphabet—the value of each letter in figures—as generally accepted.

A. R. BAYLEY.

St. Margaret's, Malvern.

LEG OF MUTTON CLUBS.—These clubs flourished in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

I want to find out all about one which was founded by members of the House of Commons who met at Bellamy's. Perhaps some of the companionship of 'N. & Q.' can help me?

WILLIAM BULL.

House of Commons.

THOMAS FULLER OF AMSTERDAM.—Can any correspondent of 'N. & Q.' give particulars of the ancestry of Thomas Fuller, merchant of Amsterdam or the name of his wife, by whom he had:—

(1) Henry Fuller, born at Amsterdam in 1616, and (2) Abraham Fuller, born 1622; came to Ireland 1651,

He was ancestor of Sir Ernest Henry Shackleton, the Antarctic explorer.

WM. JACKSON PIGOTT.

Manor House, Dundrum, co. Down.

TAVERN SIGN: CASTLE AND WHEELBARROW.—In the hamlet of Radford, near Inkberrow, Worcestershire, is an old inn having the name of The Castle and Wheelbarrow. I have seen a sketch of the original sign, which shows a castle turret in a wheelbarrow. I should be grateful for any information, or reference to books, which would give me the origin of its name.

C. H. Y.

JAMES PEAKE, WORDSWORTH'S SCHOOLMASTER.—When Wordsworth entered Hawkshead Grammar School, North Lancashire, the head master was the Rev. James Peake, M.A. (Cantab., but query his college). He left Hawkshead in 1781, and afterwards, it is said, became Vicar of Rowsley, Derbyshire, but this I have been unable to confirm. Can any one give any particulars of his later career? H. F. WILSON.

66 Louis Street, Hull.

WILLIAM TOONE.—What is known of this man? The second edition of 'A Glossary and Etymological Dictionary of Obsolete and Uncommon Words; with Notices of Ancient Customs,' by him appeared in 1834, and the same year saw the publication of the third edition of his work.—

"The chronological historian; or record of public events, historical, political, biographical, literary, domestic, and miscellaneous, principally illustrative of the ecclesiastical, civil, naval, and military history of Great Britain, and its dependencies, from the invasion of Julius Cæsar to the present time; in two volumes."

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

**REPOSITORIES OF WILLS.**—I should be glad to know the several places where wills are deposited in the different states of Europe and in the United States of America. Have China and Japan an institution analogous to Somerset House? E. R.

**PASTORINI'S PROPHECY.**—A Colour-Sergeant of the 19th Foot, whose diary I possess, when serving in Ireland in 1825 states that it was circulated through the country that Protestantism was to be entirely done away with. This belief, he states, was grounded on Pastorini's prophecy, which was put into the hands of the lower orders with the priests' explanation of it.

Who was Pastorini, and what was the prophecy above referred to?

M. L. FERRAR, Major (Retd. Pay).

Torwood, Belfast.

**INFLUENCE OF CLIMATE.**—Is it a fact that the blood of Europeans becomes "thin" as a result of several years' residence in a hot climate?

ALFRED S. E. ACKERMANN.

**'GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE LIBRARY, 1731-1868'**: edited by G. L. Gomme, 30 vols., 1883-1902.—This well-known publication deals categorically with various items comprised in the original *Magazine*, but zoology does not appear to have been thus treated. I once wrote to the editor asking him if ornithological extracts had been compiled from the *Magazine*, and my recollection is that he replied this had been done in manuscript and that only a few days before receipt of my letter he had given the manuscript to a third party. If a manuscript catalogue to the zoological references in *The Gentleman's Magazine, 1731-1868*, is in existence I should be much interested to know its present owner and his, or her, address.

HUGH S. GLADSTONE.

Capenoch, Thornhill, Dumfriesshire.

**DEFOE AND AFRICA.**—Wilfred Whitten in the 'Westminster Biographies' (Kegan Paul & Co.), under 'Daniel Defoe,' quotes from a paper entitled 'A Recent Discovery in Eastern Africa and the Adventures of Captain Singleton (Defoe)' read in 1863 by Dr. Birdwood before the Royal Geographical Society, and says: "He showed that Defoe's geographical insight into those regions had been remarkable."

The atlas published by Abraham Ortelius at Antwerp in 1574, of which a copy is in my possession, shows, on the map of Africa,

though not in their right places always, many of the tributaries of the Nile, Niger and Congo, and of the great lakes.

It would be interesting to know whether this might not be considered to be the source of Defoe's inspiration?

CHAS. E. NAISH.

**THE GALLIC ERA "EIGHTY-EIGHT."**—I wish to draw upon 'N. & Q.' for explanation of an allusion in Byron's 'Vision of Judgment.' In stanza 1, he says:—

But since the Gallic era "eighty-eight,"

The Devils had ta'en a longer, stronger pull.

What is the meaning of the reference to the "Gallic era"? The Bastille did not fall until 1789.

HENRY LEFFMANN.

**ASMODEUS.**—Emerson in his works alluded at least thrice to the Asmodean task of weaving ropes of sand. Conway's 'De 'Demonology' has copious references to Asmodeus as a favourite name in the literature of the world, but does not connect him with the Emersonian feat. Has any other author used this name in the same way?

THOMAS FLINT.

**CAPT. CHARLES MORRIS.**—Thackeray, in his 'Essay on George IV.' (at p. 109 of the Smith, Elder & Co. edition of 1869) after misquoting sadly a few of Capt. Charles Morris's lines, says of him:—

"This delightful boon companion of the Prince's found a reason fair to forego filling and drinking, saw the error of his ways, gave up the bowl and chorus and died religious and retired."

Capt. Morris's 'Lyra Urbanica' contains verses written by him 'On the Verge of Ninety Years,' in which he praises the "bowl," and says:—

I am cheered by the drop that I lift.

He died at ninety-three.

I shall be pleased to know what foundation, if any, there is for Thackeray's statement. It seems possible that he may have been as careless in this as he was in his quotations.

CHARLES E. STRATTON.

70 State Street, Boston.

**SIR THOMAS GREENE.**—I should like to have the date of death of Sir Thomas Greene, whose daughter Elizabeth married Sir William Raleigh of Farnborough.

C. B. A.

**MONTHLY PERIODICAL, 'PENNY POST.'**—Who was founder and editor of this Church publication? When was it started and when did it cease to appear?

ANEURIN WILLIAMS.

Menai View, North Road, Carnarvon.

## Replies.

### TERCENTENARY HANDLIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

(12 S. viii. 38, 91, 173; see vii. 480.)

I AM now able further to supplement and annotate Mr. J. G. Muddiman's 'Handlist' by comparison with the 'Henry Sell' Newspaper Collection. This valuable collection, which comprises nearly a thousand papers, ranging from newsbooks of 1626 to mid-nineteenth-century journals of varying interest, was made by the late Mr. Henry Sell, and is probably one of the most representative collections now in private hands. I am greatly indebted to the courtesy of the present owners, Messrs. Sells, Ltd., of Fleet Street, for the opportunity of consulting it.

It will be seen that it makes substantial additions to the 'Handlist,' and that its contents also ante-date or post-date many papers already included.

The numbering quoted—see, especially, *Adams's Weekly Courant* and *The British Oracle*—forms, when compared with the numbering given in the 'Handlist,' an interesting object-lesson as to the absolute unreliability of early eighteenth-century numbering, particularly that of the provincial press, and shows how unsound is the apparently easy method of arriving at a presumable first number by "counting back" from an existing one.

#### PART I.—LONDON.

1680. Advice from Parnassus. No. 3, Feb. 2-9. Printed for H. L.
1682. The Moderate Intelligencer. No. 33, Oct. 2-5. Printed for R. Robinson.
1689. A Continuation of the Proceedings in Scotland. No. 27, June 4-8. Printed for Ric. Chiswell.
- A Continuation of the Proceedings of the Parliament in Scotland. No. 43, July 30-Aug. 3. (Same imprint.)
1703. The Poetical Observer. Vol. ii., No. 9, Jan. 9-12. Printed by D. Edwards.
1711. The Supplement. No. 679, Feb. 11-13. Printed for John Morphew.
1718. The Critick. No. 4, Feb. 10. Printed for W. Hinchcliffe.
1722. The Trifler. By Timothy Scribble, Esq. No. 6, Nov. 28. Printed for J. Peele.
1725. The Protestant Intelligence, with News Foreign and Domestick. By a Society of Gentlemen. Nos. 21-23, Feb. 13-27.
1782. Parker's General Advertiser. No. 1789, July 23.
1783. The Old British Spy, and London Weekly Journal. No. 2255, Dec. 28, '82-Jan. 4.

1788. The World. No. 591, Nov. 20. And No. 1027, Apr. 19, 1790. Printed by R. Bostock.
1799. The Express and the London Herald. No. 1324, Aug. 27-29. Printed by T. Smith.
1800. The Albion and Evening Advertiser. No. 106, Jan. 9.
1810. The Instructor. No. 129, Feb. 21. Printed by W. Walter & Co.
1814. The County Herald. No. 1186, Apr. 16. Printed by John Wheble.
1815. The Day. No. 2057, Apr. 20. Printed by T. Harvey.
1832. The Devil in London. No. 1, Feb. 29. Printed by J. Tomlinson.
1841. Peeping Tom. No. 2, Apr. 10. Printed by J. Duncombe & Co.
1850. The Comic Times. No. 1-2, Aug. 31, Sept. 7. Printed by Joseph Dale.
1862. The London Daily Mercury. No. 7, May 30. Printed by Evelyn Nugent.
1870. The Morning Latest News. No. 1, May 30. Printed by George Maddick.
1872. The Tichborne News. No. 1, June 15. Printed for George Gilbert by Booth and Tyson.
1886. The Dynamiter. A record of literary bombshells. No. 1, Sept. Printed by Thos. Shore, Junr.

#### PART II.—PROVINCIAL.

1725. The Maidstone Mercury. No. 6, Mar. 18-22.
1792. The Coventry Mercury. No. 2728, Apr. 16. And No. 3750, Dec. 26, 1814.
- The Bath Register and Western Advertiser. No. 15, June 9.
1794. The Loyal Intelligencer, or Lincoln, Rutland, Leicester, Cambridge and Stamford Advertiser. No. 65, June 10. (Stamford.)
1809. The Stamford and Boston Gazette and Midland Counties Argus. No. 25, Oct. 17.
1830. The North Devon Journal. Vol. vii., No. 329, Oct. 14. (Barnstaple.)
1831. The Kent and Essex Mercury. No. 476, Dec. 6.

#### NOTES.

##### Page of Handlist.

- 20 (1) A Continuation of the True Diurnall of Passages in Parliament. No. 3, Jan. 24-31, 1642.
- 21 (1) Special Passages and certain informations from several places. No. 5, Sept. 6-13, 1642. And No. 12, Oct. 25-Nov. 1, 1642.
- 32 (1) The True Protestant Mercury. No. 2, Jan. 10, 1689.
- 32 (2) Momus Ridens. No. 15, Feb. 4, 1691.
- 33 (1) Account of the Publick transactions in Christendom. Later The Post-Man. No. 2099, Feb. 16-19, 1712.
- 33 (2) The Flying Post. No. 4622, Sept. 13-15, 1722.
- 40 (1) The Daily Post-Boy. No. 6153, Oct. 26, 1728.
- 41 (1) London Daily Post and General Advertiser. No. 352, Dec. 18, 1735.

Page of *Handlist*.

- 41 (2) The National Journal; or, Country Gazette. No. 9, Apr. 10, 1746. And No. 16, Apr. 26, 1746.
- 42 (1) The London Gazetteer. No. 195, July 14, 1749.
- 43 (1) Owen's Weekly Chronicle. No. 419, Mar. 29-Apr. 5, 1766.
- 46 (1) The English Chronicle. No. 3240, Feb. 22-25, 1800.
- 46 (2) The Argus. No. 756, Aug. 9, 1791.
- 46 (2) The Oracle. No. 646, June 23, 1791.
- 46 (2) The Diary; or, Woodfall's Register. No. 73, June 22, 1789.
- 46 (2) The Craftsman; or, Gay's Weekly Journal. No. 1436, May 12, 1787. And No. 2498, June 16, 1810.
- 47 (2) The Telegraph. No. 240, Oct. 5, 1795.
- 48 (1) The Sun. No. 565, July 21, 1794.
- 52 (1) The Traveller. No. 3575, Sept. 23, 1811.
- 52 (2) The Hue and Cry and Police Gazette. No. 266, Oct. 11, 1806.
- 219 (1) Adams's Weekly Courant. No. 241, June 22-29, 1737. No. 2340, July 6, 1737.
- 219 (1) Bristol Oracle and Country Intelligencer. Vol. i., No. 4, Feb. 19, 1742. And Vol. iii. No. 7, June 27, 1747.
- 220 (2) Leeds Mercury. No. 1096, Vol. xxi., Feb. 12, 1788.
- 221 (1) York Courant. No. 3015, June 24, 1783.
- 221 (1) York Herald. No. 79, July, 2 1791.
- 221 (2) Wheeler's Manchester Guardian. Preceded by (apparently) Wheeler's Manchester Chronicle. No. 573, June 30, 1792.
- 221 (2) Kentish Herald. No. 1. Preceded by (apparently) Kentish Herald and Canterbury and Rochester Advertiser. No. 18, Nov. 10, 1792.
- 223 (2) Flindell's Western Luminary. Vol. ii. No. 87, Nov. 1, 1814.
- 224 (2) Macclesfield Courier. No. 297, Vol. v., July 13, 1816.

NORAH RICHARDSON.

NUNS AND DANCING (12 S. viii. 188).—The following are more texts and references with regard to the above matter:—

“Durant l'année 1509, une troupe de jeunes gens se rendait régulièrement, chaque soir, dans un des couverts de la ville pour y danser avec les nonnes au son des sifres et des trompes” (P. G. Molmenti, ‘La storia di Venezia nella vita privata,’ Torino, 1880, p. 416).

Aldhelm of Sherborne wrote to Haeddi, the Bishop of Winchester, to express his regret that he could not get there for Christmas and dance with the brethren, if one can read *tripudiare*, in the following quotation, as meaning the actual art of dancing and not the figurative sense:—

“Fateor . . . me dudum decrevisse . . . vicinam optati Natalis Domini solemnitatem ibidem in consortio fratrum tripudians celebrare, et postmodum vita comite vestra charitatis affabili praesentia frui” (Migne, P. L. lxxxix. 95).

With regard to dances executed by friars in the time of Wyclif, see ‘English Works of Wyclif hitherto Unprinted’ (E.E.T.S., [1880. i. 9). and to dances executed by canons and other ecclesiastics on certain festivals, see L. Gougaud's ‘Danse dans les églises’ (*Revue d'histoire ecclésiastique*, 1914, xv. pp. 234-237). G. C. BATEMAN.

CRUCIFIXION IN ART: THE SPEAR WOUND (12 S. vi. 314; vii. 11, 97, 132, 173, 218).—An article entitled ‘Le Cœur vulnéré du Sauveur dans la piété, l'iconographie et la liturgie’ has just been published by Dom Louis Gougaud, O.S.B., in ‘La Vie et les Arts liturgiques’ (March, 1921, pp. 198-209). The first part is devoted to a close examination of the various traditions, patristical, liturgical, symbolical and others, which have caused artists to shew the spear wound in the right side of their representations of the Crucified Saviour. G. C. BATEMAN.

SIR JOHN WOOD, TREASURER (12 S. viii. 206).—I find that in the notes under the above heading I have blazoned incorrectly the arms of Wood, as quartered by Dawtrey. According to the ‘Visitation of Sussex’ (Harl. Soc., vol. liii., “Dawtrey”), they should be read as “Azure, three doves argent, beaks and legs gules: Wood.” I should be glad if you could spare a corner for this emendation. F. L. WOOD.

BOOK BORROWERS (12 S. viii. 208).—The following lines are printed on a book-plate in a book I bought second-hand last year:—

Who folds a leafe downe ye diuel toaste browne,  
Who makes marke or blotte ye diuel roaste hot,  
Who stealeth thisse boke ye diuel shall cooke.

A. R. WALLER.

University Press, Cambridge.

In reference to the lines commencing: “If thou art borrow'd by a friend,” ascribed by Mr. McGOVERN to the pen of Benjamin Bury, of Accrington: in a correspondence on the same subject in *The Connoisseur*, vol. lvi. p. 182, their authorship is claimed for Henry Dennett Cole, of Carisbrooke (1797-1854).

An interesting series of notes on ‘Old Fly-leaf Inscriptions’ appeared in vols. liv. lvi., and lviii. of the same periodical.

BEATRICE BOYCE.

A very informative article by the late J. T. Page entitled ‘Book Rhymes and Inscriptions’ will be found in *The Warwick Times*, Apr. 14, 1917. J. ARDAGH.

Richard Heber would seem to have specially provided for the necessities of book-borrowers, for (quoting from the 'Dictionary of National Biography') he "was unusually generous in lending his treasures," and had a saying—a very excellent one, and quite becoming "Heber the magnificent," as Sir Walter Scott termed him, and who described his library and *cellar* as "so superior to all others in the world"—that "No gentleman can be without three copies of a book, 'one for show, one for use, and one for borrowers.'"

R. Y. PICKERING.

Conheath, Dumfriesshire.

MR. MCGOVERN may care to add to his collection of warnings to book-lifters the following couplet which I inscribed on my bookplate many years ago:—

Furcifer i procul hinc libros qui surripis ! inquam ;  
Sed mihi tutanti qui legis usque places.

Latin being no longer, as it ought to be, the universal language, the notice might have had more practical effect in the vernacular, thus—

Avaunt ! ye graceless, nor purloin this tome ;  
Read it—you're welcome ; but return it home.

HERBERT MAXWELL.

Monreith.

Here is a bookplate which I have carefully removed from a book in my possession—the date is 1844—but there is no name written in the book, only initials, which appear to be B. H. I don't think they could possibly be B. B. You will see the wording of the verses differs slightly from that given by MR. MCGOVERN. I wonder what authority that gentleman has for his statement that Benjamin Bury was the author of the lines.

#### TO MY BOOK.

Should'st thou be borrowed by a friend,

Right Welcome shall he be

To read, to copy—not to lend,

But to return to me.

Not that imparted knowledge doth

Diminish Learning's store ;

But Books, I find, if often lent,

Return to me no more.

#### COURTEOUS READER.

Read slowly, pause frequently, think

seriously, return duly,

With the corners of the leaves

not turned down.

W. COURTHOPE FORMAN.

Compton Down, Compton, near Winchester.

In my note at this reference I had observed that "a collection of such literary trifles would form an interesting volume," but was not then aware that ample materials for, at least the commencement, of such a volume were enshrined in 'N. & Q.' under the title 'Inscriptions in Books' at the following references: 1 S. vi. 32; vii. 127, 221, 337, 488, 544; ix. 122; x. 309; xii. 243. I will, if I may, content myself with two additions to the warnings already contributed to these pages, one, I understand in vogue amongst boys at Rugby, the other, more philosophical, used, I presume, by French school-boys:—

Small is the wren, black is the rook,  
Great is the sinner that steals this book,

and

Tel est le triste sort de tout livre prêtè,  
Souvent il est perdu, toujours il est gâté.

J. B. MCGOVERN.

St. Stephen's Rectory, C.-on-M., Manchester.

Scrawled, over sixty years ago, in a school-book of mine, I find the following:—

Steal not this book for fear of shame,

For in it is the owner's name,

And if you steal this book away

[Here comes regardless of rime, the terrible threat of chastisement.]

You will get a jolly good licking.

CRCIL CLARKE.

'HINCHBRIDGE HAUNTED' (12 S. viii. 211).

—George Cupples was author of this work, and also of 'Green Hand' and 'Two Frigates.'

J. B.

PLEES FAMILY (12 S. viii. 211).—The place mentioned in the second paragraph of this query should be Chicacole. It is an old military station in the Northern Circars of the Presidency of Madras.

FRANK PENNY.

COBBOLD FAMILY (12 S. viii. 211).—John Cobbold of The Cliff, Ipswich (1746–1835) married twice. By his first wife Elizabeth Wilkinson he had sixteen children. The eldest of these was the forefather of the family at Holywells. By his second wife Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Knipe of Liverpool and widow of William Clarke of Ipswich, he had seven children. The second child of the second family Charles (1793–1859) married Anne Roe of Rose Hill, Ipswich. In 1841 he became honorary Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens at Edinburgh. His eldest son, who was in the East India Company's Service, died



unmarried in 1837. The second son Alan Brooksby married and left two sons. Of these Ralph Alan, who was in the K.O.S.B., died unmarried in 1907; the other Charles Augustus married in 1896. The second family of John Cobbold were half-brothers and sisters to the first family. Their descendants are half-cousins of various degrees.

FRANK PENNY.

COL. OWEN ROWE (12 S. viii. 109, 156).—The following may be of interest to TRIUMVIR: The Colonel was originally a mercer in London. He was made lieutenant-colonel by Cromwell, and a full colonel by the Rump Parliament with a grant of 5,000*l.* for purchase of arms, "which I think," says Antony à Wood, "was never after accounted for." He had influence enough with Oliver to eject the lawful vicar of Stotfold, in order to make way for his son Samuel, who was evidently ancestor of another Samuel Roe who was vicar of the same parish from 1754 to 1780, and was, I take it, the Rev. Samuel Roe, vicar of Stotfold, Beds., who proposed a remedy for dissent which, though it was not tested, deserves to be recorded:—

"I humbly propose," he says, "to the Legislative powers, when it shall seem meet, to make an example of tabernacle preachers, by enacting a law to cut out their tongues, as well as the tongues of all field preachers, and others who preach in houses, barns, or elsewhere, without apostolic ordination or legal authority."

It is strange how such a doughty champion of orthodoxy should have sprung from so tainted a stock. This branch of the Roe or Rowe family seems to have taken root at Stotfold, and flourished. Probably there are descendants of the Rev. Samuel still to be found there; one of them, in the last century was, by his will, a great benefactor to the parish.

J. F. F.

"DEATH AS FRIEND" (12 S. viii. 191, 234).—This picture is one of a pair exhibited in the Academy at Dresden. The one, 'Der Tod als Freund,' was engraved by J. Jungtowitz; the other, 'Der Tod als Erwürger,' by Steinbrecher in 1851 and published by Ed. Schulte at J. Budden's Printshop in Düsseldorf. The engravings carry the monogram of the artist, A. R. The companion picture 'Death as a Destroyer' (literally a strangler) represents the first appearance of the cholera in 1831 at a *bal masqué* in Paris. In the centre, Death in a cowl with mask hanging from the left arm is in the attitude of dancing,

producing his own musical accompaniment with a human femur as violin and fibula as bow. In the foreground lie three of the dancers dead, the remainder flee in terror from the hall as also do the musicians from their gallery. On some steps sits Cholera, a draped figure with set face, holding in her hand a scourge.

RORY FLETCHER.

THE COFFIN-MOUSE (12 S. viii. 212).—The passage of Plutarch ('Vit. Marcelli,' cap. 5 *sub fin.* Teubner ed.) is:—

"Μιννομίου δὲ δικάτορος ἵππαρχον ἀποδείξαντος Γάϊον Φλαμίνιον, ἐπεὶ τρισμὸς ἠκούσθη μὸς, ὃν σόρικα καλοῦσιν. ἀποψηφισάμενοι τοῦτους αἰθῆς ἐτέρουσ κατέστησαν."

[Didot Edition, vol. i. p. 358, has Μινυκίου. . . . δικτάτωσ. . . ἠκολούθει.]

"And when Minucius as dictator had appointed C. Flaminius Master of the Horse, when the squeaking of a mouse, which they call *sorex*, was heard, they deposed these men and forthwith appointed others."

*Sorex* is the Latin word for a shrew-mouse. Plutarch is simply transliterating this into Greek; there is no allusion to *σορός* a coffin, and L. and Sc. (1883) do not recognize a word *σορικός* or *σόριξ* at all.

That the squeak of a mouse was of ill omen is shown by Plin. 'Nat. Hist.' 8, 57, 82, §223: "Soricum occentu dirimi auspicia annales refertos habemus." Val. Max. 1, 1, §5: "occentus soricis auditus Fabio Maximo dictaturam, C. Flamínio magisterium equitum deponendi causam praeiuit" refers to Plutarch's instance. Ter Eun, 5, 6, 23 has "egomet meo indicio miser quasi *sorex* hodie perii."

Why Langhorne should translate "the squeaking of a rat" (omitting Pliny's parenthesis), I do not know. The Greek word ῥπαξ (Nicander, 'Alexipharmaca, 37) is evidently equivalent to *sorex*, and is rendered "shrew-mouse" by L. and Sc.

H. K. St. J. S.

MR. HUTCHISON does not tell us from what translation of Plutarch he quotes, but anyhow the coffin-mouse never had any existence. Plutarch wrote (*ut supra*).

Now *σόριξ* is a word not recognized by Liddell and Scott. It is in fact a transliteration into Greek characters of the Latin *sorex*, a shrew-mouse, whose noise was of ill omen as is noted in many places by Pliny and also by Valerius Maximus. The word *sorex* is akin to the Greek ῥπαξ, meaning the same things, both words being

apparently derived from the Sanskrit root *svar*, from which *susurrus* and *sonus* also are said to take their origin.

The word certainly has nothing to do with *σῶψ* a coffin. The Langhornes in their translation change the shrew-mouse into a rat. By *ἱππαρχος* Plutarch means *Magister Equitum*. In Dr. Dickson's translation of Mommsen's 'History of Rome' (1888), vol. i. pp. 262-3, may be read:—

"In the election of dictator the community bore no part at all; his nomination proceeded solely from one of the consuls for the time being. There lay no appeal from his sentences any more than from those of the king unless he chose to allow it. As soon as he was nominated, all the other magistrates became legally powerless and entirely subject to his authority. To him as to the king was assigned a 'master of the horse'; and as the nomination of a dictator took place primarily and mainly on occasions when internal troubles or danger from war necessitated the calling out of the burgh-force, the nomination of a master of the horse formed as it were a constitutional accompaniment to that of dictator."

The dictator himself nominated his "majister equitum," but could not dismiss him, and the latter held office for the same period as the former. There was probably no definite ceremony at the nomination of either of these extraordinary magistrates.

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

GIUSEPPE PARINI (12 S. viii. 191).—This famous Italian poet was born in 1729 not far from Lake Como. The son of a peasant he became a priest, partly to please his father and partly because it was only in this way that he could hope to dedicate his life to literature. But his real vocation was for teaching and guiding the young; hence, for many years he was occupied as a tutor in some of the best families in Lombardy. Lombardy was at that time under Austrian rule, which was kindly, but as the Italian aristocracy was shut out from political life, it gave itself up to erotic exploits, pageants and social frivolities: sometimes too the desire for honours induced its members to cringe before the Austrian authorities. Parini, who had excellent opportunities for observation, published satirical poems, directed against the vices of the upper class. In 1770 he became professor of literature in the Brera Institute at Milan, a post that he held till his death. To such an extent did he win the confidence of his countrymen that in 1796 when Bonaparte was in Lombardy he was appointed a member of the city council, and here he combated the democratic excesses that took place in Milan,

as a result of the arrival in Italy of the apostles of "liberty." He died in 1799. Upright and patriotic, loving poverty and simplicity after the fashion of Horace who often inspired him, he has been ranked with Dante, Machiavelli and Alfieri as one of the would-be regenerators of Italy.

T. PERCY ARMSTRONG.

The Author's Club, Whitehall Court, S.W.

Both this man and Ugo Foscolo (not Fossolo) are the subjects of articles in 'The Encyclopædia Britannica,' in 'The Everyman Encyclopædia' and in Samuel Maunders's 'Biographical Treasury,' and the latter is also mentioned in Chambers's 'Biographical Dictionary.' Parini lived 1729-1799 and Foscolo 1778-1827.

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

DOMESTIC HISTORY OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY (12 S. vii. 191, 216, 257, 295, 399, 452; viii. 17, 195).—In the series of letters from William Creech, the publisher, and Lord Provost of Edinburgh (called by Burns "dictionar and grammar among them a"), respecting the "Mode of Living, Arts, Commerce, Literature, Manners, &c., of Edinburgh in 1763, and since that period," published (in 1793) as an appendix to vol. vi. of Sir John Sinclair's 'Statistical Account of Scotland,' otherwise known as 'The Old Statistical Account,' are the following notices of afternoon tea:—

"In 1763.—It was the fashion for gentlemen to attend the drawing-rooms of the ladies in the afternoons, to drink tea, and to mix in the society and conversation of the women."

"In 1783.—The drawing-rooms were totally deserted; invitations to tea in the afternoon were given up; and the only opportunity gentlemen had of being in ladies' company, was when they happened to *mess* together at dinner or supper; and even then, an impatience was sometimes shewn, till the ladies retired. Card parties, after a long dinner;—and also after a late supper were frequent."

The above extracts illustrate the fact that fashions come and go.

R. Y. PICKERING.

Conheath, Dumfriesshire.

BYERLEY OF MIDRIDGE GRANGE, DURHAM (12 S. vii. 471).—Anthony Byerley of Midridge Grange, co. Durham, born in or about 1620; married in or about 1650, Anne, daughter of Sir Richard Hutton, of Goldsborough, Yorks, by whom he had ten children, all living Aug. 17, 1666, when he registered his pedigree at Dugdale's 'Visitation.'

J. W. FAWCETT.

Templetown House, Consett.

MAUGHFLING FAMILY (12 S. vii. 332).—Ambrose Maughling of Newcastle-on-Tyne married c. 1720–30, Frances, daughter of William Crumlington, gentleman, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, by his wife, Eleanor Blakiston. They were both dead in 1763, in which year was living their only son George Maughfling. J. W. FAWCETT.  
Templetown House, Consett.

INSCRIPTION ON CLARET JUG (12 S. viii. 211).—This was probably sarcastic. John Perceval, the second Earl of Egmont, was said to have entertained a scheme as a young man of making himself King of the Jews. See Walpole's 'Memoirs of the Reign of George II,' i. 35 n.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

MERIDIANS OF LONDON AND OF GREENWICH (12 S. viii. 209).—The meridian of London is found first on Seller's maps (1676) and continued to be used until nearly the end of the next century. It was only occasionally located as going through St. Paul's Cathedral. Greenwich did not supersede it until the end of the eighteenth century. For a detailed account consult Sir George Fordham's paper on the 'Maps of Hertfordshire' (*Transactions of the Herts. History Society*, vol. xi. pt. 1, October, 1901, p. 9).

Apparently Cory was the first to use the meridian of Greenwich in 1794.

H. HANNEN.

West Farleigh.

RICHARD III. (12 S. viii. 169, 215).—W. Toone, in 'The Chronological Historian' (third edn., 1834), vol. i. p. 110, says:—

"Richard left but one natural son, surnamed John of Gloucester, a minor, whom he had appointed governor of Calais, Guisnes, and all the marches of Picardy, and a natural daughter, named Catherine Plantagenet, who died young."

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

There is an interesting article with the above title, and dealing with the last of the Plantagenet kings and his natural children, by George Munford (of East Winch) in 'N. & Q.', Dec. 18, 1852 (pp. 583–4). His authorities include Peck's 'Desiderata Curiosa,' *The Gentleman's Magazine* (vol. xxxvii. pp. 344, 408, and vol. lxii. p. 1106); Rymer's 'Fœdera' (vol. xii. p. 215); Sandford's 'Genealogical History' (p. 335, edn. 1707); and the 'History of the Civil Wars between York and Lancaster: comprehending the Lives of Edward IV.

and his Brother Richard III.' by W. Whittingham, of Lynn in Norfolk (London, Baldwin, 1792). Another correspondent, C. H. Cooper (of Cambridge) in the issue of Dec. 25, 1852, pp. 615–16) also states:—

"I have a poem by Mr. Hull entitled 'Richard Plantagenet, a Legendary Tale,' dedicated to David Garrick: printed at London, in quarto, without date, and containing eighty-one stanzas; and, if my memory serves me, a novel called 'The Last of the Plantagenets' (founded on the story or legend given in Peck's work) appeared about twenty years ago."

ANDREW DE TERNANT.

36 Somerleyton Road, Brixton, S.W.

"COLLY MY COW" (12 S. viii. 190, 238).—The following explanation is taken from the 'English Dialect Dictionary':—

"Colly: a term of endearment for a cow. 'Goo an' fetch the collies whoam.' I have heard cows called by the words 'Colly, Colly, Colly.' [Sing, oh, poor Colly, Colly, my cow,'—Halliwell, 'Nursery Rhymes' (1886), 86.]

"Hence Colley-strawker, a milker, 'cow-stroker.' [Cp. Norw. dial. *kolla*, a cow without horns, frequently used as an element in the names of cows (Aasen); O.N. *kolla*, a cow, also a deer without horns.]"

E. B. MILLER.

William Salt Library, Stafford.

GASTON DE FOIX (12 S. viii. 211).—The relationship between the two men of this name is given in the Grand Dictionnaire Larousse, and, better, in a table in Betham's 'Genealogical Tables,' 1795. If J. W. H. wishes I should be happy to send him a copy of the table. DE V. PAYEN-PAYNE.  
49 Nevern Square, S.W.5.

Catherine de Foix who married Jean d'Albret and was the great-grandmother of Henri IV. was the first cousin of Gaston de Foix who was killed at the battle of Ravenna. She was the daughter of Gaston, son of Gaston IV. Count of Foix and Eléonore, heiress of Navarre. The hero of Ravenna was the son of Jean, a younger son of Gaston IV. Their relationship to Gaston III. (1331–1391), the subject of G. H. Powell's 'A Gascon Tragedy' in 'Excursions in Libraria,' was distant. When Gaston III. died childless, King Charles VI. granted his fief to Mathieu, comte de Castelbon. On Mathieu's death in 1398 his sister Isabelle succeeded. She was the wife of Archambaud de Grailly, and their grandson was Gaston IV., mentioned above.

As for the connexion of Mathieu with the main line of the Counts de Foix, the statement in 'L'Art de vérifier les dates' is that he was "arrière-petit-fils" of Roger I., and

this is repeated in more than one book of reference. Roger I. died about the middle of the eleventh century, so that Mathieu could not possibly be his great-grandson in the literal sense. Is Roger I. an error for Gaston I.? I have seen the latter name substituted in a MS. note in one copy of 'L'Art de vérifier les dates.'

EDWARD BENSLEY.

THACKERAY QUERY (12 S. vii. 311, 493).—The passage asked for occurs in 'Vanity Fair,' vol. i. chap. xxxi., and is as follows:—

"So Jos's man was marking his victim down, as you see one of Mr. Paynter's assistants in Leadenhall-street ornament an unconscious turtle with a placard on which is written, 'Soup to-morrow.'"

The query was omitted from the index under "Thackeray." EDWARD BENSLEY.

"THE EMPIRE" (12 S. viii. 191).—In Dr. Henry Gee's 'Documents Illustrative of English Church History,' Document L. (The Restraint of Appeals, 1533: Act 24, Henry VIII., cap. 12) commences with these words:—

"Where by divers sundry old authentic histories and chronicles, it is manifestly declared and expressed that this realm of England is an Empire, and so hath been accepted in the world, governed by one supreme head and king, having the dignity and royal estate of the imperial crown of the same, &c. . . ."

W. M. CLAY.

BIBLE OF JAMES I. (12 S. viii. 212).—The names of the translators of the Authorized Version of the Bible of 1611 are given in the Introduction prefixed to the facsimile of the Bible, as published in the year 1611, issued from the Oxford University Press (London) in the year 1911.

This excellent Introduction (by A. W. Pollard) was also separately published in the same year by the same press under the title 'Records of the English Bible, &c.' and the names of the translators will be found in chap. ii. of this publication.

W. M. CLAY.

Alverstone, Hants.

Several books are available, giving the literary history of what is commonly called the "Authorized" version, so named because the title-page reads "Authorized" or "Appointed to be read in churches." See:—

Anderson, 'Annals of the English Bible, 1525-1844,' issued in 1845.

Copinger, 'The Bible and its Transmission, 1897,' folio, illustrated.

Dore, 'Old Bibles,' 1888, 8vo, pp. 322-353.  
Fry, 'Description of the Great Bible, 1539, Cranmer's Bible, 1540-41, and the Authorised Version. . . . 1865.'

According to Dore there were fifty-four translators or revisers, divided into six companies. They met at Oxford, Cambridge, and Westminster.

W. JAGGARD, Capt.

AN OLD SILVER CHARM ("CIMARUTA") (12 S. viii. 50, 94).—Through a mutual friend I have had the opportunity of submitting a sketch of this to the distinguished antiquary, Dr. Ansaldi of San Remo, who has very kindly supplied the following information. "Cimaruta" is a word more particularly used amongst carpet-makers and means the small pieces shaved off the carpet in the course of manufacture. In its application to the trinket it suggests the top part of the plant rue (*cima*=top; and *ruta*=rue). The symbols may possibly be: the snake or dragon=evil; the heart=sensibility; the key=secrecy. The gift of charms against the evil eye (*occhio maligno*) had also other intentions, as, for example, remembrance of the giver and good fortune generally. Such charms are most varied in shape and Dr. Ansaldi drew from his pocket a small bunch of them, one being a branch of a little horn and another a medal of the B.V.M.—both in gold. These charms are still commonly given as mascots or luck-bringers, and no doubt the evil eye is supposed to come within their influence. There can be little doubt that, as I supposed, Mrs. Anderson's silver trinket is one of these charms.

WALTER E. GAWTHORP.

THE SENTRY AT POMPEII (12 S. viii. 131, 177).—The Walker Art Gallery, Liverpool, contains the painting, by Sir E. J. Poynter, entitled 'Faithful Unto Death,' but the place of the incident is given as Herculaneum.

J. ARDAGH.

N. P. Willis, in his 'Pencilings by the Way,' gives, under the date of February, 1833, a vivid and detailed account of his visit to Pompeii. One paragraph begins:

"We passed out at the gate of the city and stopped at a sentry-box, in which was found a skeleton in full armour—a soldier who had died at his post!"

Why should this particular skeleton be considered a myth any more than the many others surprised at their various occupations?

G. A. ANDERSON.

Woldingham.

THE O'FLAHERTY FAMILY: KINGS OF CONNAUGHT (12 S. viii. 188).—The Note on this family reminds me of a Mr. O'Flaherty whom I knew in Liverpool in the early nineties. He claimed to be lineal representative of Sir Morogh O'Flahertie, who, he maintained, was created Baron O'Flahertie by Queen Elizabeth. I do not know whether he is still alive—it is about twenty-seven, or eight, years since I saw him—but if he is he might be able to clear up some of the points raised by your correspondent. He had a great mass of papers relating to the family.

I have a note that a William Wilson of Clare, co. Suffolk, migrated to co. Donegal, and took over from Sir Henry Docwra, an estate of 2,000 acres in that county in 1610. William Wilson had two sons and one daughter. The eldest son, John, was created a baronet in 1629. His youngest son, Andrew, married in 1640, Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Henry Docwra, and had a daughter, Anne—an heiress—to whom Sir William Anderson, Kt., was appointed guardian in July, 1644. Is it possible that the Wilson, Barrister-at-Law, and land agent to Lord Londonderry, was a descendant of this William Wilson?

JAMES SETON-ANDERSON.

39 Carlisle Road, Hove, Sussex.

"A HOGARTH MINIATURE FRAME" (12 S. viii. 210).—"Hogarth" is a pattern name applied to a type of frame, obtainable from any framemaker. It is generally made in black and gilt, and, in appearance, is very similar to the "Bartolozzi"—so similar, in fact, that, in the provinces, particularly in Birmingham, the terms are frequently reversed.

Although William Hogarth was not generally known as a painter of miniatures, an example ascribed to him was contained in the well-known Wellesley collection, recently dispersed at Sotheby's.

BEATRICE BOYCE.

AUTHOR WANTED.—

(12 S. viii. 212.)

1. The lines:—

For in the voice of birds the scent of flowers,  
The evening silence and the falling dew,  
Through every throbbing pulse of nature's powers  
I'll speak to you."

occur in the threnody of Lieut. Eric Wilkinson (killed in action, October, 1917), entitled 'To My People, before the Great Offensive,' published in 'Soldier Poets; Songs of the Fighting Men,' by Erskine Macdonald.

JOHN LIVESEY.

## Notes on Books.

*Stories and Ballads of the Far East.* Translated from the Norse (Icelandic and Faroese) by N. Kershaw. (Cambridge University Press, 8s. 6d. net.)

THE Sagas which form Part I. of this interesting and instructive volume are taken from the *Fornaldar-sögur Norðrlanda*, "Stories," that is, "of Ancient Times about the Northern Countries." The texts date from the thirteenth and early fourteenth centuries, and they were edited by Rafn in 1829-30 and by Asmundarson in 1886-91. They are not, either in historical or literary value, equal to the great Icelandic sagas. Their source is found rather in old poems than in living tradition, and the story-teller makes no difficulty about confusing history and mythology, dates, tribes and personages all in a medley together. This is exemplified most strikingly in the finest of these Sagas, that of Hervör and Heithoek, where we begin with mythology and insensibly find ourselves in the midst of a great battle between the Goths and the Huns. The description of the battle, and then the character and exploits of the maiden Hervör raise this Saga to a higher rank than the rest. Hervör is unknown save here and in the Faroese ballad also included in this volume. Her dialogue at the barrows,—amid the flaming death-fires and the ghosts—with her dead father the berserk Angantyr where she wrings from him by her insistence the terrible sword Tyrning would not be easily surpassed in grimness, horror and an ery delicacy of imagination. The Saga also includes, besides a wealth of minor incident, the riddles of Gestumblindi, some of which yield wit, and many of which furnish pretty observations of nature.

The very heterogeneity of the Sagas—they are chiefly in prose but have intercalated long passages of verse, which are to be considered remnants of the original form of the story—this very heterogeneity illustrates the conservatism of tradition. The whole may be a patchwork, but such individual pieces as have come down have rigidly retained their character.

The Faroese ballads which form Part II. are in English new. Ole Worm in the early seventeenth century took down five of them which have since been lost; it is Svabo, working at the end of the eighteenth century, whom we have to thank for the first collection. He spent the last years of his life in the Faroe Islands and this labour was his principal occupation. His collection remains still unpublished in the Royal Library at Copenhagen, but it has effectively inspired later enthusiasts whose activity has culminated in Hammershaimb's collection, and in the great *Corpus Carminum Faeroensium* in sixteen volumes by Grundtvig and Bloch which comprises every known Faroese ballad with all its variants, and also still awaits publication.

For folk-lorists the Faroese ballads have several points of peculiar interest. In the first place the making of them has not yet died out; any exciting adventure or unusual exploit will inspire some one or other to make a ballad which will then take its place in the great collection along with the ancient compositions of the forefathers of the race. Next, the

ballad is still sung to the accompaniment of the dance. We are grateful to Mr. Kershaw for giving us the notation of many of the tunes and refrains, which, as he says, have something in common with Gregorian music, and are remarkable too for the curious close of the song which falls often on the supertonic or leading note, with an effect to our ears of surprise. There is no instrumental music in the Islands, and the song and dance are conducted by a precentor.

The most important of the ballads given here is a Faroese variant of the Hervör story, which is somewhat inferior to the Saga in movement and colour. No very great literary merit can be claimed for any of the ballads—but the reader will find a good deal to interest him from the mythological and sociological points of view. Mr. Kershaw gives an excellent general introduction to each division of the book, and each separate item is preceded by a short account of its history and elucidation of its subject matter.

*English Place-Name Study: Its Present Condition and Future Possibilities.* By Allen Mawer. (Hymphrey Milford, 1s. 6d. net).

THIS brochure gives us the excellent address delivered by Prof. Mawer last January to the British Academy. We had recently the pleasure (*ante*, p. 39) of reviewing his work on the place-names of Northumberland and Durham, and of mentioning two sound rules therein laid down by him. The first fixes 1500 as a working limit; names for which no forms earlier than that date are extant are to be held unprofitable for etymological study. The second prefers historical and especially topographical to linguistic reference: in fact erects the superiority of topographical reference into a principle. The reader will find these rules again and somewhat more fully discussed here and therewith the contention put forth that the piece-meal study of place-names is unsatisfactory. The first requisite for this study would then be the collecting and ordering of material from the whole of England. Work on Prof. Mawer's principles, as he says, could hardly be performed by isolated scholars; it must be taken up by some learned society, and, in fact, he sets himself to persuade the British Academy to come forward in the cause. He has a good deal to urge both as to the advantage accruing from the study of place-names to other studies, and as to the example of the Scandinavian kingdoms.

*London County Council. Indication of Houses of Historical Interest in London.* Part XLV. 3d. THE Council's work of indicating by means of memorial tablets the houses of interest in London goes steadily, though somewhat slowly, on. The publication of these excellently printed pamphlets, giving short biographies of the personages concerned, illustrations of the houses, and sketches of the tablets and inscriptions is hardly less good a work than the affixing of the memorials themselves.

We have here accounts of 87 Jermyon Street (Isaac Newton); 188 Camberwell Grove and 40 Prince's Gardens (Joseph Chamberlain); and 10 Berkeley Square (Colin Campbell). The tablet on Joseph Chamberlain's birthplace in Camberwell Grove, though literally correct, seems likely to prove misleading to the casual visitor.

*Annals of Archaeology and Anthropology.* Vol VIII. No. 1. (Liverpool: University Press.)

WE are glad to welcome the re-appearance of these *Annals* after an interval of four years. The number before us is of the highest interest. Mr. F. Ll. Griffiths gives a detailed and illustrated account of some of the work of excavation carried out by the Oxford Expedition in Nubia (1910-13) at Faras. Mr. J. L. Myres describes a rare Cypriote fibula of the Early Iron Age from Rhodes. Prof. Halliday contributes a first instalment of a delightful work: 'Pheidippides: a Study of Good Form in Fifth-Century Athens.' It is a most deftly-wrought piece of mosaic, displaying all the vivacity of a picture, and having each particle in the text unobtrusively referred to abundant references and erudite notes at the end of the article.

WE have received a useful and interesting 'Hand-list of Indexes to Norfolk and Suffolk Works.' The compiler has indexed or re-indexed, over sixty collections—Records, Visitations, local Histories and other like masses of material, the indexes being mostly both *nominum* and *locorum*, in the case of Folk-lore publications also *rerum*.

Students desiring to avail themselves of these compilations are invited to communicate with W. de Castre, care of the Librarian, Public Library, Great Yarmouth.

WE have received *The Durham University Journal* for April (Durham, 1s. 6d. net) which contains a further instalment of Mr. W. T. Jones's scholarly account of the walls and towers of Durham illustrated by a ground plan of the city.

## Notices to Correspondents.

EDITORIAL communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publishers"—at the Office, Printing House Square, London, E.C.4.; corrected proofs to the Athenæum Press, 11 and 13 Bream's Buildings, E.C.4.

ALL communications intended for insertion in our columns should bear the name and address of the sender—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

WHEN answering a query, or referring to an article which has already appeared, correspondents are requested to give within parentheses—immediately after the exact heading—the numbers of the series, volume, and page at which the contribution in question is to be found.

EPITAPHS DESIRED (12 S. viii. 211).—MR. JOHN B. WAINSWRIGHT writes: "Both these epitaphs have recently been printed in 'N. & Q.'; that on William Billinge, at 11 S. xi. 490, and that on George Routleigh (not Rowleigh) at 11 S. iv. 265."

W. COURTHOPE FORMAN.—A correspondence on the subject of the ballad of 'Lord Lovel and Lady Nancy' will be found at 11 S. v. 330; vi. 37, 115, 171, 217, 296.

CORRIGENDUM.—*Ante*, p. 238, middle of col. 1, for "Le Roue de Lancy," read *Le Roux de Lincy*.



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## THE TIMES BOOK CLUB,

380 OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.1.

LONDON, APRIL 2, 1921.

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## Notes.

ROBERT WHATLEY.

(See *ante*, pp. 221, 242.)

THE "Case" appeared under the title, 'A Short History of a Ten Years Negotiation, between a Prime Minister and a Private Gentleman,'\* and reached a second edition ('Three Letters,' pp. [v], 14 note, 'Judgment Signed,' p. 36; 'Letters and Applications,' p. [46]), but no thrones fell. Walpole retaliated in *The Daily Gazetteer* of Apr. 13 with some scurrilous verses, the author of which—so the victim alleged, not without reason—was "a noble Lord then [in 1738] V—ce Ch—n of the Court,

\* The title-page is dated 1737 but that of 'Letters and Applications' (*cf. infra*) proves that the issue to the public took place in March, 1738.

and now [in 1742] L—d Pr—y S—l of the Kingdom" ('A Letter to the L. and C.,' p. [54], *i.e.*, Lord Hervey.\* To this Whatley appears to have replied in the form of a "Criticism on the Right Honourable Verses addressed to the Rev. Mr. Wh. in *The Daily Gazetteer*, April 13, 1738" ('Judgment Signed,' p. 3 note, 'A Letter to the L. and C.,' p. 39).† Just after the 'Short History' had appeared, he published a selection of *pièces justificatives* :—

'Letters and Applications Relating to The Short History... That Passed from the Time of its being printed, (and in the Minister's Hands), in March 1737, to the publishing of it in March 1738,'

and at some date after Mar. 26, 1739‡ :—

'Three Letters. The First, to the Right Honourable Sir Robert Walpole, in December 1727. Six Months after the late King's Decease. With his Answer. The Second, to the Lord Chancellor King of his Lordship's Character, as it stood in January 1727-8. The Third, to his Lordship, on the Author's Design of taking Orders, in September 1728.'

But, notwithstanding the three blasts of the trumpet, Jericho still stood, and Whatley went home.

Not, however, to wring his hands but to prepare a third assault. The year 1740 saw the matter again brought before the public notice by 'Judgment Signed in the Cause Between the Right Honourable Sir Robert Walpole, and Mr. Whatley....' This pamphlet, couched in the form of a letter to the Prime Minister§ dated Apr. 8 of this year, marks a stage forward in the dispute—if one may describe as a dispute the action of an angry tide beating on an impassive breakwater. Reciting his grievances, Walpole's reasons for evasion|| and the objects for which he was contending,¶ the writer brings

\* Whatley gives references elsewhere to *The Daily Gazetteer* of Nov. 23, 1739, and July 15, 1741, and also to the "*Hyp-Doctor*," No. 383 ('Letters and Applications,' p. viii, 'Judgment Signed,' p. 20, note.)

† It was out of print by the date of the publication (1739) of 'Three Letters' (*op. cit.*, p. ii).

‡ The date of the dedication.

§ Whose position the writer stigmatizes as "this unknown Office" (*op. cit.*, p. 33).

|| The incapacity of the recipient (*op. cit.*, p. 12) and King's cancellation of the obligation (*op. cit.*, pp. 6, 11).

¶ Not perferment but the balance of £300 per annum less the sums paid on account from Christmas 1725, and, in addition, compensation for "the inconceivable Damages I have sustained of your not making, at that time, the like Provision [*i.e.*, the equivalent of Spicer's] for me...." (*op. cit.*, p. 21).

forth the threat that he will exercise his right of petitioning the Crown (*op. cit.*, pp. 27-28: cf. 'A Letter to the L. and C.', p. 3.)

By March, 1741, he was lodging in Berry Street, St. James ('A Letter,' p. 5). His Petition to the King he printed, forwarded under a covering letter to Lord Wilmington, the President, and the other members of the Privy Council,\* and circulated among the members of Parliament. His attitude may be epitomised in the following quotation:—

"I thought it a Duty I owed to God, as well as to Myself to assert my Right to an Original Fortune (the Purchase of no inconsiderable private Inheritance laid out in the best of Educations under the greatest Patronage) ('A Letter to the L. & C.', p. 51)."

The petition does not, however, appear to be preserved among the Privy Council papers now housed in the Public Record Office, and we may perhaps conclude that Whatley's action was designed merely *in terrorem*, reliance being placed on the minister's waning power and the moral effect of publicity, while it is possible that he may have thought it advisable to renew his attack and agree to a withdrawal on terms. Whatever the reason, publicity was made more public by the issue—early in 1742†—of his—

'A Letter to the Lords and Commons.... Containing, A State of the Cause between the Right Honourable Sir Robert Walpole and Mr Whatley, As It now lies at Issue in the Hands of the ....Privy Council, by Mr Whatley's most humble Appeal to his Majesty, in the Cause between Them.'

This comprised—among other matter—a letter to Walpole of Mar. 21, 1741, the letter to Wilmington, the appeal, and Whatley's affidavit of Apr. 23—made before Spicer, now a Master in Chancery!—"occasioned by his Appeal to his Majesty" (*op. cit.*, p. 31). The more Christian duties were meanwhile not neglected: on Oct. 2 he was at Caistor at the visitation of the Archdeacon of Lincoln, and published in consequence:—

'A Presentment Made to the Reverend Dr. George Reynolds Archdeacon of Lincoln at his Visitation held at Caister October the 2d. 1741: by the Reverend Mr. Whatley, Rector of Toft near Lincoln and Prebendary of York.‡'

\* The text of both is printed on pp. 7-25 of 'A Letter to the L. & C.' Neither is there dated.

† It is dated from Berry Street, the 9th of January, 1742.

‡ "Lincoln: Printed for William Wood Printer and Bookseller, 1741."

This admirably timed reminder of the zealous parochus, like to be lost in the dragged frequenter of antechambers, formed a neat pamphlet of four pages, just the size, the unkind critic might remark, to slip into a letter to a profitable recipient—to which circumstance (the British Museum copy forms an enclosure with Whatley's letter to Hardwicke of Nov. 8, 1741, Add. MSS. 35,586, folio 410), we appear to owe its preservation.

Henceforward, for lack of a connected account, we are constrained to rely on letters by the claimant which have been preserved among the manuscripts of the British Museum. It was in 1742 that he first approached Lord Hardwicke to take up his case\* (Whatley to Hardwicke, May 1, 1743, B.M., Add. MSS. 35,587, folio 123), and a year later he was still in town, "humbly waiting the Decision of my Cause" (*ibidem*), but his suggestion that the bestowal on him of a vacant canonry of Westminster would "make me easy" had not been taken up. Of the rest of the year 1743 we know naught save that he wrote—but did not then publish—'Self-Entertainment; Or, Day-Thoughts. Being a Collection Of Six Months Occasional Reflections, Set Down As they occur'd to the Writer's Mind,' the title of which was obviously inspired by the recent triumph of his friend Young (*op. cit.*, p. ii). He also attended the festival of the Sons of the Clergy (*op. cit.*, p. 5).

C. S. B. BUCKLAND.

(To be concluded.)

#### AMONG THE SHAKESPEARE ARCHIVES.

(See *ante*, pp. 23, 45, 66, 83, 124, 146, 181, 223, 241.)

#### THE PLAGUE IN STRATFORD.

The child William Shakespeare had more to fear from the Plague than from fairies. This terrible sickness came from Havre, and was probably brought by the Earl of Warwick's soldiers into the Midlands. It broke out in Leicester in June, 1564, where it was promptly isolated. An act of the Council there on June 30 forbade those "visited" to go abroad within a space of two months after a death in their house

\* Perhaps on Walpole's fall, which must have made the contest a little unreal.

under a penalty of 5*l*. The same summer the epidemic raged in Coventry. *Hic incipit pestis* are the words written by John Bretchgirdle against the entry in his register of the burial on July 11 of Oliver Gunn, apprentice to Thomas Gethen *alias* Deege a weaver in the High Street of Stratford. Gethen was doubtless a foreigner, probably a refugee from Flanders. His *alias* Deege was pronounced with a hard *g* and the final *e* as *a*. He took a *dagger* (Dutch: *degen*), with play upon his name, for his sign-manual. He lived in the house next but one to Ely Street which is now (restored) the Garrick Inn. His wife Joanna, who may have nursed the boy and was the second victim, was buried on July 20. From Jan. 1 to July 20 there had been 22 burials. From July 20 to the 31st there were 16. In August there were 35, in September 84, in October 58, in November 26 and in December 18. Households perished, mostly of the poorer folk, but some well-to-do families suffered lamentably. William Perrott a brewer in Church Street, brother of Alderman Robert Perrott, was buried on July 24. Two daughters were buried on the 30th, his wife on the 31st, a third daughter on Aug. 14, a fourth daughter on Sept. 4, and a son on Sept. 10. Richard Ainge, baker in Middle Row, lost his wife, stepson and apprentice, John Lord the butcher his son, daughter, apprentice, and maidservant. Christopher Smith the glover (whose wife gave such affront to the Town Clerk in the matter of the pig and gander) died with three daughters and a maidservant. Roger Spearpoint died with his wife and two daughters, William Pinson with his wife and three daughters. The Town Clerk, Richard Symons, lost two sons and a daughter. Most of these were victims of July and August. The Court of Record suspended its sittings during August and September. The Borough Council met at least once in the Gild Garden—which John Shakespeare as acting-Chamberlain secured for their use, with its orchard and dovecote and old walnut-tree, seats and bowling-green. "At the Hall holden in our Garden," runs the minute of Aug. 30, "money was paid towards the relief of the poor"—the sufferers, that is, from the pestilence. John Shakespeare was present, so was William Smith the haberdasher. They were both assessed at a shilling. Richer men paid more, poorer men less. Master Bott of New Place, who had been made an Alderman as Squire Clopton's agent after very

brief, if any, service as a Principal Burgess, paid 4*s.*, the Bailiff, George Whateley, 3*s.* 4*d.*, the Head Alderman, Roger Sadler, 2*s.* 8*d.*, Alderman Smith, Adrian Quyny, John Wheeler and Robert Perrott, 2*s.* 6*d.*, Alderman Rafe Cawdrey, Lewis ap Williams, Richard Hill and Humfrey Plymley, 2*s.*, Principal Burgesses William Brace and Thomas Dyer (Gilbert), 2*s.*, Alderman Jeffreys and Principal Burgesses John Ichiver, William Tyler and John Bell, 1*s.*, Principal Burgesses John Taylor, John Lewis, John Sadler and Thomas Dickson *alias* Waterman, 8*d.*, Alderman Robert Bratt, 6*d.*, and Principal Burgess William Smith, corviser, 4*d.* The Town Clerk was not rated, and the minutes are not in his hand. That very day he buried a son and a daughter. Further levies were made at halls held on Sept. 6 and 27 varying from 18*d.* to 4*d.* and 12*d.* to 4*d.*, John Shakespeare paying on each occasion 6*d.* At a fourth levy, made on Oct. 20, he paid 8*d.* The minutes of these and subsequent meetings are in the hand-writing of Symons's deputy. Symons did not return to his duties until Feb. 15, 1565. The old man was vexed by libel as well as bereavement. Young George Gilbert, dyer, brother of the Principal Burgess Thomas Gilbert, had the impudence to tell him, on Sept. 11, 1564, that his servant Annes ought not to go abroad "having a sickness sore running." The Town Clerk told him to mind his own business. Whereupon Gilbert "beknaved" him, and later uttered these words to his wife:—

"Thy husband is an old knave, and a beggarly knave, and doth owe more than he is worth unto one man that I do know, besides all other."

Again the old officer's wrath was kindled. He and his wife were poor; and it was only twelve days since they buried their son and daughter. He brought the matter into the Court of Record, with Richard Court *alias* Smith (kinsman of the Steward) and James Hinton as his pledges, claiming damages 20*l*.

Save on the 1st and 7th there were burials daily in September—five on the 10th and 11th, nine on the 20th, four on the 22nd, five on the 23rd, 24th and 27th. Alderman Henry Biddle was buried with his house-keeper on the 11th. This month or later died four in the household of Maurice ap Edwards and four in that of Griffin ap Roberts, both Welshmen, five in the household of Roger Bannister, tippler, six in that of Nichlas Langford, four in that of Richard Bradley, six in that of Roger Green, the

millers of Henley Street, perilously near the Shakespeares; four in the household of Robert Billington, four in that of John Gorman, five in that of Richard Cotterell (of Shottery probably), five in that of Hamlet Hassall of Tiddington (his wife and all his children); six in that of Richard Yate, three in that of William Braithway, three in that of William Wilson (who lost a son also in March previous), two in that of Thomas Mountford, the friend of the late Master Edward Alcock (including the girl Elizabeth to whom Alcock left household goods and a cow); three in the household of Richard Wagstaffe, fuller, and two in that of his tenant, William Rogers, in Church Street; five in that of Richard Wood (the entire family), and no less than eleven in the connected households of Humfrey, Edward and Thomas Holmes. The Swan Inn was attacked in Middle Row (where ministers lodged who were called in to assist the Vicar). Thomas Dickson *alias* Waterman buried two of his step-daughters—Alice Burbage on Nov. 9 and Joyce Burbage on Dec. 8.

John Bretchgirdle had a terrible time, and John Shakespeare's hands as acting-Chamberlain were very full. The Vicar buried a sister, Cicely Bretchgirdle, on Mar. 14, 1564, shortly before the Plague appeared. Rafe Hilton his curate lost three children in October and November. Bretchgirdle was over-worked, probably himself ill, and without a curate. John Shakespeare again and again paid for clerical assistance. His *Account*, presented late (probably because of the pestilence) on Mar. 21, 1565, shows the following items:—

"Paid to Master Vicar £1. 7. 0, paid for a priest's board and his drinkings at the 'Swan,' 11s. 6d., paid to the preacher £2. 10. 0, paid to the same preacher £1, paid to Master Vicar 6s. 8d., paid to Thomas Waterman [*alias* Dickson, of the Swan] £2. 13. 4."

Perhaps through the clergy who stayed at the Swan, by people who sought their services or charity, the plague seized upon the family there in November. Other entries in John Shakespeare's *Account* are to be noted:—

"Received of Master Smith £2. 10. 0, more of Master Smith £2. 10. 0, more of Master Smith £2. 10. 0; received of Master Walford £4. 0. 0, of Master Walford for Wilmeccote [tithe] £1. 6. 8."

This was tithe money, which the energetic Chamberlain was properly getting into his hands. Master Smith, the Alderman, farmer of the College tithes, buried his sister-in-law in the Plague time, on Sept. 3,

Miss Elizabeth Watson, sister to John Watson, the future Bishop of Winchester, now Master of the Holy Cross. Her decease, apparently, was not due to the pestilence, for the Smith household was a large one and no other member died.

At election time in September, when the Plague was at its height there was difficulty, as we may understand, in getting a Bailiff. Nominations were made on the 6th—John Wheeler for Bailiff, Lewis ap Williams for Head Alderman, William Smith, haberdasher, and William Tyler for Chamberlains. John Shakespeare, to his great credit, again undertook the duties, which were strenuous and perilous, of the Chamberlainship. John Wheeler felt unequal to the position of chief officer and magistrate of the borough at that time and declined to serve. His name, nevertheless, was sent to the Earl of Warwick and was by him approved. On Wednesday, Sept. 27, a resolution was passed by the Chamber that:—

"forsomuch as John Wheeler, one of the Aldermen of the Borough, is orderly elected, and by the Right Honourable the Earl of Warwick pricked to be Bailiff, he shall personally appear in the Common Hall upon Friday next ensuing being the 29th of this present September by 9 of the clock the same morning there to confer and consider with the rest of the Masters and Brethren of the said Borough upon such matters as be meet for the service of the Queen's Majesty and the commonwealth of the said Borough under the pain of £20; and further shall personally appear at the same place upon Wednesday the 4th day of October by 9 of the clock in the morning for the taking of his oath upon the Holy Evangelist under the pain of £10."

A most interesting list of signatures and marks was appended to the resolution in the minutes (*not* in Symons' handwriting). Six wrote their names: Aldermen William Smith, Humfrey Plymley, William Bott, Richard Hill and Principal Burgesses William Smith, haberdasher (William Shakespeare's godfather, as we have supposed), and William Brace. The rest made their marks, George Whatley (retiring Bailiff) an alpha A; Roger Sadler (retiring High Alderman) a cross; Adrian Quyny (though he could write), a sigma reversed (?); Rafe Cawdrey a standard (?); Lewis ap Williams, his churchgate; John Shakespeare his compasses (the simple pair); Thomas Dickson *alias* Waterman an omega (?); John Lewis a small circle; William Tyler a nautilus or creature with tentacles (?); John Tayler (a what ?); and John Bell, John Sadler and Thomas Dyer (Gilbert) a cross. John Wheeler duly



appeared on Sept. 29, and pleaded with such success that he was let off with a fine of £10, on the understanding that he served as Bailiff the year after (1565-6). Richard Hill, good Richard Hill, whose honesty and virtue are celebrated on his monument in the parish church, a native of Stratford, a woollen-draper in Wood Street, stepped into the breach and was made Bailiff. That week, from Sept. 27 to Oct. 4, there were nineteen burials in the churchyard.

EDGAR I. FRIPP.

(To be continued.)

### ALDEBURGH.

#### EXTRACTS FROM CHAMBERLAIN'S ACCOUNT-BOOK.

1625-1649.

(See *ante*, p. 163, 224.)

MORE preparations against the "Dun-kirkers." A breach in the river wall causes great expense to the town—not only in costs to repair the breach—but in loss of pasture. This has taken place many times since 1625; about twenty years ago the marshes were entirely covered with water.

#### 16 PAYMENTS. 25

1625—(continued).

October.

Item to Francis Chapman for stoppage up the ordnace .. .. . 00 00 08

3.

Item to Charles warne for trymng one of the frames of the bells .. .. . 00 02 00

4.

Item to Mathewe Goodinge for iron worke for the Cariages of the Ordinance and for his worke as appears by his bill .. 04 08 04

20.

Item for a stropp for the great Bell .. 00 02 00

Item to John Daniell for mendinge of the pales postes in the Church yard and for stuff and nayles .. .. . 00 11 00

27.

Item for glasinge the towne howses .. 00 09 00

November 1.

Item to the Smythe for mendinge the lock wherin the Commuyon Clothe ys laid .. 00 01 06

Item for mendinge a bushell and halfe bushell .. .. . 00 00 08

11.

Item to Thomas Cooke for 52 foote of grunsall for the howse where Robt. Gouldinge dwellecth and for John Thompsons stall at vi<sup>a</sup> the foote .. .. . 01 06 00

Item for mendinge a dore and a stud in John Thompsons stable .. .. . 00 01 00

Item for a soyle for a windowe where lionell Manclark dwellecth .. .. . 00 01 00

12.

Item to John Daniell for mendinge the pales in the Churche yard and for stuff and nayles .. .. . 00 04 07

Item to John Beales for worke about the Towne howses as appears by his bill dec. 3 .. .. . 00 11 06

Item to M<sup>r</sup> Shipman for Charges at wickhm Court as appears by his bill nov. 14 .. 00 06 02

20.

Item more to him att yoxford charges ther .. .. . 00 03 02

December.

Item to preist for dawbinge the towne howses .. .. . 01 00 00

17.

Item for 12 Choyse deales and  $\frac{1}{2}$  for the towne hall .. .. . 00 13 08

Item to willm lawrence for a bell Rope .. 00 03 00

Item for sawinge of the deales 15 skarfs and  $\frac{1}{2}$  .. .. . 00 05 02

Item for caryinge them to the towne hall .. 00 00 06

19.

Item to m<sup>r</sup> Meene for Rent for the Ferry .. 01 00 00

20.

Item to Robt Beamond for nayles for the towne worke and for pap and candle .. 00 08 06

30.

Item for the lords rent of the cottages of the Townes for ii years .. .. . 01 01 00

Item for 3<sup>c</sup> of wood for the plomer may 1 .. 00 08 00

Item for Rossen to mixe w<sup>th</sup> the tarre when the wheelles of the Cariages of the gunnes were staff .. .. . 00 03 06

Item to M<sup>r</sup> Topley for Clarks wage for the year 1625 .. .. . 02 00 00

Item more to him for lactage for the 6 years .. .. . 00 06 08

CHARGES FOR MENDINGE THE BREACHE OF THE WALL IN THE MARSH.

In primis paid to Thomas Somars in pte of his worke .. .. . 00 06 04

Item for sawinge Spiles .. .. . 00 03 04

Item to Wolnaugh for caryinge two loads of spiles and tymber and one load of broome to slawtinge .. .. . 00 02 07

Item for labourers to work att the wall in Marsbe .. .. . 00 06 06

Marche 12.

Item to labourers the 12 of Marche .. 00 10 06

Item for caryinge of a load of Broome to slawtinge .. .. . 00 09 00

Item more to Tho: Somers .. .. . 00 06 03

Item to two men fo  $\frac{1}{2}$  daies worke .. 00 01 00

Item to young pownd for  $\frac{1}{2}$  daies worke .. 00 00 06

Item paid the 14 of Marche to Robt Johnson and young bea .. .. . 00 00 06

Item the 16 of Marche to George the Skavell-man .. .. . 00 06 00

Item to Thomas Cooke for 55 foote  $\frac{1}{2}$  of tymber att 7<sup>d</sup> the foot .. .. . 01 12 04

Item for 10 barrowes .. .. . 00 10 00

Item for 15 foote of Ashe for spiles att 8 the foote .. .. . 00 10 00

Item for 7 beetes .. .. . 00 02 06

Item for a dayes worke for him and his man .. .. . 00 02 00

18.	Itm more to George the Skavellman	mch	
	the 18 <sup>th</sup>	.. ..	00 04 06
	Itm the same day to Tho Somers	.. ..	00 12 08
	Itm the same day to young pownd	.. ..	00 00 06
	Itm the same day to George the Skavell-	man	03 00 09
21.	Itm to John Taylor for his mans worke		
	mche 21	.. ..	00 04 00
	Itm more for a daies work	.. ..	00 00 06
	Itm to Thomas Somers for lending the	sluce	00 01 00
24.	Itm to yaxleys svant for work	.. ..	00 01 06
	Itm for a shulve that was broken	.. ..	00 00 08
	Itm for half a daies work	.. ..	00 00 06
	Itm more for a daies work	.. ..	00 01 00
	Itm for cutting heath in Sizewell	Comon	00 03 04
	Itm to Boothe for tendenge the sluce	00 06 00	
	Itm to Wolnoughe for caryinge half a load of	brome	00 00 04
	Itm to Mr hayward for ii loads and half of	brome	00 01 00
	Itm to him for a gune of bere	.. ..	00 03 06
	Itm for two cans and tappes	.. ..	00 00 07
	Itm to Mathewe Goodinge for 3 forks	.. ..	00 00 06
	Itm for a payre of tynes for a fork	.. ..	00 00 06
	Itm to Thomas Somers for fynishing the	breach	10 00 00
	Itm paid to the widow Gildersleeves for the	use of a lyter	00 09 00
			18 09 04

ARTHUR T. WINN.

Aldeburgh, Suffolk.

DEATHS.—The following notes may be found useful:—

At Edinburgh, Dec. 30, 1788, Hon. Geo. Cranstoun.

At London, Dec. 28, 1788, Rev. John Logan.

At Cork, Dec. 16, 1788, Mary Welsh, wife of John Anderson.

At Tanfield, Jan. 3, 1789, Margaret Grant, widow of George Cowan, cabinet-maker in Edinburgh.

At Campbeltown, Jan. 2, 1789, Ronald Campbell.

At Captaintown, Jan. 2, 1789, William McKinnell, merchant in Dumfries.

At London, January, 1789, William Maude, Esq., Army agent in Downing Street.

At London, January, 1789, William Dawson, Esq., formerly a captain in the 57th Regiment of Foot.

At Alderston, Jan. 8, 1789, Alexander Orme.

At Leith, Jan. 5, 1789, Isabel Mitchel, widow of Capt. Robert Robb.

At Edinburgh, Jan. 8, 1789, Anne Hay, wife of Alexander McDougal, surgeon in Edinburgh.

At Spatt, East Lothian, Jan. 6, 1789, Rev. William Crombie, minister of Spott. (12/1/y.)

JAMES SETON-ANDERSON.

39 Carlisle Road, Hove, Sussex.

LABRADOR FANCIES.—In 'A Labrador Doctor,' Wilfred Thomason Grenfell, M.D., states (pp. 143, 144):—

"There is a great belief in fairies on the coast. . . . More than one had given currency if not credence to the belief that the reason why the bull's-eye was so hard to hit in one of our running deer rifle matches was that we had previously charmed it. If a woman sees a hare without cutting out and keeping a portion of the dress she is then wearing, her child will be born with a hare lip. When stripping a person for examination I noticed that he removed from his neck what appeared to be a very large scapular. . . . It was a haddock's fin-bone—a charm against rheumatism. The peculiarity of the fin consists in the fact that the fish must be taken from the water and the fin cut out before the animal touches anything whatever, especially the boat. Any one who has seen a trawl landed knows how difficult a task this would be, with the jumping squirming fish to cope with."

The difficulty of getting the remedy is naturally a safeguard of its reputation.

ST. SWITHIN.

PILGRIMS.—In the discussion on London street "grottoes" (12 S. vii. 209, 237, 238, 316) and in the earlier one on English Pilgrimages with special reference to Santiago de Compostela (12 S. i. 275, 396, 455; ii. 379) no one referred to Dante's 'Vita Nuova,' which contains this passage (I quote from Rossetti's translation):—

"And I wrote this sonnet, which beginneth 'Ye pilgrim folk.' I made use of the word *pilgrim* for its general signification; for 'pilgrim' may be understood in two senses, one general, and one special. General, so far as any man may be called a pilgrim who leaveth the place of his birth; whereas, more narrowly speaking, he only is a pilgrim who goeth towards or frowards the House of St. James. For there are three separate denominations proper unto those who undertake journeys to the glory of God. They are called Palmers who go beyond the seas eastward, whence often they bring palm-branches. And Pilgrims, as I have said, are they who journey unto the holy House of Gallicia; seeing that no other apostle was buried so far from his birthplace as was the blessed Saint James. And there is a third sort who are called Romers; in that they go whither those whom I have called pilgrims went: which is to say unto Rome."

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

GOUNOD'S PIANO.—A Brixton musical instrument dealer, in the Coldharbour Lane, has lately had an interesting exhibit on view. According to the card in front

"This unique Table Pianoforte was the original piano used by Gounod, the great composer, upon which he composed his world-famous operas, 'Faust,' &c."

The maker of the instrument was "Pape" of "Paris & Londres." There is in existence a lithograph print of the "Abbé Gounod" (taken in the forties) standing by the side of a similar piano. The biography of the great composer in Grove's 'Dictionary of Music,' states:—

"It was at this period that he attended for two years a course of theology; in 1846 he even became an out-pupil at the 'Séminaire,' and it was generally expected that he would take orders."

ANDREW DE TERNANT.

.36 Somerleyton Road, Brixton, S.W.

HALF-SOVEREIGN: EARLY USE OF TERM.—In a deed of 1552 concerning sale of property at St. Sepulchre without Newgate payment was due "in good and lawfull curraunt golde of England that is to say in halfe Sufferans and Angell nobles."

W. BRADBROOK.

Bletchley, Bucks.

## Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

HERALDRY: ST. AUGUSTINE'S ABBEY, BRISTOL.—All histories of Bristol Cathedral (one copying from another I suppose) assert that the arms of the See of Bristol, viz.: Sable, three ducal crowns in pale, or, are the same as those used by the previously existing Monastery of St. Augustine's, but from a search made at Herald's College it would appear that arms were never granted to the Abbey.

When Henry VIII founded the Bristol Bishopric after the suppression of the Abbey and turned the Monastic Church into the present Cathedral Church it was dedicated to "the Holy and Individed Trinity," and the arms of the See are recorded at Herald's College charged with three crowns; Bishop G. F. Browne says, of the Trinity—"celestial crowns," but are they not properly blazoned as "open ducal coronets" (golden

strawberry leaves)? If the above coat was not borne by the Abbey (whether granted or not) can anyone explain the appearance of this shield in the south-east window of the former chancel of Bristol Cathedral (now the Eastern Lady Chapel)? Much of the glass in this and near by windows dates from the early fourteenth century, and if any expert in old glass can tell me that this particular shield is of an earlier date than the dissolution of the Monastery in 1539, then the statement that the Abbey and See arms are identical would be verified, though I should still desire to know why this shield was adopted by the Abbey as the arms were not the founder's, nor borne by any benefactor that I know of. I am aware that these windows underwent restoration in the middle of last century, but the ancient glass in all of them was most carefully retained.

The Abbey had its own *seal*. Can anyone tell me what device it bore? If the "three ducal crowns," then the point in question would, so far, be cleared up.

THOS. G. SIMMONDS.

The Hill, Congresbury.

CIDER AND RHEUMATISM.—Those who habitually drink cider are said never to suffer from rheumatism. Is there any reliable information on this matter?

ALFRED S. E. ACKERMANN.

GLOBIST.—In the Danish 18th century weekly, *Patrolten*, a lady contributor, writing in the number of March 27, 1765, about coquetry in church, reproaches the members of the other sex with counting among themselves "some animals which the English *Spectator* has very forcibly called by the name of Globists—at der iblant Deres Kiön ere iogle Dyr, som den Engelske 'Spectator' meget effertrykkelig har betegnet under det Navn af Globister." The word, if English as here implied, cannot of course in any way be identical with the only *Globists* the 'N.E.D.' knows of, but would seem to be connected with "globe" in the sense of "eye-ball." Can any of your readers give further information, and quote the passage from *The Spectator* where it occurs?

They may be interested to hear, and it may even conceivably lead them on to the right track, that the editor of *The Patrol* advises his fair correspondent to make her fiancé "glare in his turn on those globists—at gloe igien paa disse Globistere"—a new plural form whereby *Globister* is made into

a singular. Clearly, then, the editor, whether by a conscious joke or not, connected the word with the Danish *at glo, anglise*, "to glow" ('N.E.D.,' in voce<sup>2</sup>) in the now apparently exclusively dialectal sense of "to stare."

The substance of the present query is taken from a note by M[arius] K[r]istensen in the 'Danske Studier,' København, 1907, p. 140. H. LOGEMAN.

University of Ghent, Belgium.

THOMAS BROOKS OF BATH.—Can any of your readers tell me if Thomas Brooks, Esq., of Gay Street, parish of Walcot, Bath, who died there in 1838—*vide Gentleman's Magazine*—is buried there, and if there is a monument or tombstone to him in any of the Bath churches? He was eldest son of Robert Brooks of Kingham, Oxon; a freeman of the City of London; and obtained a grant of arms from Herald's College in 1786. For some time he lived in Chadlington, Oxon., which Manor he held in right of his second wife, Catherine, dau. of Windsor Sandys, Esq., of Miserden, Glos. and widow of William Bayntun, Esq., of Gray's Inn and Chadlington. E. ST. JOHN BROOKS.

122 Beaufort Mansions, Chelsea, S.W.

WILLIAM CECIL, SECOND EARL OF EXETER.—A note in the handwriting of Robert Beale (Yelverton MSS., 31,465) dealing with the year 1586 tells us that

"The Bishop of Glasgow, the Scottish Q.'s Ambassador in France, had written unto her how W. Cecill, son and heir to Sir Tho. Cecill, had been at Rome and reconciled."

Did he remain a Catholic? His only son, William, born in 1590, who succeeded his mother in 1591 as Lord de Roos, died a Catholic at Naples without issue, June 27, 1618, before his father's accession to the Earldom. By the Bishop of Glasgow is meant James Beaton, Archbishop of Glasgow, as to whom see the 'D.N.B.'

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

SECOND BISHOP OF CARLISLE.—Who was this person? Bernard is so called, but he is disputed. Can any reader help me to solve this mystery? I. F.

SUGAR HOUSES, LONDON.—Amongst the Briefs and Collections made in St. Michael's Church, Torpenhow, Cumberland, is one showing that the sum of 3s. was collected on Nov. 17, 1672, for losses in the Sugar Houses, London. Where were these houses?

I. F.

PAPER WATERMARK.—Can any reader tell me the approximate date of paper watermarked with the letters I.H.S. having the word "Ivilledary" beneath. There is also a supplementary watermark of a crowned fleur-de-lis with the figure 4 and the letters L.V.G. beneath?

The paper appears to be laid paper of the eighteenth century. F. M. M.

DEAN TOOGOOD was admitted to Westminster School in July, 1723, aged 12. I should be glad of any information concerning his parentage and career. G. F. R. B.

ANDERSON FAMILY, BARONETS OF BROUGHTON.—Stephen, the sixth son of Sir Edmund Anderson, created a baronet Dec. 11, 1660, married Mary, daughter of Alderman Lukyn of Cambridge. I seek the date of his birth and marriage, and the names of his children, one of whom, I understand settled in Edinburgh.

JAMES SETON-ANDERSON.

39 Carlisle Road, Hove, Sussex.

"THE GOLDEN BALL, in Southampton Street, St. Giles's."—This address is given in July, 1700. Was it, or is it likely to have been, a tavern? G. B. M.

POLISH—"ÉMIGRÉS" ON FRENCH PRIVATEERS.—I should be glad to know where I can obtain a detailed, if possible contemporary, account of the capture of the French privateer *Messalena*, 6 guns, by H.M.S. *Prometheus* off Danzig, October, 1810. Were there any Polish *émigrés* on board the French vessel?

I should also like to hear whether there are any recorded cases of French privateers or warships (captured or sunk, 1793–1814) carrying Poles either as passengers or crew. About this time, of course, large numbers of Poles entered Napoleon's army, and while I have heard of several who served on privateers or warships I have never been able to find anything very definite about them.

LAURENCE M. WULCKO.

142 Kinfauns Road, Goodmayes, Essex.

'GIOVANNI SBOGARRO.'—In 1830, according to 'The English Catalogue,' Baldwin published in two duodecimo volumes "Giovanni Sbogarro," a Venetian tale, translated from the French by Percival Gordon. Who wrote the original? Where can I see the original which is not in the B.M.?

J. M. BULLOCH.

37 Bedford Square.

"SINGING-BREAD."—In his 'Popular Antiquities' vol. i, p. 131, Brand refers to the custom of laying "Singing-bread" in the grave:—

And, least in grave he should remain without some company.  
The *singing* bread is layde with him, for more idolatrie.

Will any reader of 'N. & Q.' help by explaining the term "Singing-bread?" S. A.

THE RABBIT IN COMPARATIVE RELIGION.—Among the ancient Mexicans the rabbit (Tochtli) was regarded as a drink-god. The rabbit also figures in the Sforza Hour-book and in the beautiful Rheims tapestries.

Will readers furnish other instances of the rabbit in religious symbolism? S. A.

IRELAND FAMILY HISTORY.—Various branches of this family are settled in England, Scotland, and Ireland; and it is curious that the territorial name appears to have been conferred before any members of the family had settled in Ireland. The origin of the name is a family legend, according to which a king of England summoned an Irish chieftain to his presence and, forgetting or being unable to pronounce the native name of the representative, called for "Ireland." Historical evidence of the authenticity of this legend would be welcome. The arms of the family—gules six fleur-de-lis, two and one, on a shield argent—suggest that the Irelands are of Norman origin. A faded photograph of a pedigree traces the descent of the knightly house of de Courcy-Ireland from Charlemagne, Emperor of the West and King of France. Unfortunately, the letterpress is illegible, but the coats of arms are distinct. The Ireland crest is: proper a dove with an olive branch; and the motto is: Amor et pax.

Information is sought in connection with the compilation of a history of the family.

ARTHUR J. IRELAND.

36 Stanhope Road, St. Albans, Herts

SHAKESPEARE QUERY.—In Act I. sc. iii. l. 33 of 'Troilus and Cressida,' Nestor says to Agamemnon:—

In the reproof of chance

Lies the true proof of men.

Does "the reproof of chance" mean the resistance offered to chance, or the blow or buffet inflicted by chance? Something may be said for each interpretation. Have the great critics ever thought the point worthy of their consideration?

NINGHA.

BRINSMADE.—I shall be interested to discover any information regarding the English home of this family, members of which emigrated to America early in the seventeenth century. Of these John Brinsmade was a freeman of Dorchester, Mass. in 1638, and William, probably his brother, graduated from Harvard, preached for a time to the Plymouth Pilgrims, and subsequently held a pastorate at Marlborough, Mass. for 40 years.

CHAS. FENTON.

10 Vineyard Hill, Wimbledon, S.W.19.

AUSTRALIAN JUDICATURE.—Rolf Boldrewood in his novel 'Nevermore' referring to the attendant concomitants of a criminal trial in Australia mentions a Quarter Sessional Court presided over by a judge and addressed as "His Honour." Barristers plead and the acting sheriff, bailiff and retinue of minor officials attend these jurisdictional courts where Crown prosecutors appear. In what way do colonially constituted courts deviate from precedents applicable to English tribunals?

ANEURIN WILLIAMS.

Menai View, North Road, Carnarvon.

TENNYSON QUERIES.—In 'Locksley Hall' (in the vision of the word):—

1. Far along the world-wide whisper of the south-wind rushing warm.

With the standards of the peoples plunging through the thunderstorm.

Why the south wind? Is there any special reference?

2. Ring out a slowly dying cause.

—('In Memoriam.')

Is any special "cause" referred to?

T. HENDERSON.

Mapumulo, Natal.

CLASSICAL QUOTATIONS IN POE'S WORKS.—I am anxious to locate the sources of three of E. A. Poe's quotations:—

1. From 'Politian':—

To gaze upon that veiled face, and hear  
Once more that silent tongue.

This is similar to Catullus lxx. 9-11, but has not been definitely located.

2. "Vox et praeterea nihil." Poe wrongly says this is from Catullus.

3. The motto to 'The Purloined Letter,' "nil sapientiae odiosius acumine nimio." Poe ascribes this to Seneca, whether rightly or not, I cannot say.

THOMAS OLLIVE MABBOTT.

14 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

[2. On "vox, et praeterea nihil" Prof. Bensly wrote at 10 S. ii. 281:—

"Mr. King [King's 'Classical and Foreign Quotations'] says: 'It is probable that the

quotation is merely the Latin translation of Plutarch's anecdote' (Apophthegm. Lacon. incert. xiii.). Xylander's Translation of the passage is 'vox tu es, et nihil praeterea.' Lipsius, at the beginning of his 'Adversus Dialogistam Liber,' has: 'Lacon quidam ad lusciniam; vox es, praeterea nihil.' This confirms Mr. King's view."]

**AUTHOR OF POEM WANTED.**—Can anyone tell me who was the author of a poem entitled 'The Centenary of the Bells, St. Mary's, Wareham, Dorsetshire,' which appeared anonymously in *All the Year Round*, May 9, 1885, vol. xxxvi., n.s., p. 178? R. M.

**AUTHOR WANTED.**—

I am desirous of finding the author of the following lines:—

Croon of surf on the shore,  
Song of birds in the glade,  
Dance and flutter of painted wings  
To the drowsy murmur of hidden springs,  
And a clear sharp note that echoing rings  
From the kiss of stone and blade.

H. P. BARWOOD.

83 Ermine Road, Lewisham, S.E.13.

## Replies.

### RICHARD III.

WILLIAM HERBERT EARL OF HUNTINGDON.

(12 S. viii. 169, 215, 257.)

THERE seems no reason to doubt that a marriage between William Herbert, Earl of Huntingdon, and Katharine Plantagenet, illegitimate daughter of Richard III., took place.

Sir William Dugdale, in the second volume of his 'Baronage' (1676), states that on the last day of February, 1483-4, the said Earl entered into covenants with the King to take Dame Katharine Plantagenet, his daughter, to wife, before the Feast of St. Michael next following, and to make her a jointure in lands of 200*l.* per annum, the King undertaking to settle lands and lordships of 1000 marks per annum upon them and their heirs male; whereof 600 marks per annum were to be in possession and after the decease of Thomas, Lord Stanley, 400 marks per annum more. Also that in the meantime they were to receive from the King 400 marks per annum out of the lordships of Newport, Brecknock, and Hay, in Wales; the King further promising to be at the whole charge of the wedding. Dugdale adds: "Whether this Marriage took effect or not, I cannot say: for sure it is that she died in her tender years."

In one of the Patent Rolls of Mar. 3, 1483-4 there is recorded a

"Grant to the king's kinsman, William Earl of Huntingdon, and Dame Katharine Plantagenet of an annuity of 400 marks yearly from Michaelmas last during the life of Thomas, lord Stanley, from the issues of the lordships of Newport, Brekenok, and Hay in Wales."—Cal. Pat. Rolls.

In another Patent dated Mar. 8, 1484-5, there is record of a

"Grant to the king's kinsman, William, earl of Huntingdon, and Katharine his wife of an annuity of 152*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* from the issues of the king's possessions in the counties of Caermerden and Cardigan and of the king's lordship of Haverford West in South Wales until they shall have of the king's grant to themselves and the heirs of their bodies, lordships, manors, lands and other possessions to the same value."—Cal. Pat. Rolls.

I have seen no further mention in the State Papers of this Katharine Plantagenet, who, it may be noticed, is described in one of the above grants as wife of William, Earl of Huntingdon, and it is doubtless correct, as stated by Dugdale, that she died young.

There is a matter connected with William Herbert, Earl of Huntingdon; which may be considered of sufficient interest to be here worth noting, a few preliminary remarks being necessary.

This William succeeded as second Earl of Pembroke, of the first Herbert creation, on the execution of his father, William Herbert, the first Earl, on July 27, 1469, during the Wars of the Roses. Nearly three years before his father's death, he, being then the eldest son and heir, married Mary Wydville, daughter of Richard Wydville, Earl Rivers, and sister to Elizabeth, Queen-Consort of Edward IV., the marriage, as recorded in the 'Annals' of William Worcester, a contemporary writer, taking place at Windsor, in September, 1466.

By Mary Wydville, this William, second Earl of Pembroke (afterwards Earl of Huntingdon), had an only daughter, Elizabeth, who, in the inquisition *post mortem* of her uncle Richard Wydville, third Earl Rivers, dated Aug. 4, 7 Hen. VII. (1492), is described as being then 16 years old and more, and in another inquisition, of Nov. 20, 23 Hen. VII. (1507), made subsequent to the death of her uncle Sir Walter Herbert, her father's brother, she is entered as then 30 years old and upwards. She married Sir Charles Somerset, an illegitimate son of the Duke of Somerset, which Sir Charles was afterwards created Earl of Worcester and was ancestor of the Dukes of Beaufort.

William Herbert, second Earl of Pembroke, held that Earldom until 1479, in which year, Edward IV., wishing to confer the Pembroke title on his son, Prince Edward, Herbert, at the King's request, surrendered his earldom, and was created instead Earl of Huntingdon.

The point, however, to which it is specially wished to call attention is the following: Sir William Dugdale in his 'Baronage,' vol. ii. p. 257 (1676), states that William Herbert, first Earl of Pembroke, died, "leaving William his Son and Heir nine years of age upon the fifth of March the same year," which year Dugdale describes as 9 Edward IV. As that King's reign began on Mar. 4, 1460/1, and as the birthday of William, the son and heir of the first Earl, was Mar. 5, Dugdale's statement would mean that William, the heir, was born Mar. 5, 1459/60, and that he therefore completed his 9th year on Mar. 5, 1468/9, and was, consequently, 9 years old when his father was beheaded, in July, 1469. The 'D.N.B.' gives the date of the heir's birth as Mar. 5, 1460, and as, doubtless, the historical year is meant, it is in agreement with Dugdale. Collins, in his 'Peerage,' repeats Dugdale's statement as to the heir's age, but G. E. C.'s 'Peerage' enters the date of the heir's birth as Mar. 5, 1460/1, which would mean that he completed his 8th year on Mar. 5, 1468/9, and was therefore only 8 at his father's death the following July. Doyle says that the second Earl was born Mar. 5, 1461, presumably meaning the historical year, and so in agreement, as to the heir's age, with G. E. C., who uses the civil reckoning.

What Dugdale says, however, as to the age of the heir at the first Earl's death, and the statements of the various authorities above mentioned, on the same point, are not correct.

A year ago I examined carefully at the Record Office the original documents there preserved of the inquisitions *post mortem*, of William Herbert, first Earl of Pembroke, taken shortly after his death in July, 1469. These documents are written on parchment, in contracted Latin. Three separate inquisitions of the Earl's estates were made, at slightly differing dates, and by three different juries, one at Hereford, another at Gloucester, for these two shires and the Marches of Wales adjacent, and a third at London for the deceased's property there situated. In all three inquisitions, William,

the first Earl's son and heir, who succeeded as second Earl, is stated to have been 14 years of age in the ninth year of Edward IV. In two of the inquisitions the heir's age is entered in numerals "xiii.," and in one, viz., that taken in London, the age is in writing—"quatuordecim." As this differs considerably from Dugdale's statement, as well as from what is said on the subject by other authorities, above referred to, I asked one of the experts at the Record Office to examine the documents with me, and this he was good enough to do, and he at once said that there is not the slightest doubt that the age of William, the eldest son and heir of the deceased Earl, is entered in the three inquisitions as being 14 in ninth Edward IV. This means that William, second Earl of Pembroke, and afterwards Earl of Huntingdon, was born on Mar. 5, 1454/5, and not on Mar. 5, 1459/60, or 1460/1.

I would suggest the following as a possible explanation of the error in Dugdale's 'Baronage.' In his account of the first Earl of Pembroke, Dugdale mentions the inquisition as being taken shortly after the Earl's death, and gives a long list of the estates of the deceased, taken from the inquisition. There is some ground for thinking that Dugdale drew his information as to the age, and date of birth of the deceased Earl's son and heir, from one of these inquisitions, viz., from that taken at Hereford, which contains the longest list of the deceased Earl's castles, manors, &c.

It is possible that the entries of the heir's age in the two other inquisitions, those made at London and Gloucester, were examined by someone whose investigation Dugdale accepted, and it also seems possible that the first numeral in the heir's age, as entered in the Hereford inquisition, viz., x., which was somewhat unusually formed by the scribe, was mistaken for a v., which might, on a careless inspection have happened, and that the entry of the age was, in consequence, erroneously copied as 9. Such mistake would exactly represent the extent of the error, viz., 5 years, in Dugdale's 'Baronage,' and in later works, whose authors, doubtless, in most cases took their statements from Dugdale. The Hereford inquisition alone mentions the date of the month (Mar. 5) on which the heir was born. The other two inquisitions describe him as being 14 years old and more, one, at his father's death, and the other, in the ninth year of Edward IV., but do not name his birthday.



The words in the Hereford inquisition which refer to the heir's age, and which are preceded in the document by a statement that William the heir was then Earl, and son and heir of the late Earl, are, with the Latin extended, as follows: "*et est etatis xiiij. Annorum quinto die martii Anno nono predicti domini Regis.*" This clearly means that the heir was 14 years old at his father's death in July, 1469, as the ninth year of Edward IV. commenced, as already mentioned, on Mar. 4 preceding that July.

The London inquisition was taken in the Guildhall, by Richard Lee, Mayor of London in 1469-70, and escheator for the City.

The corrected age of the second Earl of Pembroke explains certain hitherto obscure points in connection with his history, which are too long to enter fully into here. It may, however, be mentioned that as his daughter, Lady Elizabeth Herbert, was 16 years old and more in 1492, as shown by the inquisition of her uncle, Lord Rivers, she must have been born in or about 1476, at which date her father, had he been only 9 years old in 1469, would have been but a boy, whereas he was about 21 years of age at the time of his daughter's birth.

In the summer of 1475, Pembroke was in France with the King, serving in the Expeditionary Army, and was one of those who signed there the proposed terms for a treaty sent by Edward, on Aug. 13, 1475, to Louis XI., the French King. (Rymer's 'Foedera,' vol. xii. p. 15.) Pembroke was then in his 21st year.

The Army returned to England in September, and the following month, Oct. 4, 1475, a licence was granted to William, Earl of Pembroke, to enter freely into all manors, lordships, castles, towns, &c., which should descend to him on the death of his father or any of his ancestors, saving to the king homage and fealty (Pat. Rolls). This licence was granted five months before Pembroke attained his majority. Prior to this grant, estates and offices held by the first Earl of Pembroke, had been granted temporarily to the second Earl's mother and others, during the heir's minority.

Collins in his 'Peerage,' Banks, and others, state that it was subsequent to William, Earl of Huntingdon (previously Earl of Pembroke); entering into a covenant with Richard III. to marry his daughter, Lady Katharine Plantagenet, that he married Lady Mary Wydville. This is manifestly, an error.

CHARLES H. THOMPSON.

I have the book referred to by your correspondent, viz.: 'The Last of the Plantagenets' by William Heselstine, of Turret House, Lambeth. Published by Smith, Elder & Co. in 1829.

The dedication is to the

"Earl of Winchilsea and Nottingham, as a lineal descendant of Sir Thomas Moyle, the last protector of the Last of the Plantagenets, and possessor of the manor of Eastwell, to which he retired."

L. F. C. E. TOLLEMACHE.

24 Selwyn Road, Eastbourne.

Was there any usual custom in regard to the naming of these natural children? It would appear in some cases that the family surname had been adopted and in others a nickname or descriptive name.

There are families still bearing royal nicknames (Beauclerk, Lackland, and so on), some of which may possibly be able to claim descent from the original bearer.

F. CROOKS.

Eccleston Park, Prescot.

REPRESENTATIVE COUNTY LIBRARIES: PUBLIC AND PRIVATE (12 S. viii. 8, 34, 54, 76, 111, 155, 198).—As a Plymouthian familiar with the rise and progress of the collection of Devon and Cornwall books, pamphlets, music and pictures, started in connexion with the Corporation Library by my late valued friend Mr. W. H. H. Wright, I have been interested in the discussion of this subject in your columns since Jan. 1. I should therefore like to ask DR. HAMBLEY ROWE to explain why he is able to characterize the collection at the Exeter Free Library as being "undoubtedly the finest collection of Devon books in the world."

I am sorry I am not acquainted with the Devon Branch of the library, so I cannot judge whether it is in regard to numbers, or rarity, or how, that it transcends all others. Of the value of the Devon and Cornwall Branch Library at Plymouth I can speak from a somewhat extensive acquaintance. As far back as 1896 when Mr. Wright issued the first catalogue, it consisted of over 5,000 items and there are certainly now nearly treble that number. Of course from its situation at the extremity of the county Plymouth was interested in Cornish books as well as those of Devon, though I could wish that the books attributable to each had been kept separate.

On reference to the Manual recommended by a PUBLIC LIBRARIAN at ante, p. 35, I was surprised to find that Exeter was not named

among those who then specialized in books of the county. If DR. HAMBLEY ROWE is right in his estimate of its present character it must have made rapid progress, and one would therefore all the more like to know wherein its particular excellence consists.

As Plymouth has not hitherto been mentioned may I call attention to other libraries in the town.

The Library of the Plymouth Institution, besides possessing a *large* number of books by Devonshire authors and on Devonshire subjects, has the (I suppose) unique collection of pamphlets known as the Davidson Collection, and this alone consists of 1413 separate items.

The Proprietary (formerly known as the *Public*) Library, in Cornwall Street, has I believe fully as numerous a selection of county books as the Plymouth Institution, though they have not gone to the length of making a complete separation of them.

If DR. HAMBLEY ROWE does not personally know the assembly of Devon and Cornwall books at the Plymouth Free Library in Tavistock Road, I can only hope that he will soon be able to take an opportunity of making acquaintance with them, under the guidance of the present courteous and able librarian, Mr. Kitts. W. S. B. H.

“COUNTS OF THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE” (12 S. viii. 148, 212).—Language, after all is the vehicle of thought.

When language is precise and clear, thought is fixed, and no room is left for speculation or conjecture.

The Patent to Thomas Arundel is to him and to his “children heirs and legitimate descendants of both sexes already born or that ever hereafter shall be.” Again “every of your children and legitimate *posterity* both male and female for ever.”

There can surely be no possible question as to the significance of this limitation. If actual property was in consideration and a claim was made under such a limitation, there is, surely, not a Court of Law that could hesitate, for one moment, as to what should be done.

It must be remembered, if a right view of the case is to be taken, that at the Battle of Gran Thomas Arundel performed a service of very great heroism and of *immense* value to the Empire.

In the depths of his gratitude the Emperor, as can well be understood determined to set upon Thomas Arundel a mark of the most signal and permanent honour. He decreed

that every legitimate descendant of Arundel's through time, should be a sharer in the honour his (or her) great ancestor had gained!

It was the surpassing value of the act which secured the almost boundless range of the honour. A. A. A.

THE GALLIC ERA “EIGHTY-EIGHT” (12 S. viii. 251).—In 1788 matters came to a head with a meeting of the three estates of Dauphiné at Vizille, which demanded the convocation of the States-General. Loménie de Brienne was incapable of dealing with the situation, especially as the treasury was practically empty. It was therefore decided to summon the States-General for May 1, 1789; Brienne was dismissed on Aug. 25, and Necker became Minister of Finance.

But, perhaps, the date was ruled by the rime: “eight” riming to “late” two lines earlier. A. R. BAYLEY.

A “PHIOLAD” OF BARLEY (12 S. viii. 210).—The dictionary spelling of *phiolad* is *fiolaid*. The word means a dishful or bowlful and is formed by affixing *-aid*. (= *-ful*) to the noun *fiol*, a dish or bowl. When I was a boy *fiol* was used only for the wooden basin in which *caul* (broth) was served to farm servants. The Britons doubtless obtained both the name and the thing from the Romans. In some parts of Wales a *fiolaid* was a rough and ready measure, equal to about a third of a bushel. DAVID SALMON.

Swansea.]

THE PANCAKE BELL (12 S. viii. 106, 154, 198).—“A Calendar of Somerset” dealing with customs, superstitions, weather lore, popular sayings and important events connected with this county, is on the eve of publication for private circulation. In it will be found numerous references to the pancake bell in Somerset. It was rung at 10 o'clock and, after the Reformation, was popularly believed to be merely a signal for people to begin to make their pancakes. An old lady over 90 related to a correspondent that

“at 12 o'clock the bell did hit out ‘Pan, pan, pan, pan’ and you could see the women run from streets and gardens to start making pancakes, rapping the bottoms of the frying pans with spoons as soon as they could get to them, so that they made a pretty (*i.e.*, considerable) noise.”

The pancake or “fritter” bell is mentioned in some Somerset parish registers.

The Rev. James Street, in his 'Mynster of the Isle' (Ilminster), says:—

"The pancake bell is rung on the afternoon of Shrove Tuesday; anciently it was not the joy of pancake eating, but the call to confession—the shiving, hence 'Shrove Tuesday.' Of old the bell rang at six each morning, and as ten shillings a year was allowed therefor by the Grammar School, the waking up of its school-boys was doubtless in mind."

W. G. WILLIS WATSON.

Single's Lodge, Pinhoe, Exeter.

At St. Mary's, Whittlesey, Camb. "the Shiving Bell, vulgarly called 'Pancake Bell' still rang at 11 A.M. on Shrove Tuesday" ('Life in the Cambridgeshire Fens Eighty Years Ago,' by late Rev. J. R. Little, in the last number of *The Eagle*, a magazine supported by members of St. John's College, vol. xlii. p. 24). The "Pancake Cake" was known at Whittlesey long after that, probably to this day.

G. C. MOORE SMITH.

In 'The Customs, Superstitions and Legends of the county of Stafford' [1875], by Charles Henry Poole is the following note, under the heading of 'Shrove Tuesday, or Goodish Tuesday':—

Out, hark, I hear the Pan-cake bell,  
And fritters make a gallant smell.

—'Poor Robin.'

"Shrove Tuesday derives its name from the custom of our ancestors in Catholic times going to confession. Its Latin and continental names have all a reference to the last eating of flesh: Carnivale, farewell to flesh. That none might plead forgetfulness of confessing and being forgiven, the great bell was rung at an early hour in every parish, and in after times this ringing was still kept up in some places, though the cause of it ceased with the introduction of Protestantism. Eventually it got the name of the Pancake-bell, and in the parish in which I once resided [Dr. Poole informs me that this was Monks Kirby, Warwickshire] about eleven o'clock this bell sounds over hill and dale, proclaiming to the good housewives that it is a gentle reminder to make preparations for the pancakes, the delight of the juveniles."

RUSSELL MARKLAND.

THE O'FLAHERTY FAMILY: KINGS OF CONNAUGHT (12 S. viii. 188, 259).—The O'Flaherty family mistakenly described at the above reference as "Kings of Connaught" were a clan or collection of families under a chief. The O'Flahertie was of old Hereditary Admiral, not King. The descendants of the head and of his numerous tribesmen, like those of other clans, must now number many thousands.

G. W. D. F. CLARK.

8 St. George's Terrace, Plymouth.

DR. JOHNSON: PORTRAIT IN HILL'S EDITION OF BOSWELL (12 S. viii. 229).—A careful comparison of the mouth and nose alone with the corresponding features in Sir Joshua's portrait of Goldsmith is enough to shew beyond any possible doubt that the picture in question does not represent "Dr. Minor." That at first sight, at least, it strikes us as very unlike Dr. Johnson's portraits with which we are more familiar is quite true, but that is probably due in great part to the absence of the wig. It can be seen from Algernon Graves and William Vine Cronin's monumental 'History of the Works of Sir Joshua Reynolds,' vol. ii. (1899), p. 519, that Reynolds twice painted Johnson without his wig. In one of these portraits Johnson is described as "shewing both his hands held up in front; profile to left; books in background; without his wig." This is said to have been exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1770 and to belong to the Duke of Sutherland. In the other, painted in 1769-70, Johnson is said to be "standing arguing, with his hands half clutched, in one of his most characteristic attitudes; shews the head with no wig; a profile to left; bookcase behind." This portrait is said by Graves and Cronin to be in the Sackville collection at Knole Park. According to the 'D.N.B.' it was painted for Johnson's step-daughter, Lucy Porter, and the Knole Park picture is a replica. Another account represents the first of the two portraits as painted for her. The portrait in Birkbeck Hill's third volume seems to correspond to the description of the first ("books in background"). That it represents Johnson is, of course, absolutely certain.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

IMPALED ON A THORN (12 S. viii. 210).—This popular belief attracted the attention of Sir Thomas Browne. In the last chapter of Book III in his 'Vulgar Errors' he writes

"Many more there are whose serious enquiries we must request of others, and shall only awake considerations, Whether. . ."

and one of the problems which he propounds is:—

"Whether the Nightingals setting with her breast against a thorn, be any more then that she placeth some prickels on the outside of her nest, or roosteth in thorny and prickly places, where Serpents may least approach her?"

But one would rather have heard Sir Thomas on the question "Whether the brains of Cats be attended with such destructive malignities, as Dioscorides and others put upon them?"

EDWARD BENSLEY.

Much Hadham, Herts.

What evidence has Mr. ACKERMANN, that the yellow-hammer, or (as we were correctly informed at 10 S. xi. 452 that we ought to call it) the yellow ammer, has ever had any such legend as he suggests attached to it? Its note is not in the least passionate or melancholy. Country people say that it perpetually repeats "A little bit of bread and no cheese"!

As to the nightingale, when Hood wrote of "the bird forlorn, That singeth with her breast against a thorn," he was, of course borrowing from Richard Barnefield's 'Ode':

Everything did banish moan  
Save the nightingale alone.  
She, poor bird, as all forlorn  
Lean'd her breast against a thorn,  
And there sang the dolefullest ditty,  
That to hear it was great pity.

Whence did Barnefield derive this idea?

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

CHERRY ORCHARDS OF KENT (12 S. viii. 211).—According to Murray's 'Kent,' at p. [10]:—

"It is probable that one species of the cherry (*Prunus avium*) was indigenous in this country, although varieties of *P. cerasus*, a native of the forests on the southern slopes of the Caucasus, may have been introduced by the Romans at an early period. The cherry was, at all events, one of the fruits cultivated in Kent through the middle ages, although the extent of cultivation had much diminished, and the quality of the fruit much deteriorated, when Richard Hareys fruiterer to Henry VIII, introduced fresh grafts and varieties from Flanders, and planted about 105 acres at Teynham, near Faversham, from which cherry orchard much of Kent was afterwards supplied."

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

"THE HAVEN UNDER THE HILL" (12 S. viii. 228).—A term often applied to Whitby in Yorkshire, and the title also of one of Miss Mary Linskill's stories referring to that seaport.

R. B.

Upton.

Murray's 'Somerset' (1899), at p. 251, says of the old church dedicated to St. Andrew on Clevedon Point:—

"In the S. transept are the mural tablets of the Elton family, and of Henry Hallam, the historian, and of his wife, daughter and two sons. Mrs. Hallam was the daughter of Sir Abraham Elton of Clevedon Court. The name of their elder son, Arthur Hallam, is indissolubly associated with Tennyson's poem 'In Memoriam.' Mr. Hallam selected this as a burial-place, as he says in the memoir of his elder son, 'not only from the connection of kindred, but on account of its still and sequestered situation on a lone hill that overlays the Bristol Channel.' It is to this hill, and to this church, and to this grave,

to which the remains of the old, heart-broken father have since been added, that Tennyson refers in his pathetic lines,]

And the stately ships go on  
To their haven under the hill."

But the writer does not say where Tennyson refers to "this church" and "this grave" in the poem, or where at Clevedon the haven, to which he does refer, is to be found.

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

PHAESTOS DISK (12 S. viii. 151, 237).—I had been hoping that this inquiry would have elicited a reply from some one capable of discussing the questions independently, but as no such scholar has come forward I would direct the inquirer's attention to *The Quarterly Statement of the Palestine Exploration Fund for January, 1921*, pp. 29-54, in which Mr. F. W. Read, F.S.A., gives 'A New Interpretation of the Phaestos Disk,' and adds a full account of all the studies that have been made upon it up to the present. Mr. Read takes quite a new departure from all the others and seeks to prove that the characters are a species of musical notation. This is a matter that should be of interest to musicians, more especially those who have investigated the melodies of antiquity and the systems of oriental notation. In any case Mr. Read's article is valuable because he does not confine himself to stating his own theory, but informs his reader of what all other students have said about it.

CECIL MORDEN.

Devonshire Club, St. James, S.W.

PRONUNCIATION OF GREEK (AND LATIN) (12 S. viii. 26, 78, 214).—With regard to the question of Latin, I would refer to Prof. Sandys' 'History of Classical Scholarship,' Cambridge, 1908, II, p. 233-234, and my work: 'Les Coutumes scolaires dans l'ancienne Angleterre,' Evreux, 1920, p. 22. It would not appear from the above quoted books that the process was a gradual one. It was very rapid, according to Prof. Sandys, and the reason that the change of pronunciation was enforced was to aim a further blow against the Roman Catholic Church. All the priests for the English Mission were trained abroad and spoke Latin with the "monkish pronunciation." In one generation, this would have become almost unintelligible to the people who might have heard by chance a "massing priest," which, it would appear, was the desire of the Reformers.

G. C. BATEMAN.

KINGSTON HOUSE, KNIGHTSBRIDGE (12 S. viii. 230).—The "Authorities" have little to say with regard to Kingston House. Wheatley mentions it ('London, Past and Present') under both Kensington and Knightsbridge, but in neither does he give any description of the building, or the date of its erection. Walford ('Old and New London') is equally silent. Besant ('Fascination of London,' Kensington) suggests a date subsequent to 1760. Most of the handbooks, such as E. V. Lucas, Whitten, 'Highways and Byways,' &c., mention neither house nor duchess! Referring to the Westminster Rate Books I find that Kingston House was built 1757-8, and came into the occupation of the Hon. Miss Chudleigh, Michaelmas, 1758. The house has been described as in Knightsbridge—as in Brompton—as in Kensington Gore—its designation to-day is either Prince's Gate, or Ennismore Gardens.

I have never been able to obtain a contemporary print of Kingston House, but I have a woodcut of, I should say, the early seventies, judging from the costumes of the ladies in the street. No one but the present owner, Lord Listowel, can probably say whether the *inside* of the house has been altered; the *outside* I should say remains almost in its original state. To judge from the position it occupies on London maps of various dates I should imagine that its boundaries have not been changed though its surroundings have been covered with more modern buildings.

W. COURTHOPE FORMAN.

Compton Down, Nr. Winchester.

Apparently no authoritative identification of the date of erection has been published. Henry George Davis ('Memorials of the Hamlet of Knightsbridge, 1859,' p. 164) is probably at fault in stating it was "built about 1770," because he is mistaken in adding "and when first erected attracting notice by the conservatory attached to it." This greenhouse or conservatory is of much later date. Col. Prideaux in his 'Notes on Salway's Plan,' p. 40, says "The house was built about 1770," but against this must be set the statement of a later writer (Mr. Beresford Chancellor, 'Knightsbridge and Belgravia,' p. 184), suggesting it was built in 1757, and quoting from Count Kilmansegge's diary a record of a visit paid there Mar. 15, 1762. The fact that the invitation was issued by "Miss" Elizabeth Chudleigh would not justify the subsequent statement,

"Kingston House was indeed erected by Elizabeth Chudleigh, Duchess of Kingston." That "the conservatory was erected in 1800 by Lord Listowel's great-grandfather" is more acceptable.

The whole matter is indefinite, and an authoritative statement is required.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

TAVERN SIGNS (12 S. viii. 170, 236).—I believe there was once a race-horse, famous under the name of "Flying Scud," but I know nothing of its performances. The commemoration of it might conduce to the patronage of a "pub."

As for British Queen one need not turn to the strawberry bed to find one who has been attractive and popular. I have no doubt that the Rose of Denmark embodies an intended compliment to Queen Alexandra.

A Blade Bone is not what I should expect butchers to choose as significant of their mystery, though a Shoulder of Mutton has figured as a sign. The "speal" has certainly oracular pretensions, but I am not aware of its being tempted in a tavern.

ST. SWITHIN.

I am much obliged to MR. R. S. FENGELLY for his interesting and ingenious solutions.

May I ask for one more? It is a new sign to me, which I came across a few days ago in Brick Lane, off the Bethnal Green Road, and is the Duke's Motto. Who was the Duke and what was his motto?

PHILIP GOSSE.

25 Argyll Road, Kensington, W.8.

DIGESAN CALENDARS (12 S. vi. 296; vii. 19, 118, 453).—The following are the dates of first issue of some of the English Calendars: Lichfield, 1856; Chester, 1857; Gloucester and Bristol, 1859; Worcester, 1860; Ripon, 1862; York, 1863; Llandaff, 1872; Chichester, 1874; Durham, 1878; Newcastle, 1882.

J. W. F.

BOOK WANTED (12 S. viii. 210).—The work required is 'Annals of Ireland, by the four masters.' There are several editions of it. One appeared in 1846 in one volume, 4to, translated by O. Connellan, with annotations by P. MacDermott. Another appeared in 1848 edited by J. O'Donovan in 7 vols., 4to. This was reprinted in 1849, 1851, and 1856 (the latter in 7 vols., 8vo). It can be consulted at the British Museum, and possibly at the London Library or any of the great reference libraries, being fairly common.

W. JAGGARD, Capt.

"COMLIES" AND "CONY BAGS" (12 S. viii. 231).—*Comlie* is the name given by the Tamil coolies in Ceylon to the brown blanket they wear to protect their head and shoulders in bad weather. E. B. MILLER. Stafford.

I take *Comlies* to be the soldiers equivalent of *Kumal*, Hindustani for blanket, but *cony bags*, beats me. J. S.

CARDINAL DE ROHAN CHABOT (12 S. viii. 110, 178).—He is the subject of chap. xxxv. of 'Victor Hugo: a Life related by one who has witnessed it,' by Madame Hugo (Authorized English translation, London, W. H. Allen, MDCCCLXIII.). Almost immediately after being ordained priest he officiated at the funeral of Victor Hugo's mother. He received the poet and his wife with much kindness, but did not forget his rank as a nobleman. Mme. Hugo says:—

"The duke's bed chamber bore no resemblance to his cell: it was furnished with every luxury. It opened on a kind of boudoir drawing-room: the table and piano were covered with volumes of sacred music, richly bound, and all bearing the following inscriptions in letters of gold: 'Sa Seigneurie le duc de Rohan Chabot, duc de Montbazou, duc de Beaumont. Prince de Léon, Pair de France.' In front of the piano hung the duke's portrait, painted by Gerard, in the full uniform of a red musketeer. These words were inlaid in the wood: 'S. A. le Prince de Léon.' "....the duke led Victor into a large and rich Gothic chamber, the windows of which overlooked the Seine. This room was still further distinguished by the fact of its having been once occupied by the Duke of Larochehoucault, the author of the 'Maxims.'"

Madame Hugo does not deal with his subsequent career and rapid promotion as a churchman. ANDREW DE TERNANT. 36 Somerleyton Road, Brixton, S.W.

ERRORS IN CARLYLE'S 'FRENCH REVOLUTION' (12 S. viii. 105).—Carlyle's 'Mirabeau' (1837), has this:—

"Thus the old naturalist Buffon, who, at the age of 63 (what is called 'the St. Martin's summer of incipient dotage and new myrtle garlands,' which visits some men) went ransacking the country for a young wife, had very nearly got this identical Sophie; but did get another, known as Madame de Buffon, well known to Philip Egalité, having turned out ill. Sophie de Ruffey loved wise men, but not at that extremely advanced period of life."

Earlier in this essay are two allusions to Surinam as a place of punishment for Mirabeau. There are also several references to "swallowing formulas." The 'N.E.D.' under "formula" shows Carlyle's error. THOMAS FLINT.

HUNTING SONGS: CHAWORTH MUSTERS (12 S. viii. 231).—It is tolerably clear that there are certainly two if not three distinct books. I possess one entitled 'Book of Hunting Songs and Sport, collected by Mrs. Chaworth Musters, and dedicated to the Rt. Hon. Earl Ferrers, M.F.H.' It is dated 1885 and printed by R. Allen & Son, Nottingham, but there is no publisher's name on the title-page. Probably it is a later edition of this book that was published in 1888 in London by Allibone. Facing the title-page is a photograph of "Mr. Meynell's hounds crossing the Soar, Feb. 24, 1800," reproduced from an old print by Mr. Rolleston's permission. WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

SIR HANS SLOANE'S BLOOMSBURY HOUSE (12 S. viii. 211).—According to Mr. Beresford Chancellor's 'History of the Squares of London,' Sir Hans Sloane's house stood on the south side of Bloomsbury Square at the corner of Southampton Street.

WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

Having occasion to consult the Sloane Correspondence at the British Museum I took the opportunity of examining some of the directions on the back sheets of the letters for the year 1727. The majority are addressed to Sir Hans either "Royal Society, London," or "at his house in Bloomsbury Square"; one "by Bloomsbury Square"; another "nigh Bloomsbury Square"; two dated respectively Oct. 24, 1727 and Feb. 26, 1728 "at his house in King Street, Bloomsbury," while Edmund (Gilson) Bishop of London writing from Fulham Palace on Oct. 4, 1727, imploring the baronet to come to his ailing child, is addressed "at his house in Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury." I fear this but adds to the confusion. J. PAUL DE CASTRO. 1 Essex Court, Temple.

The following is from Cunningham's 'Handbook of London,' 1850, under 'Bloomsbury Square, frequently called Southampton Square':—

"Eminent Inhabitants. Sir Hans Sloane in 1696, 'at the corner [I know not which] of Southampton Street next Bloomsbury Square,' for in this way Ray the naturalist writes to him in that year. Another correspondent writing to him in 1704 directs his letter to Sloane at his house at the corner of Southampton Square, Bloomsbury."

Is R. B. thinking of Montague House purchased for the first collection of Museum exhibits, where Sloane does not appear to have resided? WALTER E. GAWTHORP.

BLOUNT OF LINCOLNSHIRE (12 S. viii. 210).—It appears from the 'Visitation of Shropshire' (Harleian Society, vol. xxviii. p. 55) that Thomas Blount, brother of the first Lord Mountjoy, was first married to Anne, only daughter and heiress of Sir John Hally, by whom he had two children: a son Robert, whose male line became extinct in the next generation, and a daughter Elizabeth married to Richard Hansard. His son Richard, of Mapledurham, is the only child recorded by the second marriage.

H. J. B. CLEMENTS.

Killadon, Celbridge.

BOOK BORROWERS (12 S. viii. 208, 253).—If a memory extending over more than 60 years can be trusted, the following is an authentic version of the schoolboy poem quoted by Mr. Clarke:—

Steal not this book for fear of shame,  
For in it is the owner's name,  
And when you die the Lord will say,  
"Where is that book you stole away?"  
And if you say, "I do not know,"  
The Lord will say, "Go down below."

T. GIDEON.

In reply to Mr. W. COURTHOPE FORMAN I may say that I did not directly attribute the authorship of the lines to Mr. Bury, though, from their age, I suspected them to be his and so used the word "penned" (which I now see was misleading) instead of "transcribed." I now yield the claim to H. D. Cole on the authority of *The Connoisseur* quoted by MISS BEATRICE BOYCE.

J. B. MCGOVERN.

St. Steven's Rectory, C-on-M., Manchester.

It is probably rare for a would-be book-borrower to be *given* a book when he only expects to borrow one. Any person who was intimate with James Robert Hope-Scott, and wishing to borrow a book from his well-stocked library, must have had a delightful experience when he found that he could have a longed-for book, not merely by way of *loan*, but as a *gift*.

Cardinal Newman says in his sermon 'In the World, but not of the World,' preached May 5, 1873, at the funeral of Hope-Scott:

"He bought books freely, theological, historical, and of general literature; but his love of giving was greater than his love of collecting. He could not keep them; he gave them away again; he may be said to have given away whole libraries."

An excellent representation of George Richmond's fine portrait of Hope-Scott given in 'The Memorials of Mr. Serjeant Bellasis' is before me as I write. It shows

the charming, ideal countenance of the happy possessor, among so many gracious qualities, of that of a cheerful giver, or, rather, what is more uncommon, the cheerful giver of books from his own library.

R. Y. PICKERING.

Conheath, Dumfriesshire.

When I was a child, we were in the habit of writing:—

Black is the raven, blacker the rook,

But blackest the one who stealth this book.  
on the fly-leaves of our books. C. B. E.

Many years ago this was my bookplate:—

To whomso'er this book I lend,

Serve it well as if a friend,

Or as if it belonged to you,

Mindful of dirt and the thumb-screw:

When you have read its pages through

Return it to George James Dew.

GEORGE J. DEW.

"MARK RUTHERFORD" (12 S. viii. 231).—In 'Essays and Studies by Members of the English Association,' vol. v. (Clarendon Press), there is an admirable appreciation of "Mark Rutherford" by A. E. Taylor, with some biographical details concerning Hale-White.

R. A. H.

According to 'Who was Who, 1897-1916,' William Hale White had retired from his post as Assistant Director of Contracts in the Admiralty, when he died Mar. 14, 1913, and his publications were as follows: 'The Autobiography of Mark Rutherford,' 'Mark Rutherford's Deliverance,' 1885; 'The Revolution in Tanner's Lane,' 1887; 'Miriam's Schooling,' 1890; Spinoza's 'Ethic'; 'Spinoza's Emendation of the Intellect'; 'Catherine Furze,' 1894; 'Clara Hopgood,' 1896; 'A Description of the Wordsworth and Coleridge MSS.' in the possession of Mr. T. Norton Longman, 1897; 'An Examination of the Charge of Apostasy against Wordsworth,' 1898; 'Pages from a Journal,' 1900; 'John Bunyan,' 1905; 'Johnson's Rambler,' 'Selections,' with Preface, 1907; 'More Pages from a Journal,' 1910; 'Papers in *The Nation*.'

HARMETOPEGOS.

THE GREEN MAN, ASHBOURNE (12 S. viii. 29, 77, 113, 157, 176).—Anent the reference made by Persicus to the "public-house close to Portland Road Station," I cull the following from 'The History of St. John's Wood, Regent's Park, and its Environs':—

"We must look across opposite at the Green-Man Tavern at 383 Euston Road which covers



the site of the Old Farthing Pie House which was in existence in 1724, and where it is said 'bits of mutton were put into a crust shaped like a pie and actually sold for a farthing'."

The London Directory of this year gives the title of the public-house as The Green Man only, without the addition of "Still."

A helpful article by Mr. E. E. NEWTON in *The Hampstead and Highgate Express*, suggested by the centenary of John Keats, tells us that, at the time of the poet's residence in Hampstead, there existed another Green Man Tavern. It was situate where the present Wells Hotel now stands in Well Walk. The Green Man and the adjoining house in which Keats lodged with Bentley, "the village postman" in the summer of 1817, were razed about the year 1849.

Readers of 'N. & Q.' will be interested in this further record of a title whose *raison d'être* has provoked some controversy.

CECIL CLARKE.

### Notes on Books.

*Hamlet and the Scottish Succession.* By Lilian Winstanley. (Cambridge University Press, 10s.)

THIS is an adventurous and interesting attempt to find a new interpretation of Hamlet in contemporary history, and even to show that Shakespeare wrote it as a political pamphlet in support of the claim of James VI of Scotland to the English throne. The use of the drama as a commentary on current events is probably as old as dramatic art itself, and the likelihood of a play having a half-concealed political meaning is naturally increased when the times are so dangerous that outspoken criticism on matters of public interest is liable to be treated as a crime. We know that in the tumults of Elizabeth's reign the stage supplied that outlet for public opinion which we now have in the newspaper press, and that, as Miss Winstanley points out, the play of Richard II did actually bring Shakespeare under suspicion of treasonable sympathies. There is therefore some temptation to apply historical research to the case of 'Hamlet,' and make the events that chiefly stirred men's minds at the time explain a play that had a striking popular success. This book purports to show that 'Hamlet' is a commentary, first, on the blackest tragedy of Elizabeth's reign, that is, the mystery of Darnley's murder, and the crimes and terrible fate of Mary Stuart; secondly, on the great political problem of the later years of the reign, that of the succession to the English throne, and the claims of king James of Scotland; and in connexion and some confusion with this, on the conspiracy and execution of Essex, whose defence against the charge of treason was that he had desired the throne for James and not for himself.

There is much that is very fresh and illuminating in this effort to understand the play better by

reconstructing the mental background supplied by the audiences to which Shakespeare's company played. It should be borne in mind, however, that no task is more dubious or difficult than this reconstruction of a state of feeling far removed from our own, and the uncertainty of the date of 'Hamlet' increases the difficulty, and makes it unfortunate that so much stress is laid on the political situation which was engaging attention at the "exact moment" when 'Hamlet' was written. Even the date adopted in the book is far from being an exact moment, as the time of composition is extended over the years from 1601 to 1604. Nor is any exact moment vital to the argument, as all the dates suggested are at least late enough to allow for acquaintance with the historical events which concern the theory advanced.

According to this theory, Denmark, in the play, stands for Scotland, Hamlet's father for Darnley, his mother for Mary Queen of Scots, Claudius for Bothwell, indeed for Bothwell the younger also—Laertes is Raleigh, Polonius is Burleigh combined with Rizzio; and, most remarkable of all, Hamlet himself is James combined with Essex; while the Gonzago play is inserted in order to give the audience a hint that there is a political purpose to be sought for. These parallelisms are worked out with great ingenuity, but are pressed beyond all probability, and we cannot entirely sympathize with the tendency to interpret a work of abiding greatness purely in the light of passing events. A creative artist is very apt indeed to make use of material supplied by contemporary events and characters, but we have had enough great poets in our own time to know that nothing enrages them more than the attempt to explain all their work by the literal following of this clue, and the patient identification of each allusion.

It is true that many of the circumstances of the time are reflected in the play of 'Hamlet' much more faithfully than are the details of the original 'Amleth' saga which is commonly called its source. But the identification of the most fascinating character in literature with the most ungainly figure in history, and at the same time of the most romantic, if faulty, character in history with one of the most coldly repulsive women in literature, though an extraordinary *tour de force*, revolts our instincts too deeply to be successful. The disparity of soul over-rides all coincidences of moral conduct or of small detail. Some of these coincidences really prove little, as when they are exceedingly common characteristics, such as fear of violence, want of firmness in dealing with crime, and a self-defensive trick of quibbling with questioners; or when very slight, like the use of "tablets" for taking notes, or a coincidence in age. We are offered a better and very interesting reason for the comparison, when it is suggested that Shakespeare, writing before he had seen James, who had not yet set foot in England, endowed him with imaginary attractions in order to commend him to the nation. Another and not quite consistent account of the charm of Hamlet's character is provided by deriving it from the character of Essex, but there is nothing necessarily convincing about the points they have in common—a studious nature, an irresolute will, and fits of overwhelming depression. And this theory introduces the confusion of

making Fortinbras instead of Hamlet personate James when occasion arises, that is when Fortinbras appears as the chosen heir to the throne, coming from another and more northern kingdom.

As to the parallels between minor characters, they are partly clever and partly fanciful. It can hardly be granted that the murder of Polonius resembles that of Rizzio because both took place in the presence of a Queen, and a staircase figures in both stories—and too many clues are equally slight. "There is a river in Macedon, and there is also moreover a river at Monmouth."

On the whole then we cannot admit that psychologically the case is made out, especially as we are left wondering, what is the cause of the continued and present popularity of 'Hamlet,' supposing its appeal to the public on its first production to have been entirely dependent on its aptness in glancing at the questions of the day. The book however brings out many points of historical interest, and throws an unaccustomed light on Shakespeare's own political position and sympathies.

*The Boy Bishop at Salisbury and Elsewhere.* By the Rev. J. M. J. Fletcher. (Salisbury, Brown & Co., 6d.)

THE friends who insisted on Canon Fletcher's printing his lecture on the Boy Bishop have deserved well of us all. This is a most careful and thorough-going account of a curious custom, which whether one looks at it from the historical or the psychological point of view is of quite unusual interest. The boy-bishop was abolished in England by Henry VIII.; in France, in 1721; he still lingers on, we are told, at the Propaganda College at Rome. This is a long persistence; and we may recollect that through many years the keeping of the custom was widespread and energetic. That the Saturnalia should have been taken over into some Christian feast is not perhaps matter for surprise: but that the special idea of topsyturveydom, which gave the Saturnalia their peculiar zest, should have taken so firm a hold in the very inner courts of the Church, and have been enacted so elaborately in almost every way short of the actual celebration of the Mass, may well raise a manifold astonishment. Two or three separate threads of Christian legend and custom came to be interwoven with the remnant of pagan tradition; Canon Fletcher draws them skilfully out before us.

He begins his discussion with the well-known effigy at Salisbury. The assumption that this represents a boy-bishop who died during his tenure of office goes no further back than the seventeenth century. Reasonably enough, Canon Fletcher agrees with later writers who maintain that it is a wholly mistaken assumption, and that the effigy probably indicates the burial-place of some portion of the remains of a bishop whose body was buried elsewhere.

*English Philology in English Universities: An Inaugural Lecture delivered in the Examination Schools on February 2, 1921.* By Henry Cecil Wyld. (Clarendon Press, 2s. 6d. net.)

IN this able and outspoken lecture, after paying a graceful tribute to his predecessor in the Merton Chair of English Language and Literature, Prof. Wyld proceeds to apply two shrewd tests to the

English philological work done in English Universities. The first is the amount of fresh contribution to knowledge made by the English Universities, the second the number and quality of the teachers they train. He does not find that English philology comes well out of it, even though the general, uninstructed interest in philological questions is considerable. The volume of research in English Philology he has no difficulty in showing to be inconsiderable if compared with the field and the facilities at the researcher's disposal. The great bulk of the work done must fall to German credit. The English Universities—too exclusively occupied with textual work—have hitherto failed in producing anything of great constructive value. They have, urged the Professor, "accepted the part of mere onlookers at the various *tours de force* which the foreigner has performed in the great name of English Philology." (One great exception he does not fail to mention—the Oxford Dictionary.) After laying a finger on several mistakes, the Professor proceeds to outline a new scheme, or rather mode, of study whereof the keynote is research. The lecture deserves serious attention on the part of all who are actively interested in the study of English philology.

*A Shakespeare Dictionary. Part III.: Macbeth.* By Arthur E. Baker. (4s. net.)

MR. BAKER (the Borough Librarian at Taunton) has set his hand to a useful piece of work. He does not enter upon difficult problems, nor make any tedious show of erudition—for example, he leaves the question of the authorship of 'Macbeth' severely alone, and he refuses to stray into the many by-paths—classical or mediæval—which open naturally out to him. But he gives an alphabet of the names and more important words that occur in the play, sets out the history, allusions or traditions connected with each and illustrates copiously from topographical and historical works. The 'Dictionary' is preceded by a careful outline of the play, and followed by extracts, chiefly from Holinshed, and 'The Secret History of Macbeth,' showing the historical material upon which the story is based. This work, as a whole, should prove especially serviceable to readers who, not having gone through any school course on the subject, are beginning a course of Shakespeare reading for themselves. 'Julius Cæsar' and 'As you like it' have already appeared: 'The Tempest' and 'Hamlet' are ready for the press. Two of the Appendices consist of contributions on 'Macbeth' which appeared in our columns in 1903, and 1907.

## Notices to Correspondents.

EDITORIAL communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publishers"—at the Office, Printing House Square, London, E.C.4.; corrected proofs to the Athenæum Press, 11 and 13 Bream's Buildings, E.C.4.

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## Notes.

## 'RALPH ROISTER DOISTER':

NICHOLAS UDALL.

(See II S. viii. 510.)

I HOPE that the very successful revival of the old English comedy, 'Ralph Roister Doister,' by Nicholas—Udall, supposed to be the earliest in the language—which took place in the old Abbot's dining-hall at Westminster School last January will not be allowed to go unrecorded in 'N. & Q.' in these days of revivals, in more or less suitable surroundings, of many an old masque or interlude. And of these 'Ralph Roister Doister' is by no means the least interesting, or its setting the least successful. Produced by Mr. Christopher Hussey in aid of the fund now being subscribed for the restoration of Westminster Abbey, Miss

Kitty Ashton made a most admirable presentation of it, assisted by four other ladies and six members of the Oxford University Dramatic Society, to all of whom must be awarded unstinted praise for the great success that attended their efforts in the presence of an audience largely drawn from literary and dramatic as well as from antiquarian circles.

The fine oak screen at the end of the hall, with its pair of doorways and open case-ment frames overhead, was all the staging that was required for the play. Of this a capital drawing from the pencil of Mr. D. Macpherson,—shewing Dame Custance (Miss Ashton), Ralph Roister Doister (Mr. Eric Bush), and his impish sycophant Mery-greeke (Mr. Ledyard) in the scene (Act III. sc. iv.) of the reading of the famous love-letter, or "ambiguitie,"—which was the means, centuries later, of tracing the authorship of the plays—appeared in the *Sphere* of Jan. 15. The whole thing was a delightful presentation, and, throughout, the atmosphere of the Tudor rose hung lightly over it all.

Notices of the performance have appeared in many of the leading daily and weekly papers; whilst most of these journals, in reviewing the revival of the play, gave some slight notices of the author and of the circumstances in which it was written. One and all seemed to think it most fitting that this revival should have taken place in the very hall in which, quite possibly, it had been originally acted by Westminster scholars some three hundred and fifty years ago, and under the supervision of its author, their own head master.

In 'N. & Q.', too, the subject of Nicholas Udall and his play of 'Ralph Roister Doister' has from time to time come up for discussion with respect to one or other of the aspects that have presented themselves to your correspondents: but it seems to me that there are other aspects from which this play and its author may be considered now that public interest in the subject has been so pleasantly quickened by the recent revival at Westminster. And first as to the circumstances that led to the discovery of the play and its author. These have been already alluded to in 'N. & Q.', but I hope that I may be allowed again to state the facts, so far as they can with any certainty be ascertained.

This happy revival has, of course, arisen all through the lucky chance by which the Rev. Thomas Briggs, himself an old Etonian,



became possessed (c. 1818) of what is now believed to be the only copy in existence of 'Ralph Roister Doister,' bound up in a volume of old plays, when, after striking off some thirty copies of it for his own use, he presented the black-letter original to the library of his old school, where it now remains. There I have inspected it—many years ago—and of one of these copies I am now the fortunate possessor.

It is quite clear that when Mr. Briggs made this presentation to his old school he had no idea that the play was the work of a former "informer," or head master, of the school, Nicholas Udall; and it may be equally certain that he never entertained the possibility of its being produced a century afterwards at another ancient school where that old "informer" was to have spent the short remainder of his life.

At the time of Mr. Briggs's gift the author's name was not even suspected, the title-page being absent, and there being no colophon. It was reserved for Mr. J. P. Collier, as he tells us in the preface to his 'Bibl. Account of Early English Literature' (1865) to say how the authorship came to be discovered. And his elucidation shows that more minds than one were concerned in this. Thomas Wilson, in his 'Rule of Reason' (1553) had spoken of a certain "ambiguitie" in an interlude by one Nicolas Vdal, with whom he was personally acquainted; and Collier recognized the words of this "ambiguitie" in his reading of the play known as 'Ralph Roister Doister.' Ergo, "Nicolas Vdal" must have written 'Ralph Roister Doister.'

It is the opinion of Prof. Arber, who edited a reprint of this play in his well-known series of "English Reprints" published in 1869, that it was undoubtedly written before the close of Edward VI.'s reign, who died in 1553. The sole evidence of when it was printed is to be gathered from the Stationers' Company's Register, which points to the year 1566, a period well advanced in Elizabeth's reign. This may be confirmed by the address to the Queen by the actors immediately preceding the songs which conclude the play, and which in the opinion of Prof. Arber can only refer to Queen Elizabeth.

As to the suggestion that this address or prayer was intended for Queen Mary I would refer your readers to the above reference, where the question is considered at some length. There would seem to be little authority for the suggestion that it could

refer to the late King Henry's surviving consort, Katherine Parr, though no doubt Udall was associated with her and also with the Princess Mary in the translations of Erasmus's 'Paraphrase upon the New Testament.' It seems to be the general opinion, however, that these verses are an interpolation of a later date, and, it may be, by Udall himself. It has been suggested, too, as not improbable that this address may have been the forerunner of our own 'National Anthem.'

It is thought that the play was first written for the Eton boys to act at a time when Udall was head master there—a supposition which is indeed more probable when we learn from Mr. W. D. Cooper, F.S.A., the editor of an edition of the play printed for the Shakespeare Society in 1847, that it was the custom at Eton about the feast of St. Andrew for the master to choose some Latin stage-play for the boys to act in the following Christmas holidays, and that he might have ordered some smart and witty English plays.

From other sources we know that amongst the writings of Udall about the year 1540 (the time when he was at Eton) are recited 'Plures Comedie,' written probably to be acted by his scholars; and, says Mr. Cooper,

"it is equally probable that the English comedy was written with a like object, for it is admirably adapted to be a good acting play, and the author avers in the Prologue that his models were Plautus and Terence, with whose writings his scholars were familiar."

It is therefore, no great stretch of imagination to believe that, as I suggested in 'N. & Q.' in 1904 (10 S. ii. 183), and may I repeat now? May not this play, even if not written for and acted by the Eton scholars, be the precursor of those plays of Terence and Plautus with which Westminster boys are wont to delight their friends at the present day? May not, indeed, these very plays have been originated by the old Westminster head master, himself the author of 'Flowers for Latin Speaking,' addressed to his pupils, during the brief time he remained in charge of the school, not long before his death in December, 1556? And is it not also very probable that this formed one of the principal reasons why the present performances have now been cast in the old Abbot's hall at Westminster, which affords a most delightful setting to such a very interesting and historical dramatic revival?

From the time he left Oxford in 1524—whither he had gone to Corpus Christi College as a scholar from Winchester—Udall seems to have been engaged in teaching, and from his learning and classical attainments soon became extensively known, so that ten years later he was appointed “Magister Informator,” or head master, of Eton College. Dismissed from Eton in 1541—for reasons which it is not necessary here to enter into—he continued to be engaged for some time, in conjunction with the Princess Mary, as I have said, in translating Erasmus’s ‘Paraphrase upon the New Testament’ into English, which was printed in black letter in two volumes in 1548 by Edward Whitechurch; of the first volume of which in the original embossed leathered-covered binding, with leather and metal clasps, and containing the books of the four Evangelists and the Acts of the Apostles, I am again the fortunate possessor, though, sad to say, it is lacking in the last chapter of the Acts.

It is clear that Udall must have retained considerable influence at Court, for he was appointed in succession Vicar of Braintree, Prebend of Windsor, Rector of Calthorn, and in 1555, head master of Westminster School which he held until a month or two before his death at the end of the following year.

With his character or ability as a school-master we are not here so much concerned. But if the popular saying that “the best master is the best beater” is true, then from what Thomas Tusser says of him, derived from his own personal experiences as an Eton scholar, we must conclude that it stood very high, second only perhaps in this respect to his famous successor at Westminster, Dr. Busby.

As to Udall’s personal appearance there would seem to be no evidence—no portrait extant. What authority, then, is there for the portrait, contemptible both physically and morally, drawn of the man therein described as “Magister Nicholas Udal,” in those three very interesting volumes relating to the Tudor period by Mr. Ford Madox Hueffer—‘The Fifth Queen,’ ‘The Privy Seal’ and ‘The Fifth Queen Crowned’—which are surely intended to be more than mere works of fiction? *The Saturday Review* of July 11, 1908, in reviewing the last of these books, remarks:—

“The author is not careful to follow exactly the record of events as related in creditable histories,”

and asks:—

“on what grounds he makes Nicholas Udall play so important a part at Court and in the life of Katherine Howard, when, according to history, he was at Oxford, and then at Eton till 1541, and, later, Vicar of Braintree?”

To that question no answer has yet been returned. May we not take it then that the portrait as drawn by Mr. Hueffer is wholly imaginative and incorrect, and that the work upon which Udall was engaged in Court circles was confined to what has been already stated, namely, the assistance he was rendering the Princess Mary in her religious or ecclesiastical studies, and later, perhaps, to the preparation and supervision of stage-plays for the Court?

Whilst it is impossible in the limited space of this article to make any observations upon the way in which the play has been presented to us, some slight comment may, perhaps, be allowed upon one of the outstanding features of the plot—which formed the “ambiguities” which led, as we have seen, to the discovery of the author—as illustrating the antiquity of this style of versification, a kind of nonsense verse, which, by a change in punctuation, causes a different or an exactly opposite impression of its contents to be drawn. This is, of course Ralph’s famous letter to Dame Custance, already alluded to as occurring in Act III. sc. iv., which Merygreeke wrongly and purposely misread, and upon which the rightful interpretation was subsequently placed by the Scrivener (sc. v.). This I have already pointed out in ‘N. & Q.’ (10 S. ii. 183), where I set out the letter in full in its misleading form, and suggested that this was, so far as I was aware, the earliest instance of this style of versification.

A later instance has, however, been given by Miss Alice Law in an article in *The Fortnightly Review* for September, 1889, in which she contributes a verse of ten lines taken from an old MS. commonplace book, *temp.* 1667, which Miss Law describes as “a nonsense verse of extraordinary charm.” This is, to the best of my recollection, very similar to the one of which I gave an illustration in *The Folk-Lore Journal* in 1889 (vii. 261) in a lengthy article on ‘Dorsetshire Children’s Games,’ commencing:—

I saw a fish-pond all on fire;  
I saw a house bow to a squire;  
I saw a parson twelve feet high;  
I saw a cottage near the sky; &c.

and in which by an alteration in the punctuation, the whole sense is changed and the jingle becomes at once intelligible.

Can any one inform me of any earlier instance in English writing of this kind of versification than that afforded by the above-mentioned "ambiguities" in 'Ralph Roister Doister'? J. S. UDAL, F.S.A.

### AMONG THE SHAKESPEARE ARCHIVES.

(See *ante*, pp. 23, 45, 66, 83, 124, 146, 181, 223, 241, 262.)

#### THE DEATH OF JOHN BRETCHGIRDLE.

In the midst of his fight with the Plague at Stratford John Bretchgirdle was worried by his landlord at Witton, Sir Thomas Venables. For reasons as to which we can only speculate, Sir Thomas, who was "not favourable to True Religion," having got into his hands the deeds of Bretchgirdle's lease of the house and land adjoining Witton Chapel-yard, determined to evict him. About Whitsuntide 1564 he entered upon the premises, turned out Bretchgirdle's servants and impounded his horse, worth 40s., which "died for famine." Such at any rate is Bretchgirdle's complaint in a bill in Chancery dated Oct. 12. This was about a fortnight after John Brownsword's settlement as schoolmaster in Warwick.

John Brownsword, it will be remembered, was Bretchgirdle's pupil at Witton. Among his Latin poems are three addressed to his Master—one produced while he was a boy at Witton; the second composed at Poynton soon after his leaving Witton, when he may have been chaplain and tutor in Lady Warren's household at Poynton Park, about the beginning of 1560; and the third written at Wilmslow, shortly before Christmas, 1560. They contain scraps of biography and are full of respect and affection for Bretchgirdle. At the very time of Bretchgirdle's presentation to the Stratford vicarage, Brownsword was appointed Master of the school at Macclesfield, January, 1561. The records of Macclesfield School are silent about any break in what has been hitherto accepted as a continuous tenure of office by Brownsword from that date to April, 1588; but from the archives of Warwick and Stratford comes irrefutable evidence that he was schoolmaster in both these towns and must have left Macclesfield for at least three years. He was at Warwick, teaching boys at the old Gild Hall (subsequently called Leicester's Hospital) from Michaelmas, 1564, to Lady Day, 1565. We wonder

whether on his arrival in Warwickshire he brought intelligence to Bretchgirdle of his landlord's high-handed doings at Witton. We certainly may believe that the prospect of being near his old and loved teacher brought him into the neighbourhood of Stratford.

At Stratford the school was doubtless closed for some months on account of the Plague, and the Master, William Smart, probably devoted himself to parish work in aid of the Vicar. When Bretchgirdle died Smart succeeded him as Vicar. Bretchgirdle may have been ill for some time before his death in June. At any rate, Smart had left the school at Lady Day, 1565, when Brownsword was appointed Master. On Sunday, Apr. 1, Brownsword signed his agreement with Master Richard Hill, Bailiff, and the Burgesses of Stratford, to

"serve in their Free School as a good and diligent schoolmaster ought to do for the term of two years in consideration of the sum of £20 yearly and his dwelling-house."

To John Shakespeare as Chamberlain had fallen the duty of bringing him and his wife and goods from Warwick and putting his dwelling-house in order. In his Account are items for tiles, laths, nails, slate-pins, lime, sand, eaves' poles and carriage of four loads of timber for work in the Chapel and School and for tiling the Schoolmaster's House.

The Vicar's House and the Schoolmaster's House were side by side in the Chapel precincts. After five years master and pupil were together again, almost under one roof, happy in each other's company and probably looking forward to many years of fellowship and co-operation. But within three months Bretchgirdle was dead. The Plague, probably, had been too much for him. On June 20, 1565, he made his will, and next day he was buried within the Parish Church. His will in many ways is interesting:\*

"I bequeath [he said] 6s. 8d. among the poorest folk of the lordship of Baguley, where

\* We owe to Mr. Richard Savage of Stratford-upon-Avon the unearthing and transcription of this extraordinarily interesting document. It has opened up a whole new field of research in a country hitherto thought singularly devoid of Shakespearean interest. Baguley, Northwick Witton, Great Budworth, Poynton, Wilmslow and Macclesfield are now linked up with Warwick and Stratford through Bretchgirdle and his pupil, John Brownsword. See articles on these men in *The Hibbert Journal* for July, 1920, and April, 1921.

I was born, and 6s. 8d. among the poorest of Witton parish, and 6s. 8d. among the poorest of Great Budworth. And I bequeath 40s. to be a stock for the Almsfolk of Stratford to be employed by the Chamberlains from time to time for the use of the said Almsfolk, and 10s. to be dealt amongst the other poorest of the said Stratford."

The 40s. would pass through John Shakespeare's hands for investment. Bretchgirdle made bequests to his sisters and kinsfolk, to his old college friend Sankey, to brother clergymen, to godsons in Cheshire—Edward Winnington and his brother Hugh of Northwich (Hugh died in 1607), George Mason and Robert Venables—to the children of Alderman Smith, of Stratford, farmer of the college tithes, and to a debtor and to a tenant in Stratford:—

"I will that if John Peate well and truly keep his day of payment of the debt specified in a bill of his hand, that then the half of the whole debt shall be forgiven him; and I forgive my tenant, John Gray, a quarter's rent if he be so much in my debt at the time of my death, leaving the house sufficiently repaired."

John Peate and his wife Joan lived until 1588, when they were buried on the same day, Feb. 19. John Gray lived in a house in Church Street which Bretchgirdle leased from the Corporation. He was a chandler and tippler. Twenty shillings owing to the Vicar from Roger Atkins of Stratford (whose wife Margaret he had buried in 1562) was to go to his cousin the executor, John Grantham (usually spelt Granams). As Bretchgirdle also left Grantham his "writing desk" we may assume that the latter was something of a scholar. Brownsword and the school were not forgotten:—

"I bequeath unto Master Brownsword, Schoolmaster of Stratford, 'Volfegangus Musculus upon Matthew' and 'Homiliae Nauseae.' Item I bequeath to the common use of the scholars of the Free School of Stratford upon Avon my Eliot's 'Library of Cooper's castigation.'"

The Vicar's books, valued at 10*l.*, unfortunately were not catalogued, but a certain number are mentioned in the will which deserve the close attention of educationalists. They are as follows: 'Unio Dissidentium, Libellus ex praecipuis Ecclesiae Christianae doctoribus, selectus per venerabilem patrem Herman Bodius' (otherwise 'The Union of Doctors,' a selection from the writings of the Fathers of the Church, Ambrose, Augustine, Bede, &c., showing their Protestant opinions on subjects like Original Sin, Infant Baptism, Predestination, Justification by Faith; an heretical work, feared and hated by the Romanists

almost as much as Tyndale's 'New Testament in English,' and a source of trouble to scholars at Oxford, especially at Bretchgirdle's Christchurch, in 1528); 'Volfegangus Musculus: In Evangelistam Matthaeum Commentarii 1548'; 'Frederici Nauseae Blancampiani Tres Evangelicae Veritatis Homiliarum Centuriae,' Cologne, 1530-1534: (three Centuries of Homilies, otherwise 300 sermons, by the Bishop of Vienna); 'Bibliotheca Eliotae,' Eliot's Dictionary, the second time enriched and more perfectly corrected, by Thomas Cooper. In aedibus T. Bertheleti, Londini, 1552: (a revision of Sir Thomas Eliot's Latin-English Dictionary by Thomas Cooper, Master of Magdalen School, Oxford, with a "Proheme" to King Edward, in which the reviser says "When I had achieved my labours in castigating and augmenting this Dictionary, &c."); 'Margarita Theologica,' both in Latin and English (Latin by John Spangenberg, Leipzig, 1548; English translation by Richard Hutton, with the title 'The Sum of Divinity,' 1548); 'Apothegmata' (probably of Erasmus; though it may be of Conrad Lycosthenes, a collection of notable sayings in Latin for schoolboys, published at Basle in 1555); 'Aesopi Fabulae' (of which there were various editions for school use; 'David's Psalms' (by Sternhold and Hopkins, 1562); 'The Acts of the Apostles,' translated into English metre, London, 1553; 'Copia Verborum' (a Latin phrase-book by Erasmus, compiled for the use of Dean Colet's School of St. Paul's); Tully's 'Offices' in English; Sallust and Justin (Justin's 'Epitome of the History of Pompeius Trogus'); 'Trilingua Lexicon Graecum' (Bretchgirdle and Brownsword both knew Greek); Josephus, 'De Antiquitatibus Judaeorum et Bello'; Virgil and Horace (Bretchgirdle had brought up Brownsword on both); 'Encheiridion' (probably 'Encheiridion Militis Christiani,' or 'Manual of a Christian Knight,' by Erasmus, translated into English by William Tyndale at the foot of the Cotswolds); 'Abecedarium Anglico-Latinum pro tyrunculis Ricardo Huloets ex scriptore.' Londini, in officina Gulielmi Riddell, 1552 (called by Bretchgirdle 'Ulett's Dictionary'); and John Withals, 'A Short Dictionary for Young Beginners, 1556' (English and Latin). Altogether the will gives an impression of scholarship and kindness (especially towards young people). The testator had "iron tools of carpentry." He built a chamber (it will be remembered) at Witton, and he

made improvements (over and above the repairs by John Shakespeare) at the Vicar's House which he left for the benefit of future incumbents:—

"I will that all the building I have bestowed cost upon remain as it is for the commodities of the Vicars of Stratford from time to time."

To witness his will he "caused to be called in" Alderman Smith, Adrian Quyny, John Sadler and Robert Salisbury, "with others." The inventory was made "the xxxj th day of June" by Quyny, Sadler, and Robert Bragg, a chandler. The value of the books was nearly half the *summa totalis* (23l. 2s. 8d.). The very modest amount of furniture appraised suggests that the Vicar's House contained a good many articles which were for the use of the occupant for the time being. Fourpost bedsteads were often fixtures.

EDGAR I. FRIPP.

(To be concluded.)

### ROBERT WHATLEY.

(See *ante*, pp. 221, 242, 261.)

On Feb. 15, 1744, Whatley was yet lodging in Berry Street, divided between hope and fear (Whatley to Hardwicke, Feb. 15, 1744, B.M., Add. MSS. 35,587, folio 229). In June he returned "after near 3 years absence"\* (Whatley to Pierre Desmaizeaux, Toft, Dec. 29, 1744, B.M., Add. MSS. 4,289, folio 1) to Toft, a disappointed but not discouraged man. To a correspondent he put a brave face on it: London he does not like, "So it is no disappointment to me I have no Call thither," yet in the same breath he explains:—

"I leave y<sup>e</sup> Great Man [Hardwicke?] I saw after I took my leave of You to do as he pleases. I was well received but I would enter into no Explanation.—But as I write occasionally I insinuate that without pretending to Obligation, —One good Turn deserved another.† Vide *ibidem*" (*ibidem*).

*Aliter visum est*, and Whatley was to remain lonely—his wife had by now died (*ibidem*)—and isolated in his remote parish, without a friend with whom to exchange thoughts ("for I live much by myself, without visiting or partaking of y<sup>e</sup> Country Diversions at all") (*ibidem*), his only intellectual diversion his membership of the Gentlemen's

\* "A good Incumbent never is out of his Parish, a bad one, never in it ('Self-Entertainments', p. 40)."

† This obscure reference may carry back to the days of King.

Society at Spalding (J. Nichols, 'Literary Anecdotes. . .,' ed. 1812–13, vol. vi., pp. 12, 119).\* In 1746 † he published

'The Christian. A Sermon on the Words of King Agrippa to St. Paul, 'Almost thou persuadest me to be a Christian.' Most humbly inscribed to the Lord Bishop of Durham.'

In 1749,

"The Immortal-Mortal; or, the Age censured for its Neglect of Futurity. A Sermon Preach'd at Castor, August 10, 1748. At the Triennial Visitation of the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Lincoln,"

dedicated to the new Archbishop of Canterbury, until 1747 his diocesan of York. That he did "write occasionally" we may well believe, for the Hardwicke papers preserve a letter of Nov. 25, 1747, in which hints for preferment are not wanting (B.M., Add. MSS. 35,589, folio 360). His impotency was at last rewarded in 1750 when—through Hardwicke—Dr. Hutton, Archbishop of York, offered to exchange Whatley's stall of Bilton for that of Fridaythorpe, of double the monetary value, now vacant by the death of Dr. Heneage Dering (B.M., Add. MSS. 35,591, folios 81, 83, 85). To this he was instituted on July 24 (Public Record Office, Exchequer, First Fruits and Tenths Office, Bishops' Certificates of Institution, York 37).‡

Disillusionment followed: the stall proved less valuable than Whatley had been led to suppose (Whatley to Hardwicke, Toft, Aug. . ., 1750], B.M., Add. MSS. 35,591, folio 95), and thus—filled with indignation that he should have been bought off by this substitute for a fat Government prebend (Whatley to Hardwicke, London, Jan. 12, [1751,] B.M., Add. MSS. 35,591, folio 156)—the indomitable claimant, now in his sixtieth year, posted to town for a last assault. From his lodgings "at Mrs. Thomas's" in Little Ryder Street, St. James, he laid siege to Hardwicke and Hutton, launched a second edition of 'The Immortal-Mortal'§

\* He is wrongly here (p. 119) described as an M.A. (from, no doubt, the records of the Society) while the explanatory note appended to his name is full of mistakes. Of this body Sir Isaac Newton, Dr. Birch and Professor Ward (*cf. infra*) were also members.

† The dedication is dated at Toft, May 10, 1746.

‡ By an unfortunate error Le Neve's 'Fasti' (ed. T. D. Hardy, 1854) describes him as "Whartley" (vol. iii., p. 188), thus obscuring the transfer and creating a ghost-entry in the index. The derivation of this mistake may possibly be a similar entry in Bishops' Certificates of Institution, York 40, s.d. 1767 (*q.v. infra*).

§ The preface is dated Mar. 25, 1751.

and, shortly afterwards, 'Self-Entertainment' \* on the world, dedicating the latter to the Chancellor (B.M., Add. MSS. 35,591, folios 156, 159, 168, 171, 192, 217). But some hitch occurred, whether of excess of importunity or of indiscretion, † and by Aug. 3 he was back in Toft (Whatley to Hardwicke, Toft, Aug. 3, 1751, B.M., Add. MSS. 35,591, folio 217).

From this point of time his history is a blank until 1765, in the autumn of which, when approaching seventy-five years of age, he took for the sake of his health an "Elliptical Tour," "a circuit of 300 miles ride, and six weekes complete Continuance," passing through Lincoln, Nottingham, Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Bedford, Buckingham, Hertfordshire, Middlesex, London—where he visited Dr. Birch ‡—Welwyn—recalling the lately deceased Young to mind—Cambridge and Buckden—where he stayed with his "antient Friend," the Master of Peterhouse, and the Bishop of Lincoln respectively—and ending with Stamford and Cranwell, the last-named belonging to his friend, Sir John Thorold, Bart. (Whatley to Thomas Birch, Toft, Dec. 24, 1765, B.M., Add. MSS. 4,321, folio 235). He still complains of his "abstract. Solitude" and uninteresting environment, but "the air [of the tour] . . . has given me new Spirits" (*ibidem*). In June, 1767, he died and was buried on the 26th. §

Of Whatley's friends we are able to cite Edward Gibson, Bishop of London ("the Great Bishop Gibson, who condescended, occasionally, to enliven it [Toft] with his pistolary favours"), || Arthur Onslow, Speaker of the House of Commons ("the late Speaker. . . whom I love and honour above all men, having known him now above 50 years"), ¶ "the famous" John

\* Whatley enclosed a copy in his letter to Hardwicke of the 23rd of May (B.M., Add. MSS. 35,591, folio 192).

† So one might gather from the correspondence, or else he was played with and refused.

‡ October.

§ Information from the Toft Parish Registers kindly supplied by the Rev. F. H. Roach, the present Rector of Toft with Newton. His successor as Rector—George Bassett, LL.B.—was instituted on October the 16th (Public Record Office, Exchequer, First-Fruits and Tenths Office, Bishops' Certificates of Institution, Lincoln 31) and as Prebendary—William Abbott—on the 20th (Public Record Office, *ibidem*, York 40, where he appears as "Whartley," Le Neve, *op. cit.*, vol. iii., p. 188).

|| Whatley to Birch, Toft, Dec. 24, 1765 (B.M., Add. MSS. 4,321, folio 235).

¶ *ibidem*.

Berridge,\* Edmund Law, Master of Peterhouse and later Bishop of Carlisle, † John Ward, Professor of Rhetoric at Gresham College ("Beloved friend of antient standing <sup>1750</sup>/<sub>1705</sub> years"), ‡ Pierre Desmaizeaux, the <sup>45</sup> editor, and F.R.S., § Thomas Birch, Fellow and Secretary of the Royal Society and F.S.A. ("my worthy, much beloved and much respected Friend"), || Sir John Thorold, Bart., of Marston and Cranwell in Lincolnshire, and Edward Young the poet, with whom Whatley "had spent so many agreeable hours," ¶ and who in like manner died but a parish priest. Birch was a protégé of the Hardwicke, and it was possibly in this way that Whatley climbed on to the Chancellor's knees. Of this restricted list, Law was a notorious Latitudinarian, Ward a Dissenter, Birch of Quaker parentage and Berridge an associate of Whitfield and Wesley, while King himself had commenced life as a Presbyterian. \*\* Two references to hearing Newton express a certain opinion †† might lead one to conclude that Whatley could claim acquaintance with him, a supposition confirmed if the 'Memoirs of the late Lord Chancellor King, and Sir Isaac Newton, chiefly taken from their own Conversation,' announced as forthcoming on p. [viii] of the 'Short History,' be by his hand. ††

Finally, as to his works, Whatley appears also to have been author of 'A Speech, Design'd to have been spoken in the House of Commons, on the Resolution concerning the Terms of Peace. To which is prefix'd, an Introductory Preface' (1715), §§ ("Out of Print," 'A Letter to the L. and C.,' p. [56]), while p. 67 of 'Self-Entertainment' promises us for "next winter" 'The Divine Oeconomy of the Human Mind,' but neither appears under his name in the Bodleian or in the Museum's catalogue. C. S. B. BUCKLAND.

\* *ibidem*.

† *ibidem*.

‡ Whatley to Ward, London, Feb. 23, 1751 (B.M., Add. MSS. 6,211, folio 178).

§ Whatley to Desmaizeaux, Toft, Dec. 29, 1744 (B.M., Add. MSS. 4,289, folio 1).

|| Whatley to Birch, Toft, Dec. 24, 1765 (B.M. Add. MSS. 4,321, folio 235). ¶ *ibidem*.

\*\* Sir John Thorold was himself a minor theologian of an anti-Papal trend.

†† 'Self-Entertainments,' p. 53 note, Whatley to Birch, Toft, Dec. 24, 1765 (B.M., Add. MSS. 4,321, folio 235).

‡‡ The announcement is anonymous, but no other works but Whatley's were advertized in his various pamphlets. It is not known whether the book ever appeared.

§§ A copy is preserved in the John Rylands Library, Manchester.



THE BEGINNING OF ÆSTHETIC  
CRITICISM IN ITALY.

II.

(See *ante*, p. 244.)

Pallavicino differentiates carefully between history and poetry, between the bare narration of fact and the adaptation of fact to a creative intention. The Renaissance criticism used the definition of history to limit the domain of poetry and complete the division of literary types; Pallavicino uses history to perfect his knowledge of poetry. In this sense history and poetry are united in perception and lead to mutual appreciation.

"History has not for task a mere collection of facts: that would make it an ignoble work and of little value to human curiosity: but the inculcation by means of that narration of the rules of civil prudence. In this way it should teach eternal and universal truths and should be also the mistress of life."\*

The ethical function attributed to poetry broadens out to the social and ethical in history. Poetry gives to truth a more vivid reality than history, and the theory of imitation must be applied to poetry in general which imitates life. Castalvetto opines that

"as the true is prior in nature and perception to the fictitious and the original to the copy, the art of narrating truth—History—should be learned before Poetry—the art of narrating the fictitious†";

but Pallavicino brushes aside this adaptation of the historical method with the insistence on expression as being the main element in poetry. Expression of the fictitious and expression of the true are identical as expression in poetry‡. Fundamentally, there is no connection between the poet and the historian.

"There is no reason why the inventive painter should know the art of executing portraits—the latter being the delineation of things, beautiful or not beautiful, just as they are while the painter of invention should paint his figures so that they do not resemble as a whole but in the parts separately considered, no matter what they are or were but only as they are delightful to contemplate.§ History aims at teaching those events which it profits others to learn.... Poetry aims at inculcation of the delightful and the delight of perception lies in its vivacity, in the splendour of colour with which it is painted. Hence Poetry does not invent those occurrences which, if real, would be learned with profit but

imagines those which, even if fictitious, are delicious to imagine and strives to bring them vividly before the eyes.....

Thus Pallavicino has abandoned to some extent the ethical and emphasized the aesthetic and even hedonistic aspect of poetry. Pleasure pervades the conception of the beautiful: beauty is only good as a means of causing the feeling of pleasure.\* beauty must not be only expressed but seen and vividly felt—

"even if I knew myself to be dreaming at this hour and this alley so nobly pleasant, those gracious beds of flowers, those statues so delicately alive were only an *impasto* of nocturnal shadows, if the same vivid perception remained in me, the same pleasure would remain."†

A notable affirmation of the spiritual appreciation of beauty as beauty which is not paralleled in any other writer of his or the following century!

"If the beauty in such a vision or in such a vivid perception is summoned by an act of judgment, the delight in beauty as beauty does not arise from such an act but from that vision and from that vivid perception which could survive in us even without reason."‡

It would be difficult to find a better definition of æsthetic. Pallavicino arrives at the Plotinian doctrine of the inner beauty to be found in Fracastoro§ and raises beauty into the highest attribute of good—

"the Beautiful in my opinion is in fact but a particular variety of Good, which through its own excellence causes delightful perception of itself in the eye or intellect."||

—a revolutionary thought in the *Seicento* and curiously modern even to us. Even with this Pallavicino is not content and admits imperfection as a necessary element in beauty—

"he who does not perceive in every polished marble some minute roughness, in every white pearl some subtle tarnish in colour, will only convince connoisseurs of the grossness of his own senses and not of the perfection of those objects."¶

The æsthetic purification arising from the emotional in art is wonderfully drawn—

"the striking imagining of those objects grievous in their nature joined to the memory of the horrible tales heard by us in childhood and impressed deeply on that waxen mind, squeeze out from the lower part of the soul the passion of fear while the higher part, to which no real peril appears, lives secure and tranquil."\*\*\*

\* 'Lettere,' p. 70.

† 'Del Bene,' p. 462.

‡ *Ibid.*, p. 464.

§ *Ibid.*, p. 462.

\* 'Del Bene,' p. 466.

† 'Del Bene,' p. 466.

‡ *Ibid.*

§ 'Lettere,' p. 71.

|| 'Del Bene,' p. 173.

¶ *Ibid.* p. 167.

\*\*\* *Ibid.*, pp. 456-60.



In the 'Trattato dello stile' some modification has been introduced into the conception of the beautiful:

"Vision and fancy—very similar in name and nature to vision—and not the intellect make use of the beautiful to find delight."<sup>\*</sup>

The intellect, however, even if it takes pleasure in the contemplation of the beautiful, finds delight only in the true†. But the poet

"charmed by the perception of the beautiful alone and in the continual dwelling of thought on it, bears in his intellect the impression of what comes to him through vision."<sup>‡</sup>

Neither Gravina, Muratori nor Conti in the eighteenth century betray the slightest knowledge of this purely æsthetic conception of the beautiful.

He develops further the philosophical or rather psychological theory of pleasure, employing the words of Dante:

"When I have set out to show that pleasure is only good and desirable by nature, I mean—as an end: and from this it is evident that even as a means nothing is good and desirable except by reason of the pleasure it brings. By pleasure I mean a feeling of mellowness and rest in the appetite before the presence of the loved object—a feeling called in the sensual appetite *voluptuousness*, in the intellectual *rapture*. But all the other feelings are moved by will and pleasure alone gives it repose, as our ancient Poet explained very finely in the words:—

'So the enamoured mind falls to desire which is a spiritual movement, and never rests until the object of its love makes it rejoice (Purg. 18).'<sup>§</sup>

Poetry is no longer a moral instrument but absolutely independent as an art, the aim of which is to give pleasure directly.

Although traces of this somewhat involved idea are to be found in Renaissance critics and notably in Vettori and Castelvetro, there is no doubt that Pallavicino aimed at defining the æsthetic unity underlying tragic representation, and the æsthetic pleasure derived from the effect does supply this unity. Not the actual emotions but the perception of that emotion gives æsthetic pleasure, identification of representation and the spirit of both poet and spectator.

The more enduring and therefore most valuable part of Pallavicino's literary theory and what we might call his æsthetic lies in his definition of sense perceptions—*prime apprensioni*—and of *fancy* and their relation to *ingegno* and intellect. The progression

from reality to intelligence is formed by sensual perception, judgment and distillation by the faculty of reason. All three are perceptions varying in degree and united in intellect; but sense perceptions escape intellect at times and in themselves provide material for fancy and imaginative construction. Pallavicino does not affirm directly the value of that poetical intuition which can assimilate externals to the individual soul and its expression, as we have already noted; he robs poetry of its ethical tendencies:—

"What do we see in poetical narration. Every age, every sex, every condition of humanity surrenders with delight to the enchantment of the tale, to the captivation of the scene. This does not arise from our holding as true those prodigious inventions, as many learned men have affirmed. Ask those who suffer gladly hunger, heat, the crowd, to listen to tragedies, those who rob their eyes of sleep to devour the curiosities of romances, ask them, I say, whether they believe that those characters, recognized by them many a time, are *Belisarius* or *Soliman* oppressed by disaster or that the stones change in the air to horses astride the Clouds or that Fortune came personally to act as pilot to the seekers after Rinaldo.\* Who can doubt but that the answer will be—No! If, however, such a simpleton exists who would believe such evident impossibilities, poetry is not written in such common style as to be intended for him. Besides, if the aim of Poetry were consideration as real, it would have for intrinsic aim a falsehood condemned necessarily by the laws of Nature and God—falsehood being the expression of the fictitious in order that it may be held as real."<sup>†</sup>

What then, if any, is the function of poetry apart from pleasure? Here the writer changes ground: from the critic who strives to penetrate to the nature of poetry, he becomes the connoisseur in poetical beauties, and stands back to appreciate exactly the elements in that poetry which excite admiration.

"The one function of poetic narration is to adorn our intellect with pictures, or shall I say, sumptuous, new, wonderful, splendid sense perceptions. And this has delighted the human mind so greatly that man has desired to reward the poets with glory superior to that of other professions, protecting their books from the injuries of centuries with greater care than the treatises of every science or the works of every art and crowning their name with the aura of divinity. You see what great profit comes to the world in being enriched with beautiful sense perceptions—not even bearers of science or demonstrators of truth."<sup>‡</sup>

\* 'Trattato dello stile,' chap. 10.

† 'Trattato dello stile,' chap. 10.

‡ 'Del Bene,' p. 359.

§ 'Del Bene,' p. 428, p. 28, p. 39.

\* The reference is to the *Gerusalemma Liberata* of Tasso.

† 'Del Bene,' p. 454.

‡ *Ibid.*, p. 455.

Reality produces more delight than fiction and those faculties which bring perception of reality to spirit and cause delight are of greater moment than the deductive. The theory approximates to impressionism and not to imagination in art—registration of the effects produced in us directly by reality rather than surrender to an imagined series of effects.

Pallavicino then touches on the faculty which unites impressions or perceptions, a faculty synthetic rather than analytic; *ingegno* or genius. It collects details into connected impressions—joins up the vestiges of relationship hidden in hostility, the unity of resemblance hidden beneath dissimilarity.\* *Ingegno* has administrative value and contributes directly to creation even if not of the creative faculty. From this Pallavicino illustrates diversity, of perceptions and judgments:

"I do not say that perfection of intellect lies in perception and not rather in judgment: but I say that the diversity of judgments arises from different perceptions and that the natural ability to perceive well and much is all that can lead one to judge well and much....Hence the one efficacy of voice and action (in a drama) is to awaken by means of hearing and sight in our fancy the images of several objects and to unite them in such a way that this or that perception results. For all that happens afterwards in the mind books are no guide, discussion useless: but Nature does it herself."†

A sufficiently noteworthy conclusion! In this insistence on the value of nature and the natural impulse Pallavicino stands alone in the *Seicento* and even during the *Settecento* such a doctrine appears revolutionary.

"It has been recognized that Nature is not a retailer of lies to the intelligence....and that good philosophy should devote its labour alone to clear explanation of what is already known naturally, but confusedly, to everyone: in this way it repeats and comments on the lesson and text inculcated in every man by Nature."‡

In the definition, however of *fantasia* or the imaginative power Pallavicino precedes Muatori and even the *Trattato della fantasia* of the latter only repeats what has been explained by the seventeenth century critic. His most important contribution to literary theory lies in this, and just as the interpretation of *ingegno* differs absolutely from that current during the *Seicento*, so does this interpretation anticipate that held by the *Settecento*, notably by Antonio Conti. Coleridge's

"exemplastic power" is precisely similar to the *potenza immaginativa* of Pallavicino.

"It must be known that there is in man, beyond the intellect which judges and examines things and remains immortal after death, a second power which is called by the Greek word 'fantasia' and more commonly 'immaginativa' or imagination and represents objects to us of a spiritual type under corporal images: for it is corporal and does not survive the body. I shall include the perceptive faculties (*potenze conoscitive*) under this universal word, imagination or fancy\*....After the work of the senses the image of the object must pass to the fancy and form, so to speak, a finer and more polished portrait before it may reach the intellect."†

*Ingegno* and *fancy* have similar functions: *ingegno* takes up sensual perceptions, binds them together in some relationship and passes them to the judgment working on impressions and sensual perceptions, and shuffling them into position. Fancy takes impressions or images direct from reality and remodelling or polishing them forms something new and passes that new image or series of images to the intellect. *Ingegno* leads to judgment, fancy to imaginative perception and both are united in intellect. Pallavicino does not deny creative power to fancy, but maintains that fancy has two functions—a mechanical transmission of perceptions to intellect and the ability to give a peculiar attraction which influences the intellect.

"Thus a fine reason, delivered to the intellect by the fancy in an uncertain, wavering and poor light, excites it no more than the contour of a beautiful countenance shown in a dull shadow while the same reason, coloured by fancy to represent a vivid, sparkling and clear image, moves the intellect to appreciation."‡

This second function is sensual as in the representation of a tragedy; the art of the composer and actor moves the fancy so intensely as to draw tears of joy or sorrow; §

Pallavicino describes something not unlike poetic, creative fancy which works from imagination to imagination and only depends on reality for stimulus and not for material. The action is circular: the object is perceived by the senses, borne to the fancy, the fancy in turn influences the senses and the double influence of sense and fancy suffices often to sway the intellect.

"In dramatic representations, when the actor bewails his fictitious sorrows on the stage, the audience believes for a moment they are not

\* *Ibid.*, pp. 470-472.

† *Ibid.*, p. 472.

‡ *Ibid.*, p. 155.

\* 'Arte della perfezion cristiana,' p. 21.

† *Ibid.*, p. 22.

‡ *Ibid.*, p. 23.

§ *Ibid.*, p. 24.

imitation but reality and accompanies the simulated tears of the other with its own genuine tears; but, the curtain drawn, it suddenly perceives the deceit and extinguishes compassion.\*

The finest work will lie in the direction of union of fancy and intellect: intellect dominates always but in many cases it surrenders its power to imagination or fancy: the fancy creates images or *fantasms* and models them into definite pictures and intellect holds them to be true.† Thus imagination can create a world of its own into which intellect does not necessarily enter or only as a servant of imagination: at other times intellect may be fused in imagination and produce something which is neither pure intellect nor pure imagination. Pallavicino gives to intellect the functions of creative imagination, but does not define exactly what part imagination as different from pure intellect plays in the origin of those functions. With this we enter directly into æsthetic, even our modern æsthetic, and in this the Pallavicinian theory must have an important historical position.

Pallavicino gives a summary of the effect of poetry and its definition which must be held as of lasting importance in the solution of the difficult problem of the nature and definition of literary inspiration.

"The Poet does not represent things as they are in reality and according to the dictate of Reason, which shows us that neither death nor any other accident of fortune is a great evil, worthy of sorrow and lament; but represents them as they appear to the irrational or animal part in us. I say also that imitation by means of images does not mean creation of another individual of the same species. For the image and the idea are things for the most part different in themselves. Imitation then means production with one's own work of some sensual effects (and especially the most striking) found only in the thing imitated. Hence, if it happens that those same effects are met elsewhere, they suddenly awake in imagination the memory of the original and the properties remarked in it. In this way, for example, the colour of that rose I see in the distance, makes me think of the perfume I do not feel just now but have felt at other times when an object of like colour has been close to my nostrils.... For the art of poetry is none other than a kind of imitation; and it does not produce other properties of the object imitated than that of awakening in the mind the image of that object just as the object, when actually present, does."‡

He thus adopts the methods of psychology in order to penetrate to the real function of poetry, and just as he began with sense

perceptions, so he ends by establishing a poetical criterion built on that original theory of sense impressions. In this lies his great contribution to the literary criticism of the *Seicento*, and not even Gravina, 50 years later, looks forward so far or looks inward so deeply. The Gravinian insistence on reason is swept aside in advance by Pallavicino who in doing so opened the way to identity and spontaneity of inspiration.

HUGH QUEGLEY.

THE TRAVELLERS' CLUB DEPICTED BY AN OLD FRENCH MEMBER.—'Les Amitiés de Lamartine,' by Louis Séché (Paris, *Mercur de France*, 1911) contains probably the earliest account of a French member of the famous London club. It is in a letter written by Louis de Vignet, and is dated London, April, 1822:—

"Quand je ne sais où donner de la tête, de 8 à 11 heures du soir, je vais au club des *Travellers* (voyageurs) composé de tout ce qu'il y a de plus distingué à Londres et en Angleterre. Il y a une belle bibliothèque, trois salons superbes avec cent gazettes de toutes les langues et de toute couleur, un feu excellent, des billards, des cartes, du café, mille manières de faire un mauvais dîner pour 12 francs, etc. Je n'y dine pas, comme tu penses, j'y joue encore moins, mais j'arrive gravement, je lève mon chapeau à l'anglaise, c'est-à-dire de mauvaise grâce et comme si on me l'arrachait, et après avoir lu deux journaux anglais, l'un du *Ministère*, l'autre de l'*Opposition* avec le *Journal des Débats*, et quelque vilaine diatribe du *Constitutionnel*, je me lève, et, joignant mes deux mains derrière mon dos, je me promène à pas lents sur un beau tapis; et après une heure de ce doux exercice, je m'étends sur une grande bergère, et après avoir placé deux coussins sous ma tête, et un sous chacun des mes bras, je balance ma jambe droite sur mon genou gauche, ne me décidant à mettre la gauche sur la droite que dans les grandes occasions; lorsque mes réflexions sur l'avenir politique des peuples, ou mes regrets sur mes amis me tracassent plus que de coutume, comme il faut en finir de cela comme de tout le reste, je me lève avec un grand effort, je jette mon chapeau sur ma tête, mon manteau sur mes épaules, et je reviens au logis, à travers de longues rues peuplées de voitures (qui à onze heures du soir partent ou arrivent comme s'il était midi)."

Louis de Vignet was born at Chambéry in 1789, and in 1821 entered the diplomatic service of the Kingdom of Sardinia. In the following year he was secretary of the Legation in London, and his most intimate friend here was Chateaubriand, then French Ambassador in England. Louis de Vignet's brother Xavier married one of the sisters of Lamartine, who himself selected an

\* 'Arte della perfezion cristiana,' p. 31.

† 'Trattato dello stile,' p. 72, 73, 77.

‡ 'Del Bene,' p. 219.

English bride, Marianne Elisa Birch. Louis de Vignet after leaving England became successively Sardinian Ambassador at Berne and Naples. He died of the cholera in 1837. The appendix of Louis Séché's volume, which is dedicated to the Marquis de Vignet de Vendeuil, contains the 'Poésies Inédits de Louis de Vignet.'

ANDREW DE TERNANT.

36 Somerleyton Road, Brixton, S.W.

SOME ULSTER RHYMES.—The following are, or were, current in this province (1) and (2) in Antrim, and (3) in Donegal:—

1. Barley bread will do you good.  
Rye bread will do you no harm,  
Wheaten bread will sweeten your blood,  
Oaten bread will strengthen your arm.
2. March borrowed from April  
Three days and they were ill  
The first was wun an' weet  
The second snaw an' sleet  
The third was a freeze  
That would ha' freezed the birds' nebs to the trees.
3. March said unto April  
I spy three hogs on yonder hill  
Gin' ye'll gie me days three  
I'll find a way to mak' 'em dee.

The first day it was wun an' weet,  
The second it was hail an' sleet,  
The third day it was siccan' freeze  
It froze the birds' nebs to the trees.

When the three days were past and gane,  
The silly puir hogs came hirplin hame.

J. ARDAGH.

"SPILT HIMSELF."—This is a Cumberland expression and is applied to those who commit suicide. It is an old expression, for it appears in the parish registers of Greystoke in that county under date, "Satterday the third day [of January, 1561-2] was buried... of Graistoke who spilt himself." Suicides were buried on the north side of the churches, and the ground on the north side of Greystoke church, is locally called "The Spillers" [ground]. J. W. FAWCETT.  
Consett, co. Durham.

ALSTONFIELD, CO. STAFFS.—The following notes from the Parish Register are of some little interest:—

- 1575, June 15. Thurstan Gybbe slayne in falling out of a wayne by a blow of a piece of woodde called a somer, buried.
- 1614, Jan. 20. The great snow began to fall and so continued increasing the moste dayes until the 12th of March.
- 1642, July 23. [blank] Miller of Wessyd being dawpt in a groane at Eckton. Burd.

1658, Dec. 27. Widow Baylie a poore woman of Sheen who coming from Lee Hall on Christmas Day in the forenoon was drowned in Dove in the foard at the Load end shee ryding behind her daughter the walter being verie bigge her head sweed and fell.

J. HARVEY BLOOM.

## Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

JULIE BONAPARTE'S LETTERS.—In the issue of *L'Intermédiaire* for Jan. 20-30, vol. lxxxiii. col. 43, there is an appeal to 'N. & Q.' on the part of M. Camille Pitoulet, under the heading 'Où se cachent, à Londres, les lettres de Julie Bonaparte?' for information as to the present whereabouts of the letters written to Joseph, King of Spain, by his wife which are said to have been captured with the royal carriage by the English at the battle of Vitoria.

M. Pitoulet mentions that some of these letters were printed in *The Edinburgh Review* for October, 1855, in an article by Greville on King Joseph's Memoirs, and that the British Museum has one, dated Feb. 1, 1809. We are told that Don Wenceslao Ramirez de Villa-Urrutia made unsuccessful inquiries after these letters in 1908, when residing in London as Spanish Ambassador. M. Pitoulet concludes his letter with these words:—

"Nous adressons, par *V'Intermédiaire*, la question à notre collègue de Londres, *Notes and Queries*, auquel vient d'être infusée une vie nouvelle, et qui serait peut être, s'il voulait la reprendre, à même de lui donner une solution."

EDWARD BENSLEY.

MARBURY.—A pedigree of this family is given in Ormerod's 'Cheshire.' Are the Marburys of Lincolnshire of the same family?  
C. B. A.

ANDERSON, GAMEKEEPER TO MARQUESS OF TWEEDDALE.—I should be glad if any reader could give me any information regarding a Joseph Anderson who was gamekeeper to the Marquess of Tweeddale, at Yester, in July, 1789. I am particularly anxious to ascertain the names of his wife, and of his children.

JAMES SETON-ANDERSON.

39 Carlisle Road, Hove, Sussex.

ST. LEGER PHILPOTS AND GOLDSMITH.—I trust some help may be given to me by readers of 'N. & Q.' in discovering the parentage of Mary St. Leger Philpots, an Irish heiress who married the Rev. Henry South, M.A., Rector of Much Dewchurch, co. Hereford, son of Henry South of Boscington, Hants, by Maria, dau. and sole surviving issue of John Braddyll of Carshalton. She had two children: a son killed in the Peninsula and a dau., Maria Beata, married in 1816 to Rev. Luke Yarker of Leyburn Hall, N. R., Yorks, and Vicar of Chillingham. Mrs. South (*née* Philpots) married secondly a Dr. Goldsmith, who was, it is stated in a local guide of the year 1866, on board the Victory at Trafalgar, and with Nelson when he died. Southey does not mention him in his 'Life of Nelson.' He names only a Surgeon Beatty, and it is of interest to know if this local report had any foundation of fact.

F. P. LEYBURN-YARKER.

20 St. Andrews Street, Cambridge.

B. A. AND T. FAWCET, Printers in London occur in or about 1640. Is anything known of them? I. F.

CHRISTOPHER GEORGE BARLOW, D.D., late Bishop of North Queensland.—Can any reader give me, or say where I can find, a biography of this prelate? I. F.

PETER TILLEMANS, ARTIST, 1684-1734.—An engraving exists from a picture by him shewing the Duke of Kingston exercising young pointers, 1725. It is 17 in. by 11 in., engraved by Pritchard and lettered "His Grace and Attendants going a-setting." Has any of your readers got a copy? I am anxious to get details if possible.

E. E. LEGGATT.

62 Cheapside, E.C.2.

INCOME TAX EXEMPTION: BRIGHTON.—From the heavy income tax levied by Henry VIII. at the instigation of Cardinal Wolsey in 1523 the township of Bright-helmstone (Brighton) in Sussex is especially exempted, but no reason appears why the Act was not extended to Brighton. Some of the Northern counties were privileged to escape the heavy impost on account of expenses incurred by them in the Scottish wars. Chester and Brighton were the only two places in England fortunate in escaping the tax. Why this indulgence?

R. B.

Upton.

THE ROYAL HORSE GUARDS.—Can you place me in position to secure a history of the Royal Horse Guards of London, part of the Household Brigade, or some pamphlet which will give a brief outline of the history, together with a description of the uniforms worn?

The reason for this query is that the Governor's Horse Guards of Hartford, Connecticut, organized in 1778, were modelled to a large degree on the Royal Horse Guards. The Governor's Horse Guards have had a continuous organization since the date above mentioned to the present time, and I am interested in writing a history which will include the organization as it served in France in the recent war, the Commander of which I had the honour to be.

J. L. HOWARD,

Formerly Lt.-Col., American

Expeditionary Forces.

Hartford, Connecticut.

HUNGER STRIKE IN THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY.—Cecilia de Ridgeway, accused of having murdered her husband and committed to prison at Nottingham, refused all food. She was pardoned by the King (Edward II.).

Can any of your readers direct me to the record of this event? At present my only knowledge is the bare statement above, culled from a notice in the *Bulletin de la Société Française d'Histoire de la Médecine* that L. Landray has written upon the case of Cecilia de Ridgeway in *Gazette Médicale du Centre*, November, 1920—a copy of which I am trying to obtain.

RORY FLETCHER.

LORD HERBERT OF CHERBURY'S 'DE VERITATE.'—I shall be grateful if any of your readers can point me to an existing copy of the 1624 Paris edition of Lord Herbert of Cherbury's 'De Veritate.' All the bibliographical manuals mention this edition, as do Rémusat, Güttler, Sir Sidney Lee, and other commentators upon or biographers of Herbert of Cherbury. So far as I have hitherto been able to discover no copy of the 1624 edition is to be found in English public libraries, or in private collections. Inquiries in Paris have not brought to light a copy. Neither the Bibliothèque Nationale nor the Bibliothèque de l' Arsenal possesses anything earlier than the 1633 London edition.

Herbert left his Latin and Greek books to Jesus College, Oxford; but the Meyrick

Library only possesses the second London edition of 1645.

In his 'Autobiography' Herbert claims to have printed the first edition privately in Paris.

"I sent my book to be printed in Paris, at my own cost and charges, without suffering it to be divulged to others than to such as I thought might be worthy readers of it; though afterwards reprinting it in England."

And on the title-page of the first London edition appear the words:—

"Exc. Lutetiae Parisiorvm, MD DC XXIV. |  
Tam denuò sed auctius & emendatius recud.  
Londini | Per Avgvstinvm Matthaevm |  
MD DC XXXIII."

The first edition of 1624, if ever completely printed and issued, was probably limited to a few copies. Have any survived?

HAROLD WILLIAMS.

8 Abingdon Gardens, Kensington, W.S.

SPANISH HORSEHAIR ARMOUR.—Horsehair and small tin plates are said to have been used as armour in ancient Spain. Can any one throw light on this statement?

S. A.

GRAY'S 'ELEGY.'—Is there any valid reason why "the *even* tenour of their way" should have become so firmly established in current speech, when Gray wrote "the *noiseless* tenour of their way?"

The 'Elegy' is generally recognized as exemplifying finely polished diction, and yet in this phrase an even smoother pair of words than Gray's have obtained common usage.

E. BASIL LUPTON.

10 Humboldt Street, Cambridge, Mass.

LIVERPOOL HALF-PENNY.—Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' inform me of the origin of a bronze coin marked Liverpool Halfpenny.

H. D. D.

H. Z. H.—I have three water-colours of cathedral interiors signed with these initials; one of them is dated 1879. I should be interested to know whose initials they are and any other particulars of the painter.

C. G. N.

QUEEN ELIZABETH'S STATUE, ST. DUNSTAN'S-IN-THE-WEST. (See 10 S. ix. 103.)—Was this statue, which was taken down from Ludgate soon after Aug. 4, 1760, and put up at the east end of St. Dunstan's, Fleet Street, Oct. 14, 1766, *bought* by Sir Francis Gosling (as stated Toone, 'Chr. Hist.' ii. 116), or *given* to him by the City (as stated, *op. cit.*, 170, and at the reference above)?

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

AUTHOR OF QUOTATION WANTED.—

According to the Hon. Mrs. Maxwell Scott, in 'The Tragedy of Fotheringay' (new ed., 1905), at p. 156, Queen Elizabeth while in doubt whether she should or should not sign Queen Mary's death warrant "was often heard to murmur to herself *Aut fer, aut ferì; ne feriare, ferì*—Either suffer or strike; not to be struck, strike." Whose words was Queen Elizabeth quoting or misquoting?

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

AUTHOR WANTED.—

Each wave that beats against the rock,

And spends itself in empty spray,

Seems wasted, yet in time the shock

Has helped to wear the cliff away.

Each little soul that loveth still,

Through joy, through pain, through grief,  
through mirth.

That trusteth through all show of ill,

Hath brought God's heaven nearer earth.

BROWNURST.

## Replies.

### DOUBLE FIRSTS AT OXFORD.

(12 S. viii. 249.)

So far as I know, there is no printed list of Oxford Double Firsts. In the absence of such the following list compiled by me from the 'Oxford Historical Register' may be of interest. I can guarantee its accuracy, but it may possibly be incomplete, in which case some reader of 'N. & Q.' may be able to supply omissions. Up to 1854 these distinctions were won in the same term, most of the subsequent ones in two different terms:—

- |         |  |
|---------|--|
| M. 1808 | Robert Peel (Christ Church) succeeded to Baronetcy 1830; Prime Minister.   |
| E. 1810 | Charles Bathurst (Christ Church).<br>John Keble (Corpus), afterwards Professor of Poetry.  |
| M. 1810 | Anthony Mervin Reeve Storey (Wadham) (took the additional name of Maskelyne 1845), afterwards F.R.S.                                   |
| E. 1811 | Edward Hawkins (St. John's), afterwards Provost of Oriol.<br>Robert Vaughan Richards (Christ Church), afterwards Q.C.                  |
| M. 1811 | John Bull (Christ Church), afterwards Canon of Christ Church.<br>William Hart Coleridge (Christ Church) afterwards Bishop of Barbados. |
| M. 1812 | Andrew Brandram (Oriol).<br>Thomas Vowler Short (Christ Church), afterwards Bishop of St. Asaph.                                       |
| E. 1813 | Granville Venables Vernon (Christ Church), afterwards M.P. East Retford and Chancellor diocese York.                                   |
| M. 1813 | Renn Dickson Hampden (Oriol), afterwards Bishop of Hereford.   |

- E. 1814** William Short (Christ Church), afterwards Archdeacon of Cornwall.
- M. 1814** Charles Purton Cooper (Wadham), afterwards Q.C. and F.R.S., and Secretary to Public Records Commission.
- E. 1815** James Anthony Cramer (Christ Church) afterwards Dean of Carlisle.
- E. 1815** William Madan (Christ Church).
- E. 1815** Edward Burton (Christ Church), afterwards Regius Professor of Divinity.
- M. 1815** Henry Riddell Moody (Oriell), afterwards Hon. Canon of Canterbury.
- M. 1816** James Arthur Wilson (Christ Church), afterwards Senior Physician St. George's Hospital.
- M. 1816** Henry Jenkyns (Corpus), afterwards Canon of Durham.
- M. 1817** Francis Thornhill Buring (Christ Church), succeeded to Baronetcy, 1848; created Lord Northbrook, 1866; Chancellor of the Exchequer and First Lord of the Admiralty.
- E. 1818** Walter Henry Burton (Exeter).
- M. 1818** Edward Greswell (Corpus).
- E. 1819** William Hiley Bathurst (Christ Church).
- E. 1819** Charles Bellamy (St. John's).  
Viscount Sandon (Christ Church), succeeded as Earl of Harrowby, 1847; Chancellor Duchy of Lancaster and Lord Privy Seal.
- E. 1820** James Thomas Round (Balliol), afterwards Prebendary of St. Paul's.
- M. 1821** Charles Doggson (Christ Church), afterwards Archdeacon of Richmond.
- E. 1822** Charles Wood (Oriell), succeeded to Baronetcy 1846; created Viscount Halifax, 1866; Chancellor of the Exchequer and Secretary for India.
- E. 1822** Hon. Philip Henry Abbot (Christ Church), afterwards Recorder of Monmouth.
- M. 1822** Richard Greswell (Worcester), afterwards F.R.S.
- M. 1822** John Horatio Lloyd (Queen's), afterwards M.P. Stockport.
- M. 1822** Augustus Page Saunders (Christ Church), afterwards Dean of Peterborough.
- M. 1823** Hon. Francis Curzon (Brasenose).
- M. 1824** Robert Isaac Wilberforce (Oriell), afterwards Archdeacon of the East Riding.
- M. 1824** Robert Hussey (Christ Church), afterwards Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History.
- E. 1825** Egerton Venables Vernon (Christ Church), afterwards Principal Registrar of Province of York [took additional name Harcourt, 1831].
- E. 1826** Arthur James Beaumont (Queen's).
- E. 1826** William John Blake (Christ Church), afterwards F.R.S. and M.P. Newport (Isle of Wight).
- E. 1828** Francis William Newman (Worcester), afterwards Professor of Latin, University College, London.
- E. 1828** Digby Cayley Wrangham (Brasenose), afterwards Serjeant-at-Law and M.P. Sudbury.
- E. 1828** John Allen Giles (Corpus), afterwards Head Master City of London School.
- M. 1828** George Henry Sacheverell Johnson (Queen's), afterwards Dean of Wells.
- E. 1829** Christopher William Puller (Christ Church), afterwards M.P. Herts.
- M. 1829** Charles Baring (Christ Church), afterwards Bishop of Durham.
- M. 1829** Bonamy Price (Worcester), afterwards Professor of Political Economy.
- M. 1830** Joseph Anstice (Christ Church), afterwards Professor of Classical Literature, King's College, London.
- E. 1831** Thomas Dyke-Acland (Christ Church), M.P. (N. Devon) and Privy Councillor (succeeded to Baronetcy, 1871).
- M. 1831** Robert William Browne (St. John's), afterwards Archdeacon of Bath.
- E. 1832** Henry Denison (Christ Church).
- E. 1832** William Ewart Gladstone (Christ Church), Prime Minister.
- E. 1832** Frederic Rogers (Oriell), succeeded to Baronetcy 1851; created Lord Blackford 1871, Under Secretary for the Colonies.
- M. 1832** George Benjamin Maule (Christ Church)
- E. 1833** Binstead Gaselee (Balliol).
- E. 1835** Henry George Liddell (Christ Church), afterwards Dean of Christ Church.
- M. 1835** John Adams (Christ Church).
- E. 1836** Edward Cardwell (Balliol), created Viscount Cardwell, 1874; Secretary for War and President of Board of Trade
- M. 1836** Edward Arthur Litton (Balliol), afterwards Bampton Lecturer and Vice-Principal of St. Edmund Hall.
- E. 1836** William Fishburn Donkin (University), afterwards F.R.S. and Savilian Professor of Geometry.
- M. 1836** Osborne Gordon (Christ Church).
- E. 1837** William Adams (Merton), author of 'Sacred Allegories.'
- M. 1838** \*Arthur Kensington (Trinity).
- E. 1837** John Wickers (Balliol), afterwards a Vice-Chancellor.
- E. 1839** \*Thomas Henry Haddan (Brasenose).
- M. 1838** Stephen Jordan Rigaud (Exeter), afterwards Bishop of Antigua.
- E. 1841** Samuel Waldegrave (Balliol), afterwards Bishop of Carlisle.
- E. 1842** William Hedley (Queen's).
- E. 1842** Frederick Temple (Balliol), afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury.
- E. 1843** Samuel William Wayte (Trinity), afterwards President of Trinity.
- E. 1843** William Williamson Kerr (Oriell).
- E. 1843** Henry Longueville Mansel (S. John's), afterwards Dean of St. Paul's.
- E. 1843** Paul Parnell (St. John's), afterwards Crown Solicitor, Perth (West Australia).
- E. 1844** Edward Hayes Plumtre (University), afterwards Dean of Wells.
- M. 1846** Edmund Rodney Pollexfen Bastard (Balliol).
- E. 1849** Henry John Stephen Smith (Balliol), afterwards Savilian Professor of Geometry and F.R.S.
- E. 1850** George William Kitchin (Christ Church) afterwards Dean of Durham.
- M. 1850** Henry Mitchell Hall (University).
- E. 1852** Herbert Coleridge (Balliol).

\* Also Eldon Law Scholars.



- E. 1854 Thomas Fowler (Merton), afterwards  
M. 1854 Professor of Logic and President of  
Corpus.
- M. 1854 \*Montagu Hughes Cookson (St. John's)  
(took name Crackanthorpe in lieu of  
Cookson 1888), afterwards Q.C.
- M. 1854 George Charles Bell (Worcester), after-  
E. 1855 wards Head Master of Marlborough  
and of Christ's Hospital.
- M. 1855 \*Horace Davey (University), after-  
E. 1856 wards Lord of Appeal.
- M. 1857 Edward Moore (Pembroke), afterwards  
Principal of St. Edmund Hall.
- E. 1858 John Percival (Queen's), afterwards  
M. 1858 wards Bishop of Hereford.
- E. 1861 \*Henry Alexander Gifford (Corpus),  
afterwards Q.C. and knighted.
- M. 1861 \*John Mott Maidlow (Queen's).
- E. 1863 William Andrews Fearon (New), after-  
M. 1863 wards Head Master of Winchester.
- E. 1864 } Alfred Robinson (University).  
M. 1864 }
- E. 1865 George Orange Balleine (Queen's),  
M. 1865 afterwards Dean of Jersey.
- M. 1865 Amherst Daniel Tyssen (Merton).
- M. 1865 \*Alfred Barratt (Balliol), afterwards  
T. 1866 Secretary to Oxford University  
Commission, 1880.
- T. 1868 } Thomas Hodge Grose (Balliol).  
M. 1868 }
- T. 1871 John Cook Wilson (Balliol), afterwards  
M. 1872 Professor of Logic.
- T. 1881 Winfrid Oldfield Burrows (Corpus),  
T. 1883 afterwards Bishop of Chichester.
- T. 1889 } Charles Stennett Adamson (St. John's).  
T. 1891 }

The above list is confined to Double Firsts in the original sense of the term, *i.e.*, to men who took First Classes both in Classics and in Mathematics in the final examination for the B.A. degree. First classes in the younger schools (History, Natural Science, Theology, &c.) are not included.

ALFRED B. BEAVEN.

Leamington.

ROSE-COLOURED VESTMENTS ON MOTHERING SUNDAY (12 S. viii. 249).—Father Herbert Thurston, S.J., deals with Mid-Lent Sunday on pp. 178-190 of his 'Lent and Holy Week' (1904). At pp. 180-1 he sets out to answer the question of the origin of the rose-coloured vestments worn on this day "in our larger churches," and writes as follows:—

"It does not seem possible to answer with absolute certainty, but I think that it is probably to be traced to the ceremony of the blessing of the Golden Rose, which for some centuries past has taken place on this day at the Papal court. In the essay which G. Cenni has devoted to the history of the Golden Rose he seems to show conclusively that the use of rose-coloured vestments is later than the time of Paris de Grassis, who was Papal master of ceremonies in the reign

of Leo X. (1521).\* Now the ceremony of the Golden Rose is certainly many centuries older than this, and it seems in every way probable, though I am not aware that any conclusive evidence on the point has yet been produced, that in the course of the sixteenth century a shade of light purple was by degrees adopted at Rome for the vestments of this day, which seemed to harmonize with the function peculiar to this occasion. From the Papal chapel it presumably extended first to the other churches in the city, and thence throughout the Catholic world. It should, however, be noted that the use of rose-coloured vestments during Lent is not unknown elsewhere. At Milan this colour is employed for the Mass on the Saturday in Passion week, *sabbato in traditione symboli*, as it used to be called, because the Creed was delivered to the catechumens on the great *scrutinium* of that day. Hence it is possible that the Roman usage is nothing more than an outward manifestation of the joy already abundantly indicated in the liturgy of *Lactare Sunday*."

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

BOOK BORROWERS (12 S. viii. 208, 253, 278). Mr. W. J. Hardy, F.S.A., in his 'Book-Plates' (1897), p. 170, tells us of the use of the lines, "If thou art borrowed by a friend," although he does not mention the name of their writer: "So far the 'caveats' on book-plates have been either original compositions or quotations, specially selected by the owner; but, as time went on, people did not trouble to compose their own verses or inscriptions or to hunt up appropriate quotations.

"The same lines or words appear fastened beneath, or printed upon, the book-plates of many different persons: in the latter case the bookplate is little more than a name ticket.

"Here is one, composed early in this century, which could be bought of C. Talbot, at 174 Tooley Street, and on it the purchaser could write his name before affixing it in his volumes:

THIS BOOK  
BELONGS TO

'If thou art borrowed by a friend,' &c., &c.

W. B. WHITE.

4 Canterbury Road, Colchester.

See also Leicester Warren's 'Guide to the Study of Book-Plates' (2nd ed., 1900), pp. 96-102; Egerton Castle's 'English Book-Plates' (2nd ed., 1893-4), p. 308; W. J. Hardy's 'Book-Plates' (2nd ed., 1897), pp. 162-175. G. H. WHITE.

23 Weighton Road, Anerley.

My reference to the Richmond portrait of Hope-Scott is inexact. There are other two portraits of him by George Richmond, R.A., besides the one beautifully reproduced in the 'Memorials of Mr. Serjeant Bellasis.'

R. Y. PICKERING

Conheath, Dumfriesshire

\* Also Eldon Law Scholars.

\* G. Cenni, 'Dissertazioni,' i. p. 264.

THE LORD'S PRAYER IN THE GIPSY OR ROMANY LANGUAGE (12 S. viii. 250).—This is given in 'The Dialect of the English Gipsies,' by Smart and Crofton on p. 225 (2nd Edn., London 1875), where it is recommended to compare six versions, Pott, ii, 472, *et seq.*, also those in the Appendices to Borrow's 'Zincali,' and in his 'Lavo-lil.'

GEORGE J. DEW.

Lower Heyford, Banbury.

Three different texts, printed, according to various dialects, and collected from the mouth of several wandering tribes of gipsies in Hungary are given in Adelung's 'Mithridates' (band i. pp. 250-252). This well-known work, containing the Lord's Prayer as specimen in 500 languages and dialects, by J. Chr. Adelung and J. S. Vater (in 4 parts, 8vo, Berlin, 1806-17) can be found, no doubt, in the British Museum. H. K.

FUNERAL CAKE (12 S. viii. 207).—I very well remember that when I was a boy in Birmingham in the 1840's, my parents used sometimes to bring home from funerals a few perfectly black biscuits, made as it were of charcoal. Of any special bag for holding them I never heard, but I held the biscuits in abhorrence, and hope that this most unreasonable and lugubrious sign of mourning is now extinct, with many others of its kind.

HOWARD S. PEARSON.

THE QUALITIES OF FEMALE BEAUTY (12 S. viii. 247).—The lines beginning "Triginta haec habeat" date their birth, as S. G. rightly surmises, from a time earlier than that of Nicolas Chorier. Giovanni Nevizzani gives them in Bk. I., section 93, of his 'Sylva Nuptialis,' that curious work which is so often quoted in the 'Anatomy of Melancholy.' Nevizzani says that these thirty essentials are enumerated near the end of the book—"De la louange et beaulté des dames." He then quotes a Latin version in eighteen elegiacs which he attributes to Franciscus Corniger, with the remark "quem nunc refero quia non est impressus." This then would seem to be the first appearance of these lines in print. In Heinrich Bebel's 'Proverbia Germanica,' no. 152, we get a list of twenty-one points:—

"Haec mulier perfecte formosa erit, quae habuerit; tria dura, tria mollia, tria brevia," &c.

William Drummond of Hawthornden has given expression to Corniger's standard in 'Beauty's Idea,' one of the pieces in his 'Madrigals and Epigrams.' Line 3:—

White is her hair, her teeth white, white her skin.

answers to:—

Alba cutis, nivei dentes, albique capilli.

The editor of Drummond in 'The Muses' Library,' clearly knowing nothing of the Latin original, pronounces "hair" to be "obviously incorrect," and alters it to "hand."

EDWARD BENSLEY.

"SINGING BREAD." (12 S. viii. 269).—To discover the meaning of "Singing-bread" one need go no further than to 'N.E.D.' where it is defined as "The wafer used in the celebration of the mass." The Dictionary also gives "Singing cake" and "singing loaf" in the same sense. Barnabe Googe is translating the words "mysticus panis," the original of his two lines quoted at the above reference being these:

Ne iaceat nero. inque sepulchro sola colatur,  
Mysticus adfertur quoque et una clauditur intus  
Panis, ut impietas crescat, cultusque prophanus.

Naogeorgus (Kirchmeyer), 'Regnum Papisticum,' IV., 501-503.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

Much Hadham, Herts.

A term that was formerly applied to the wafer bread used in singing (or saying) mass. The lines quoted by Brand are from Barnaby Googe's 'Popish Kingdom' iv. 51b, (1570), a work not to be depended on for facts, though it bears witness to a survival of the term "singing bread" into Elizabeth's time, especially as wafer-bread was then used in our churches, as it still may be and often is.

J. T. F.

Winterton, Lincs.

Singing-bread was that offered in the Mass. It was made with great reverence, sometimes to the accompaniment of singing whence it is said its name was derived. The breads were also called "obleys." ST. SWITHIN.

Round cakes or wafers intended for the consecrated host in the eucharistic sacrament (See Davies' 'Rites,' 1672, p. 2), also 'Test. Vetust,' p. 266:—

"Item, I bequethe to the same chirch a little round cofyn of sylver, closed in Syngyng-bred, and not the hoste."

W. JAGGARD, Capt.

CAPT. COOK: MEMORIALS (12 S. viii. 132, 176, 198, 218).—

"On Easly Moor, a few miles to the south of Roseberry Topping the tall column to the memory of Captain Cook stands like a lighthouse on this inland coast-line" (Gordon Home, 'Yorkshire,' p. 96).

M. HOPE DOEDS.

**MONTHLY PERIODICAL: 'PENNY POST'** (12 S. viii. 251).—This came out regularly from January, 1851, to the end of 1896. It was at first published by John Henry Parker, 377 Strand, ultimately by Parker & Co., 6 Southampton Street, Strand. I believe it was edited by one of the Parker family, and think I have been told that his name was James. I daresay it would be helped on by John Henry who made a study of architecture, was a keen archaeologist and received a C.B., but I do not think he was commander-in-chief of the *Penny Post*, one of the best little magazines we have ever had. ST. SWITHIN.

**'HINCHBRIDGE HAUNTED: A COUNTRY GHOST STORY'** (12 S. viii. 211, 254).—George Cupples was the author of 'Hinchbridge Haunted,' also of 'The Green Hand,' 'The Two Frigates,' 'The Ariadne and Le Harpagon,' 'Dick Webster,' and 'The Deserted Ship.' 'The Green Hand' was first published in *Blackwood* serially about 1849, and as a book in 1856, and 'The Two Frigates' in the Railway Library. Mrs. A. J. Cupples, his wife, is credited, with about 46 books, many on sea subjects, others juvenile literature, and some on domestic economy.

JOHN LECKY

17 Hazlewell Road, Putney, S.W.

**CHURCHES OF ST. MICHAEL** (12 S. viii. 190, 231).—Of Churches in north Wales with a St. Michael dedication that in Llan Festiniog stands on a high and commanding elevation overlooking a lovely vale and broad sweep of country; and Llanrug parish church, near Carnarvon is on an upward gradient isolated from a populous village. St. Michael's Aberystwyth (S. Wales) is at the seaward end of the watering-place on level ground in near proximity to the University College. ANEURIN WILLIAMS

Menai View, North Road, Carnarvon.

**CAPT. CHARLES MORRIS** (12 S. viii. 251).—Thackeray was a great writer, but he was not an authority on matters of biographical detail. Mr. STRATTON should consult the 'D.N.B.' and 'The Life and Death of the Sublime Society of Beef Steaks,' by Brother Walter Arnold (Bradbury Evans & Co., 1871) Captain Morris was their Laureate, and for many years he delighted the brethren by his witty conversation and his clever songs, twelve of which are printed in that volume. There is no proof that in old age he felt himself called upon to see "the error of his ways." To judge from a communication to

the "Recorder" of the Club on the occasion of his entering his eighty-sixth year, he had then suffered from diminished means, and intended to close his life "in humble retirement and domestic privacy." His verses on that occasion are naturally expressive of regret. In the following year, however, according to a Minute of the Society, "the Old Bard Charles Morris, having entered his 87th year, and being in full possession of health, and of those splendid lyrical talents which have charmed this Sublime Society for more than half a century, again took his seat at the board."

His song, consisting of thirteen stanzas composed for that occasion, began thus:—  
Well, I'm come, my good friends, your kind wish  
to obey.

To sing, if I can, a last song here to-day;  
To turn the heart's sighs to the throbbings of joy,  
And a grave aged man to a merry old boy.

We are told by brother Arnold that he "died in 1838, at the age of 93, retaining unimpaired until within four days of his death the mental and physical faculties of his youth."

PHILIP NORMAN.

45 Evelyn Gardens, S.W.7.

An account of Captain Morris will be found in Timbs' 'Club Life in London,' vol. i. He was the Laureate of the Beef Steak Society until 1831, when he retired to Brockham, in Surrey, to a residence given to him by the Duke of Norfolk. Your correspondent's quotation refers to a bowl presented to him in 1835 by the Society as a testimonial of their affection and esteem, and comes from a poem alluding to this treasured gift:—

For I feel while I'm cheer'd by the drop that I lift,  
I'm Blest by the Motive that hallows the Gift.

Timbs says that at Brockham, Morris

"drank the pure pleasures of the rural life long after many a gay light of his own time had flickered out, and become almost forgotten. At length his course ebbed away, July 11, 1838, in his ninety-third year."

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

**DR. JOHNSON: PORTRAIT IN HILL'S EDITION OF BOSWELL** (12 S. viii 229, 274).—The frontispiece of the third volume of Hill's edition of Boswell's 'Life of Johnson' is certainly a portrait of Dr. Johnson by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and is the same as that illustrated on p. 7 of Sir Walter Armstrong's 'Sir Joshua Reynolds' (Heinemann, 1900), and which is catalogued as follows:—

"Johnson, Samuel, LL.D. Duke of Sutherland. Painted for Dr. Johnson's step-daughter, Miss Lucy Porter, of Lichfield. Replica at Knoke

Another replica in the possession of Mrs. Kay and Miss Drummond, 18 Hyde Park Gardens. Bust; showing both hands, which he holds up as if enforcing an argument; no wig; profile to the left; books in background. Painted 1770. 30 by 25."

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

TAVERN SIGN: CASTLE AND WHEELBARROW (12 S. viii. 250).—Larwood and Hotten casually mention this sign, in conjunction with the Castle in the Air, saying there is a house at Rouse Lench called The Castle and Wheelbarrow, and is doubtless an innkeeper's notion of suggestive humour.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

LEG OF MUTTON CLUBS (12 S. viii. 250).—Some account of eating houses and taverns frequented by Members of the House of Commons will be found in 'A Career in the Commons' and in Timbs' 'Club Life in London.' In the latter book is given a sketch of Bellamy's kitchen in the vicinity of the (old) House, where the statesmen of England often dined.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

TURNER FAMILY (12 S. v. 94, 249; viii. 238).—As the Shrigley property was purchased by William Turner, M.P., for Blackburn, it will be rather in Lancashire that searches should be made. I suggest that inspection of the wills of William Turner of Martholm, yeoman, 1782, and William Turner of Martholm, woollen manufacturer, 1796, would give information; both proved at Chester. Abstracts could be obtained for a few shillings from Mr. W. H. Price of 10 Chapel Terrace, Tarvin Road, Chester.

R. S. B.

JAMES PEAKE (12 S. viii. 250).—He was of St. John's College, master at Hawkshead, 1766–1781; Vicar of Cartmel, 1781, and also, at some time, of Edensor, Derbyshire. Perhaps a descendant of the Rev. James Peake, a curate at Wigan, Vicar of Bowdon, Cheshire, deprived as a non-juror in 1690.

R. S. B.

In Romilly's 'Graduati Cantabrigienses,' MDCCCLX–MDCCCLVI. appears the name of a James Peake, of St. John's College; B.A., 1767; M.A., 1775. Possibly Wordsworth's schoolmaster?

F. P. L.-Y.

"LOKE" (12 S. i. 510; ii. 18, 56).—In 'Highways and Byways in Northumbria,' by P. Anderson Graham, 1920, the local meaning of "a small quantity" is given to this word.

W. B. H.

OLD SONG WANTED (12 S. viii. 250).—The verse quoted is one of a long series we used to sing as children to a somewhat tuneless tune which I remember better than the words. The first verse began:—

Christ was born in Bethlehem,  
Christ was born in Bethlehem,  
And in a manger laid.

Two other verses that I remember, perhaps imperfectly, ran:—

The Jews crucified Him,  
The Jews crucified Him,  
And nailed Him to a tree;

and

Joseph begged His body,  
Joseph begged His body,  
And laid it in the tomb.

Others followed, of which that quoted by your correspondent—"Mary she came weeping" &c.—is the only one of which I have any distinct recollection. C. C. B.

COWPER: PRONUNCIATION OF NAME (12 S. viii. 110, 179, 237).—Cowper's Court, on the southern side of Cornhill which is, or was, owned by a family of that name, is always spoken of as "Cowper's Court," not pronounced after Stephenson's fashion!

CECIL CLARKE.

Junior Athenæum Club.

THE HONOURABLE MR. (12 S. viii. 110, 176).—In 1801 my great-grandfather entered the sponsors of his son Arthur Rodon in his Prayer Book as follows: "Mr. Serjt. Onslow, the Honble. Mr. Rodon and Miss Stubbs." The Hon. Mr. Rodon was John, one of His Majesty's Honourable Privy Council of Jamaica.

A. H. W. FYNMORE.

Arundel.

EMERSON'S 'ENGLISH TRAITS' (12 S. v. 234).—8. Chestnut Street is the chief thoroughfare of Philadelphia, and blends somewhat the characteristics of Throgmorton Street and of Park Lane. But Emerson apparently meant that Chestnut Street was to devout Philadelphians, what Beacon Street is to Bostonians, the centre of the universe.

THOMAS FLINT.

Brooklyn, New York.

## Notes on Books.

*Repertory of British Archives.* Part I. *England.* Edited by Hubert Hall. (London: Royal Historical Society.)

THE Royal Historical Society deserves the heartiest thanks of all students of history for the undertaking before us. There is no need either to point out how vast is the mass of records left to us from the past, or to expatiate on the

difficulties of research in the midst of them. Nor again need one labour the comfort and the practical importance of possessing in one's own mind a clear and systematic plan of the general classification and of the origin and distribution of records. Dr. Hall has here compiled and arranged all the elements—so far as England is concerned—of this desirable knowledge. A competent Introduction sketches the growth of the archives and the progress of their care and custody. This is in itself a curious side-line of history, and as good an illustration as another of how terribly hard for mortal man to compass are order and economy. It is singular that the Revolutionary Government of France should have led the way in the matter of ensuring the safety of State documents, and that most European countries modelled their schemes upon the French administration.

The three main divisions of this compilation are: I. A Classified List of Public Records; II. A Survey of Local Records, and III. A Directory of English Archives. (It is a pity that the page-heading of Part I. has been continued through Part II.) The sub-divisions of Part I. are Diplomatic Documents, Administrative Proceedings and Judicial Proceedings. The Local Records comprise county, town and parish records, with public records in local repositories, and archives of statutory authorities and trusts. Descriptive and historical notes are abundantly supplied; the nature and powers of authorities are carefully set out, and such references given for all important statements, as often in themselves furnish excellent guides to the beginner.

No library designed for serious historical study is likely to overlook this valuable work or fail to acquire it.

## Obituary.

### WILLIAM BLYTH GERISH.

WE greatly regret to learn the death of our old correspondent, William Blyth Gerish, which took place on Sunday, Mar. 13 last. He was an archaeologist and topographer of the best type. He loved the work with a genuine devotion, and he was a most conscientious and painstaking investigator. His conclusions were very accurate although his researches were remarkably extensive; and his work is of permanent value. Unfortunately, Mr. Gerish was prevented by ill-health from sustained and continuous labour. Illness was not, however, allowed to interfere with his labours, although his work was often done under very trying circumstances, while he was suffering acutely. Indeed, what he accomplished bears witness to heroism as much to industry and learning.

Mr. Gerish was descended from an old East Anglian family; but for many years he lived in Hertfordshire. By profession, he was a banker; and the time spent on his daily journeys to London was devoted to the compilation of those indexes with which his name will always be associated. He was responsible for the indexes to a large number of documents and printed books dealing with Norfolk, Suffolk, and Hertfordshire; and

they are models of exactitude and erudition. He was the author of numerous pamphlets dealing with local history, legends, and biography; and a frequent contributor to the antiquarian magazines and reviews. His contributions to the local newspapers of Hertfordshire and East Anglia were always popular and interesting. In 1898, he helped to found the East Herts Archaeological Society, of which he was the Honorary Secretary until he retired from active life, in consequence of ill-health. He also inaugurated a feature in *The Herts. Mercury*, which he called 'East Herts Archaeological Notes and Queries'; and later, in collaboration with Mr. Whitford Anderson, he conducted the 'West Herts Notes and Queries' in *The Watford Observer*. Many of his articles appeared in *The Home Counties Magazine*, in *The Antiquary*, in our own columns, and in the *Transactions* of the East Herts Archaeological Society.

Probably, his most important published work was, 'Sir Henry Chauncy: a Biography'—a life of the Hertfordshire historian. In manuscript, he has left a 'History of Caister,' the place to which he retired in 1915; and a 'Handlist of Some Manuscript Indexes of Norfolk and Suffolk Works' was issued a short time before his death. The original indexes are housed in the public libraries of Great Yarmouth and Norwich.

During almost the whole of his life, Mr. Gerish was an indefatigable collector of topographical books, prints, maps, photographs, and newspaper cuttings. His collection, which was in some respects unique, was of great value; and with characteristic thoroughness, he indexed and arranged it most methodically. It is good to know that these collections, which were so patiently and lovingly formed, will not be dispersed: for when he left the county, Mr. Gerish presented his prints, maps, photographs, newspaper cuttings, and manuscript notes relating to Hertfordshire to the public library at St. Albans, and he offered to sell his collection of books and pamphlets to the Committee for a nominal sum. The offer was gladly accepted; and this interesting collection is now in safe keeping, and at the disposal of students. It consists of more than five hundred books and three hundred pamphlets; while the prints, maps, photographs, newspaper cuttings, and notes fill more than a hundred cases—boxes and portfolios, which were generally spoken of as his "Note Books" by the collector.

His death has left a gap in the ranks of the little band of scholars which will not be easily filled.

## Notices to Correspondents.

WHEN answering a query, or referring to an article which has already appeared, correspondents are requested to give within parentheses—immediately after the exact heading—the numbers of the series, volume, and page at which the contribution in question is to be found.

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## Notes.

## CONGREGVE AS A BALLAD-WRITER.

SOON after the Hanoverian accession the wife of Lord Chancellor Cowper, who was then Lady of the Bedchamber to the Princess of Wales, the future Queen Caroline, records in her diary that she was thanked by her mistress for drinking her health at supper, and adds

"I told her I never failed at any meals drinking hers and my master's; upon which the Prince said he did not wonder he had such good health since he came into England, since I took so much part in it. I told him that before his coming hither, I and my children had constantly drunk his health by the name of 'Young Hanover brave,' which was the title Mr. Congreve had given him in a ballad."\*

\* Diary of Mary Countess Cowper, ed. by Hon. Charles Spencer Cowper, Lond., 1865, p. 23. For my knowledge of the passage I am indebted to Professor Firth.

As a footnote to the diary states, the ballad is one that opens with the following lines:—

Ye commons and peers,  
Pray lend me your cars,  
I'll sing you a song if I can,  
How Lewis le Grand  
Was put to a stand

By the arms of our gracious Queen Anne.

The reference to George II. is in the sixth verse:—

Not so did behave  
Young Hanover brave,  
In this bloody field, I assure ye;  
When his war-horse was shot,  
He valued it not,  
But fought it on foot like a fury.

The ballad has for its subject the Battle of Oudenarde, which was fought in 1708, on July 11, and its appearance was thus announced eight days later in *The Daily Courant*:—

Just Publish'd Jack Frenchman's Defeat,  
being an Excellent new Song. To a Pleasant Tune, with a fair Representation of the Battle curiously Engraven. Sold by Benj. Brugg in Pater-Noster-Row, price a half penny.

From the broadside\* it is learned that the "pleasant tune" was that of

There was a fair maid in the North country  
Came tripping over the plain,

but this setting, which would seem hardly likely to have been quite apposite, was superseded by one specially composed by Dick Leveridge, who not improbably made use of the ballad on the stage.† The ballad, of which a Latin version exists,‡ became all the vogue. A severely revised edition was issued with the following title:—

Jack Frenchman's Lamentation: An Excellent New Song. To the Tune of I'll tell thee, Dick, &c., or Who can but love a Seaman, &c.§ This edition was followed by a third, in which a weak verse, the seventh, was omitted.||

\* A copy is preserved in the British Museum, C 40 m. 10 (103), and is reproduced in 'The Bagford Ballads,' ed. by J. W. Ebsworth, 1876, p. 386. The woodcut, which is in every sense of the word curious, represents the Pretender and the Dukes of Burgundy and Berry first on a church tower viewing a battle from afar, and afterwards on horseback galloping away from a scene of carnage.

† 'Wit and Mirth or Pills to Purge Melancholy,' vi. (Lond., 1720) l.

‡ It is preserved in a manuscript collection known as 'The Whimsical Medley' in the Library of Trin. Coll. Dubl.

§ Brit. Mus., 1876, f. 1 (40).—This broadside is also headed by a woodcut representing soldiers on the march preceded by fife, drum and ensign. The tunes were probably suggested on account of their popularity.

|| Brit. Mus., 12350 m. 18 (3). The ballad comprised originally fourteen verses.

Although the swing which pervades this ballad is not found in any of Swift's acknowledged pieces, the ballad was attributed to him by Sir Walter Scott, and has been since included, in its finally revised form, in Swift's verse. That Scott was wrong cannot now be questioned. Lady Cowper had evidently personal acquaintance with Congreve, of whom she tells us she said to the Prince all the good which she thought he truly deserved, and her testimony to the authorship of the ballad cannot be impeached. If corroboration was needed it is, however, forthcoming in the opera of 'Semele,' where Congreve puts into the mouth of Iris verses not only in the same measure, but also with a similar swing.

Thither Flora the fair  
With her train must repair,  
Her amorous Zephyr attending;  
All her sweets she must bring  
To continue the spring,  
Which never must then know an ending.

Bright Aurora, 'tis said,  
From her old lover's bed  
No more the grey Orient adorning,  
For the future must rise  
From fair Semele's eyes,  
And wait 'till she wakes for the morning.\*

According to Oldys one of Congreve's diversions was collecting old ballads,† and this pursuit was in all probability not unconnected with ballad-making. In 'Love for Love' he has given us the ballad of

A soldier and a sailor  
A tinker and a tailor,‡

and there is every reason to believe that 'Jack Frenchman's Lamentation' was not his first or last attempt to commemorate the great events of his day in a popular style. In no fewer than six ballads, which I have found, the similarity to the 'Lamentation' is very striking, and it is difficult to believe that they did not emanate from the same brain.

The first of these ballads was occasioned by Marlborough's victories and the projected descent under Earl Rivers in the year 1706. Of its ten verses the following are the fifth and sixth:—

Thus brave Marlborow,  
Has completed the blow,  
As Hochsted can tell and Ramelies;  
So that Monsieur no more,  
Nor his Maintenon-whore,  
Will pretend to oppose the great Allies.

\* Congreve's 'Works,' Lond., 1710, ii. 806.

† 'Life of Congreve,' by Edmund Gosse, p. 179.

‡ Congreve's 'Works,' i. 427.

They know not what's meant  
By a mighty descent,  
Nor in what part of France it will fall,  
Dunkirk, or Tholoun,  
Or in what sun or moon  
'Till at last there's no need on't at all.\*

The second of these ballads was occasioned by the failure of the Pretender's expedition in the spring of 1708. Of its three verses the following is the second:—

Would my countrymen know  
How this comes to be so,  
And how he and his slaves are so hearty;  
Be ye commons or lords,  
In a few honest words,  
'Tis explained they are all of a party;  
And tho' poor as rats,  
Without coin or estates,  
Only what the Most-Christian will spare,  
They unite against the foe,  
Oh! let us but do so,  
Ye jolly bold Britains then then  
Then let them come if they dare.†

The third of the ballads is, like the 'Lamentation,' on the Battle of Oudenarde and evidently a by-product of the 'Lamentation's' author. Of its twelve verses the following is the sixth:—

'Twas an hundred to one  
On the swift-heel'd Bourbon,  
And Berry that is so slender,  
By Hanover pres't,  
Outstretch'd all the rest,  
Save only the nimble Pretender.‡

The fourth of the ballads is one that was added as well as the 'Lamentation' to Swift's verse by Sir Walter Scott. On the ground that it was found "in manuscript in the Dean's handwriting," Scott entertained no doubt that Swift was the author, but he did not place his reliance on a firm foundation, for research has shown cases where Swift made copies of verses in the composition of which he had no part. It is also possible, from an instance of the kind in the course of Swift's friendship with Prior, that Swift may have supplied the theme and Congreve the verse. The ballad concerns the actions and opinions of the extreme section of the Whigs, and must have been written in the year 1710. Of its thirteen verses the following is the fourth:—

For no soil can suit  
With every fruit  
Even so, Sir, it is with religion;  
The best Church by far  
Is what grows where you are,  
Were it Mahomet's ass or his pigeon.§

\* Brit. Mus., 839 m. 23 (3).

† 'Wit and Mirth or Pills to Purge Melancholy,' i. (Lond., 1719) 224. It is also to be found in 'The Whimsical Medley,' where it is said to be "to an old tune, viz., Let the trustees be damned with their gains."

‡ Brit. Mus., 1876 f. 1 (43).

§ Swift's 'Poems,' ed. W. Browning, ii. 144.

The fifth of the ballads was occasioned by Guiscard's attack on the Earl of Oxford in the spring of 1711. Of its eight verses the following is the first:—

When Lewis the Great  
Had heard of the fate  
Of Guiscard, his booted apostle ;  
Not Scarron's delight,  
His Maintenon bright,  
Could allay in his breast the fierce bustle.\*

The sixth and last of the ballads is one on the Peace, which must have been composed in the early months of the year 1713. It seems to have rivalled in popularity the 'Lamentation,' for, like the latter, it was translated into Latin. Of its six verses the following is the last:—

With safety you now  
The ocean may plow,  
Since to Philip you've yielded all Spain ;  
Go trade where you please,  
My lords of the seas,  
He'll assist you to bring home your gain ;  
'Tis Robin that says it, and that may suffice,  
I hope that my Robin doth tell me no lies.†

F. ELRINGTON BALL.

#### AMONG THE SHAKESPEARE ARCHIVES.

(See *ante*, pp. 23, 45, 66, 83, 124, 146,  
181, 223, 241, 262, 284.)

#### THE EXPULSION OF MASTER WILLIAM BOTT FROM THE STRATFORD CHAMBER.

SQUIRE CLOPTON'S agent, William Bott, who had removed from Snitterfield to New Place and obtained a seat among the Aldermen of the Borough, won an evil reputation in Stratford. He claimed

"estimation among his fellows, as a liege subject of the Queen within the counties of Stafford, Warwick, Worcester and Northampton, filling divers creditable and lucrative offices within the same";

but he quickly lost caste. The old Town Clerk, in his blunt fashion, called him "dishonest." One Sunday in the autumn of 1563 (Oct. 24) Bott met Roland Wheeler at the Swan Inn and used some hard words. "Art thou there?" he cried with great vehemence. "I will lay thee fast by the heels, for thou art a villain and a rogue." This threat to put him in the stocks Wheeler rebutted with a similar charge and threat:

\* Brit. Mus., 1346 g. 2 (32).

† 'The Whimsical Medley.' It contains the Latin version as well as the English.

"Such good rewards thou dost recompence them that have taken thy part, but before thou shalt prove me a rogue I do trust to see thee set upon the pillory." The stocks were outside the gaol in High Street; the pillory was at the Market Cross.

Squire Clopton complained bitterly of his servant. When he went abroad with his wife, some time after the baptism of their daughter Margaret on Sept. 30, 1563, having sold New Place to Bott, the latter took advantage of his absence to withhold his rents, burden his tenants, and even to forge a deed relating to his property. He "oppressed divers poor men," it was said, "and took away their cattle," so that they appealed "to one Master Underhill, a man of law, a very good man dwelling near by," desiring his help "for God's sake" as they were utterly undone. This was William Underhill of Idlicote, younger son of the late Edward Underhill, of Eatington, and cousin of Edward Underhill, the "hot gospeller" and Bishop Hosper's "champion." He took the matter in hand and became known as the poor man's friend.

Bott also got into trouble with the Stratford Chamber, speaking evil words of the Bailiff, good Richard Hill, and declaring that there was not an honest man in the Council. They sent for him, and he declined to come. Accordingly, on May 9, 1565, it was resolved:—

"that forasmuch as William Bott one of the Aldermen, by report of credible persons, hath given such opprobrious words he is not worthy henceforth to be of the Council, he is expelled."

With peculiar satisfaction Symons must have penned this order in his picturesque Gothic hand, concluding with the words:—

"and to this agreement the Bailiff, Aldermen and Burgesses hereunto have subscribed their names and set their marks."

But signatures and marks, if they were appended, are lost, and we have not the pleasure of seeing once more the glover's compasses of John Shakespeare, who was present, highest but one on the list of Burgesses attending.

On June 18, two days before Bretchgirdle made his will at the Vicar's House on the opposite side of the Chapel lane, Richard Spooner, painter and decorator, living next door but one to New Place, enraged Master Bott by removing from his premises certain pieces of timber to which he thought himself entitled. They were lying squared and sawn in Bott's close, called the Barnyard adjoining New Place garden, and had been

purchased by Spooner from Francis Bott. Such was Spooner's declaration. Bott maintained that Spooner stole them.

On July 4, while the town was mourning the death of the Vicar, John Shakespeare was elected an Alderman in Bott's room. The election lay with the Bailiff, Master Richard Hill, and his brother Aldermen, of whom all were present save John Jeffreys. The late Chamberlain thoroughly deserved his promotion. The same day Gilbert Bradley, the glover (John Shakespeare's fellow-craftsman and neighbour in Henley Street), and Nicholas Barnhurst of Sheep Street (husband of Adrian Quyny's step-daughter), were appointed by the Council Principal Burgesses. The three men took their oaths on Sept. 12. From that day John Shakespeare was Master John Shakespeare among his fellow-townsmen.

EDGAR I. FRIPP.

#### "BRITISHER" v. "BRITON."

THE 'N.E.D.' in 1888 described "Britisher" as apparently of U.S. origin, and chiefly used by, or attributed to, Americans. But since that date it has insinuated itself into the current speech of this country; and now appears in the perorations of politicians, in sermons, popular lectures, plays, and in many places where men and women are gathered together. Some honourable protests have been made against this foreign importation—notably those of Dr. Marie Stopes and of *The Saturday Review*; and the masters of our tongue generally avoid it unless the exigencies of the narrative forgive its presence. But although it may be inevitable that citizens of the vast Republic across the Atlantic should often describe Britons as Britishers; and that the great daughter Dominions of the British Commonwealth overseas should follow the lead of the United States in this matter—their practice does not excuse the inhabitants of Great Britain from thus styling one another. Yet were the turbulent sister isle, in her age-long fight against geography, to call us by no worse name we should, no doubt, be truly grateful.

Captain Marryat in 'The Naval Officer, or Scenes and Adventures in the Life of Frank Mildmay' (1829), has:—"Are we going to be bullied by these . . . Britishers?" But it is an American mate

who speaks. And Dr. J. H. Newman uses the word in a special sense when he says, in the fifth chapter of 'The Office and Work of Universities' (1856):—

"And it is as reasonable to expect students, though we [the Catholic University at Dublin] have no charter from the State, provided we hold out the inducement of good teachers, as to expect a crowd of Britishers, Yankees, Spaniards, and Chinamen at the diggings, though there are no degrees for the successful use of the pickaxe, sieve, and shovel."

a quotation not included in the 'N.E.D.' Again, *The Spectator* of Nov. 14, 1868, says:—

"Mr. Reverdy Johnson . . . was so complimentary to England . . . and to Britisher institutions."

And in like manner Charles J. Mathews the younger, speaking at the Sir Walter Scott Centenary Dinner, given at the St. James's Club House, Montreal, in 1871, said:—

"Here we are all 'Britishers'; and after all the works of the great man whose centenary we celebrate are in reality cosmopolitan."

('Life,' by Charles Dickens, vol. ii., p. 312.)—President Poincaré has told us how the Germans burned his cherished copies of Scott when they destroyed his country house in the Great War.—The above are, perhaps, excusable uses of the word; but it is an ugly and unnecessary word none the less.

R. L. Stevenson in the 'New Arabian Nights' (1884) has:—"His tweed suit. . . identified him as a Britisher." But in 1879, T. E. C. Leslie had declared in *The Academy*, that

"even tawdry rhetoric is venial compared with the sin of using such an odious vulgarity as the word Britisher for Englishman or Briton."

Prof. E. A. Freeman, however, who thought the word arose during the War of Independence, when the opposing forces were known as American and British, and Britisher was the natural substantive from the latter, says in his 'Impressions of the United States' (1883):—

"I always told my American friends that I had rather be called a Britisher than an Englishman, if by calling me an Englishman they meant to imply that they were not Englishmen themselves."

It is meet and right to acknowledge hospitality in such fair words as we can compass, and every reasonable Englishman ardently desires to live in amity and fellowship with the citizens of the United States; but here Freeman confuses English-speaking people

with those of English blood. The vast population of the great Republic comprises descendants not only of the British but of most of the races under Heaven—as Presidents Wilson and Harding would testify. The Pilgrim Fathers cannot be held responsible for over a hundred millions of people. Elsewhere ('Historical Essays,' i. 325; 1886) Freeman says:—

"It is perhaps worth noting that seven years ago I looked on these ugly and needless words—viz., 'proclivities,' 'reliable,' and the like—as Americanisms (1871)."

What is wrong with the time-honoured word "Briton"? Is it poetical? It need be none the worse for that in a country which has produced more poets than has any other modern nation; and certainly no one will accuse "Britisher" of being poetical! If we must generally avoid the terms "English" and "Englishman" for fear of offending the susceptibilities of the sister kingdoms, the gallant little Principality, and the great Dominions overseas—although in times of stress the predominant partner has still to pay the more part of the bill in blood and gold—yet the term Britons would connote all these races. And as long ago as 1547, J. Harrison wrote ('Exhort: Scottes')—"When these hateful termes of Scottes and Englishemen, shall be abolished, and blotted oute for ever, and we shall al agre in the onely title and name of Britons." Dryden in 1679 writes:—"See, my loved Britons, see your Shakespeare rise"; Thomson in 1740, "Britons never will be slaves"; King George III. in 1760 gloried in the name of Briton—and if he did not spell it correctly, he certainly never wrote it "Britisher"; Sir John Moore sleeps "in the grave where a Briton has laid him"; and in 1886 Tennyson cried, "Britons, hold your own!"

Let us follow Tennyson, and leave the term Britisher to other people. If it be true that every Englishman is an island, he has at any rate carried the soil of his country on the sole of his shoe into every quarter of the globe; and such an insularity as this has not always been an evil. His language has, perforce, ever been a hospitable one in the acquisition and adoption of new forms and foreign terms; but there must be a limit to the dilution of the King's speech by jargon—especially in such a case as that of "Britisher," where an ugly and unnecessary word is substituted for a better one.

A. R. BAYLEY.

## ALDEBURGH.

### EXTRACTS FROM CHAMBERLAIN'S ACCOUNT-BOOK.

1625-1649.

(See *ante*, pp. 163, 224, 265.)

In the Moot Hall is an interesting Letter Book, 1625-1668, but unfortunately neither the letter carried by Thomas Insent on the 21st of January "in answer to the Lords," nor the "Lords' letter" is recorded.

The item for "beere fore the men when the Dunkerk came to the heeth for carryeing of things too and againe" suggests that the Dunkirkers actually landed at the south of the town, beyond Slaughden, at a place called Catmore's Heath, and that men were employed to carry ammunition, &c., to the men defending; or perhaps the invaders had only done what they had previously accomplished, viz., reached "within muskett shott" of the town.

### 16 PAYMENTS. 26

To Willm Bardwell for wyne spent the 3th of January at the Venison feast the som of .. .. .	01 09 00
more paid the same day for 5 ghest bedes .. .. .	00 05 00
To Willm Bardwell for Communion wyne dd at 2 severall tymes .. .. .	00 07 03
Paid for procklimacons January 7th 1625 .. .. .	00 02 00
Paid unto Robt Felgate January 10 money wch he laid out for a bucket and for mending the irons of the well and for nayles .. .. .	00 02 00
Paid for a sheepskine for spunges for the gunner .. .. .	00 00 10
Paid for labourers for carryeng of coyne and riveing of a rope upon the Beakon and men for loading the peeses .. .. .	00 01 08
Paid for sheepeskyn to cover the Bouge barrell .. .. .	00 01 03
Paid unto Thomas French January 21 for the Marshalsies and mayned souldiers .. .. .	00 06 08
Paid January 21th to Thomas Insent for his journey to London to carry an answer to the Lords .. .. .	00 10 00
Paid unto the Constables for carryeng of a prisoner to Melton Jayle .. .. .	00 08 00
Paid february 2 to mr Jeggles of Southould for and towards the charge of Sute in petitionyng to the Lords of the Counsell for wastage for Iseland North seas and Farry, the some of .. .. .	05 00 00
Paid february 1 unto mr Thomson Towne Clerke to pay the Shreefe for the fee farme upon the charter the sume of .. .. .	01 00 00
more pd unto him the same day to pay the Shreefe for the Indentures for the Bur-gesses .. .. .	00 04 00
Paid february 4 unto Benjamin Reynolds for mending of the glase windowes of the Church .. .. .	00 05 06



for nayles for the sponges for the Ord-  
 nance .. .. . 00 00 03  
 Paid february 4 to John Beales for mending  
 of the Church windowes that were  
 glazed .. .. . 00 01 00  
 Paid to mr Pitt for 2 new bouge barrels 00 01 08  
 Paid for a Calve skyne to cover the bouge  
 barrell .. .. . 00 01 03  
 Paid for the making of the covers for the 2  
 bouge barrels .. .. . 00 01 02  
 Paid Goodman Priest for dawbing of the  
 house in the north end .. .. . 00 02 00  
 Paid for carryeing of 4 barrels of powder  
 from mr Walls to the Towne house .. 00 00 02  
 Paid for nayles for the pales for the house  
 that the widd Powes dwelthene .. 00 00 08  
 Paid for thatching the Towne howse where  
 the Shott layeth .. .. . 00 02 00  
 Paid for nayles for the Carpenter and the  
 Dawber .. .. . 00 00 05  
 Paid unto John Parker for an iron hoope  
 putting unto the well bucket where Lioney  
 Manclarke dwelthene .. .. . 00 00 04  
 pd for a pound of tallow for the  
 Ordnance .. .. . 00 00 05  
 pd for beere fore the men when the Dunker  
 came to the heeth for carryeing of things  
 too and againe .. .. . 00 01 04  
 pd for pap .. .. . 00 00 02  
 pd for beere that Goodman Pootie paid for  
 and for beere unto the Towne hall at the  
 same time .. .. . 00 00 09  
 Paid for beere for Robt Stoker and Rodger  
 yaxlie and others when they cleered the  
 gun in the Northende .. .. . 00 00 08  
 Paid to John Urvis for his quarters wages dew  
 at Candlemūs .. .. . 00 14 00  
 more to him the same tyme for ringine the  
 Bell .. .. . 00 08 00  
 To Goodman Pootie for 2 ballist  
 shulves .. .. . 00 01 10  
 Paid unto Francis Chapman for work done  
 to the sponges .. .. . 00 00 11  
 To 2 labourers to worke a day at the  
 forte .. .. . 00 02 00  
 To Thomas Wulne for bringine of 2 barrels  
 of powder from Slaughton .. .. . 00 00 04  
 To Dowe the smith for  $\frac{1}{2}$  C of Orlop  
 nayles .. .. . 00 00 10  
 Paid unto a Thorp man for a sponge wt a  
 stafe .. .. . 00 00 08  
 Paid unto mr Wall March 11 1625 for a compt  
 booke and that he paid unto a poore souldier  
 and for proclmcons and to the widd  
 Crispe towards the curing of the Skott and  
 for pt of 4 barrells of powder and the  
 charge of the porters carryeing it downe  
 and towards the cokett as by his bill doth  
 a peere the some of .. .. . 08 17 08  
 Paid to Willm Bardwell for wyne and dyett  
 when the Chamberlins gave up there  
 acompt .. .. . 00 10 00  
 more to him at an other tyme for wyne and  
 dyett .. .. . 00 08 00  
 more to Willm Bardwell the money that he  
 paid to the man that brought the venison  
 and his horse meat and his sup and brek-  
 fast .. .. . 00 10 00  
 Paid mr Cheney for 2 barrels of powder and  
 the charge as apeere by his bill .. 10 01 06

Paid to Willm Bardwell for wyne spent on the  
 Holland men of warr .. .. . 00 04 00  
 Paid unto a Colchester man for a barrell of  
 powder March 27 .. .. . 03 07 10  
 Paid to men for carryeing of things too and  
 againe when the Earle was in Towne 00 01 06  
 paid to Willm Page his wife for 5 shott 00 01 02  
 Paid to Willm Bardwell for wyne and dyett  
 and horse meat when the Earle of War-  
 wick was in Towne .. .. . 06 00 00  
 Paid for dyett mch 20. when mr Balifs sett  
 on the Towne hall to Receive money 00 03 06  
 Paid to Willm Bardwell for wyne and dyet  
 and horsemeat when mr Rivett came to  
 Rate the subsidy .. .. . 01 06 00

ARTHUR T. WINN.

Aldeburgh, Suffolk.

(To be continued.)

### POLITICAL VERSES BY CHARLES LAMB?

THE following unsigned verses, which I recently lighted upon in *The Morning Chronicle* of November 25th, 1820, may be, I think, by Charles Lamb. It is well known that Lamb strongly sympathized with Queen Caroline, and that he was the author of several productions in verse which had a bearing on her case. The lines are such as Lamb might have written at that period of acute political controversy. They appeared also in *The London Moderator*, dated November 29th, 1820, and in *The Weekly Dispatch* of December 3rd, 1820.

Wellington had voted (with Liverpool, Clarence, Montrose, Newcastle, Buckingham, and the rest of the peers who were on the side of George the Fourth) in favour of the Bill of Pains and Penalties—with which the Government dared not proceed, as the Lords' majority for the third reading was only nine. Denman was one of the counsel for the Queen. He was with Brougham and Dr. Lushington. Majocchi was the notorious "non mi ricordo" witness:—

### LINES, ADDRESSED TO THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

And is it to come to this? Must WELLESLEY'S name

Pass from its pomp a by-word and a shame?  
 Must the mere Courtier blot from glory's page  
 The Warrior's deeds, the wonder of their age?

Was it for this you ran your rapid race,  
 To sink at last in LIVERPOOL'S disgrace?  
 Was it for this your Ducal banners rose,  
 To share your equal laurels with MONTROSE?  
 With NEWCASTLE to prove your wisdom's zeal?  
 With modest BUCKINGHAM to think and feel?  
 And (O! consummate bliss to human pride!)  
 To sit, and vote with CLARENCE by your side?

How shall the voice of history justly tell  
What heights you mounted, or what depths you  
fell ?

How here Vittoria's deathless deeds declare ?  
How execrate the *Queen's* Oppressor there ?  
How here the fame of Waterloo relate ?  
There mark *Majocchi's* mean confederate ?  
How reconcile the contrast you display—  
The Hero to the Minion of the day ?

Oh ! if there yet remain some generous part—  
Some feeling yet undeaden'd in your heart,  
Leave to the base, the dastard, and the bad,  
What meet rewards from Tyrants may be had :  
Leave such to credit all the varying lies,  
Which *Knaves* can weave or *Royalty* devise :\*

Be it thine, retir'd from war's alarms,  
No more to stain the triumph of your arms—  
No more to dwindle from your high career,  
By quenching Glory's blaze in Woman's tear.  
Let contrite blushes yet your fame redeem,  
Nor stand of Britain's curse the branded theme.

This production is given a conspicuous place in each of the three papers. That Charles Lamb was the author is, of course, sheer conjecture ; but he frequently wrote for *The Morning Chronicle* ; his political epigrams, and the like, were anonymous or pseudonymous ; they were written, for the most part, during 1820 ; and in style these lines to Wellington seem to me remarkably similar to the verses addressed to Canning, entitled 'The Unbeloved,' which appeared in *The Champion* of September 23rd and 24th, 1820, and are known to be by Lamb.

E. G. CLAYTON.

RAINING IN THE SUNSHINE.—In Thomas Wright's 'Essays on Subjects connected with the Literature, Popular Superstitions, and History of England in the Middle Ages,' 1846, vol. i., p. 130, we read :—

"When it rains and the sun shines at the same time, the Normans say that the devil is beating his wife. We think we have heard a similar saying in England."

In this part, it is popularly believed that one can behold the fox's wedding procession, should he take up a flat stone or tile from the ground, spit on its under surface, and gaze on it while it is raining in the sunshine ; or should he peep at such a rain through the loop formed by peculiarly intercrossing the thumbs and fingers of his two hands, simulating, as it were, the union of two foxes' heads.

KUMAGUSU MINAKATA.

Tanabe, Kii, Japan.

\* See *Mr. Denman's* castigation of a Royal Duke.

PUBLICATIONS OF FREDERICK LOCKER-LAMPSON.—*The Cornhill Magazine* of January and February last contains 'Recollections of Frederick Locker-Lampson,' by his son Oliver. The writer states of his parent's output (p. 87) :—

"How frail is the cargo when all is counted up. There is 'Lyra Elegantiarum,' an anthology of other people's poems, which he issued early in life ; 'Patchwork,' a commonplace book, not mainly original ; and lastly a slender booklet of his own verse, 'London Lyrics.' It was not until after his death that his prose volume of memoirs, 'My Confidences,' appeared."

Mr. Oliver Locker-Lampson ought to be better informed than I upon his subject, but I have good reason to believe that 'London Lyrics' was his father's earliest book. It was issued in 1857. 'Lyra Elegantiarum' did not come out till 1867. The first English edition was suppressed because it contained some copyright lines by Landor. 'Patchwork' followed in 1879.

'N. & Q.' may be useful in adjusting matters. ST. SWITHIN.

"SOME."—I have just discovered a further justification of the hackneyed saying :—  
"There is nothing new under the sun."

During the last few years much use has been made of the slang expression "some," used as a substitute for almost any adjective. It is interesting to note that the word, used in this sense, occurs in Act V., Scene i. of Shadwell's 'Sullen Lovers,' 1679, when Emilia says :—  
"Certainly he's distracted. This is *some* revenge."

This is on a par with the use of "I don't think" in Shakespeare.

GWENDOLINE GOODWIN.

FFAIREBANCK AND RAWSON FAMILIES (continued from 11 S. vi. 166, 214).—Since I last sent you some entries taken from a Breeches Bible, dated 1608, I have been able to decipher some further entries written on pages which had been gummed together. These further entries I now send you.

It is evident from internal evidence that this family of ffairebanck resided at or near Kingston-on-Thames.

Alexander Ffairebanck went into Staffordshair the 16th of Octobr 1593 [written in a later hand than the subsequent entries].

Edward ffairebanck and Ellen his weife were married the ixth daie of May 1585.

Joseph ffairebanck the first sonne of Edward ffairebanck was baptized the xxvth daie of February 1586.

Elisander ffairebanck sonne of Edward ffairebanck was baptized the last of January 1588.

Ellsander fairebanck was buried the xvth of September 1603.

Mary fairebanck daughter of Edw: fairbanck was baptized the xth or xith of October 1591.

Edward fairebanck died upon — daie in the morning between 4 & 5 of the clock, 1594, at wch time Mr Bretterton (?) of Windesor preached upon the vijth of Luke xi<sup>th</sup> verse at the request of his loving mother.

Ellen Haile late wief of the said Edward fairebanck my father and mother departed this Liefe upon Satturdaie the ivth of March, 1611, betweene ix and x of the clock in the forenoone and was buried the daie following a stranger preaching upon the xi<sup>th</sup> of the Rom. i verse.

Edward fairebanck the — (my uncle) of Kingston scription died upon Fridaie 16<sup>th</sup> of February 1615 between 4 and 5 of the clock in thafternoone and was buried on Sunday following the 18<sup>th</sup> of the same at his fun'all Mr Becket vicar of Kingston preached upon the ix<sup>th</sup> of Hebrues the last verse.

ERSKINE E. WEST.

Shoyswell, Highfield Road, Dublin.

### Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

**THE DEATH OF WILLIAM RUFUS.**—Can any reader give me chapter and verse relating to the tradition of William Rufus's death in the New Forest? I am anxious to re-examine the evidence for this having taken place at the spot now pointed out. References to first-hand authorities only, or to concise summaries with references, are required.

O. G. S. CRAWFORD.

Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton.

**BANQUO.**—What was the nationality of this thane, who, according to the Shakespeare drama, was in the line of succession to the Crown on Duncan's death? Hollinshed spells the name Banquo-ho, but does not thereby throw more light on the point. The termination 'o' is as rare in Scotland as it is common in Cornwall, both to names and places. But whereas Thurso in Scotland and Tromsøe in Norway alike connect the place with an island, Truro in the south would hardly be so described. Does any trace of Banquo's name or of his son's, Fleance, remain in Scotland, unless by some miracle 'Banchory' on the Don may be associated with Macbeth's rival and victim?

L. G. R.

Bournemouth.

**JOHN PYM** (The Parliamentary Statesman).—Can any correspondent say if he ever lived at Little Wymondley House, near Stevenage, the present owner having been told that Pym once lived in it?

E. E. LEGGATT.

62, Cheapside, E.C.

**CAREW FAMILY OF BEDDINGTON, SURREY, BART.**—I should be very grateful if any one could tell me the name of the family represented in the fourth quartering in the small book-plate of Sir Nicholas Carew, Bart., of Beddington, Surrey, namely, Quarterly, sable and argent.

LEONARD C. PRICE.

Essex Lodge, Ewell, Surrey.

**PATRICIUS WALKER: "JUAN DE VEGA."**—Can any reader tell me anything of the following:—

1. Patricius Walker, author of a book of 'Rambles,' published by Longman, 1873, containing some interesting notes on Cobbett, Barnes, Gilpin, &c.

2. "An English Gentleman," who adopted the name of Juan de Vega and the dress of a Spanish minstrel, and toured with a guitar the towns of Southern England and Ireland in 1828-9. His Journal was published by Simpkin Marshall in 1830 in two volumes.

PRESCOTT ROW.

**"WARE THE BAG."**—In the 14th Report, Part IV., of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, 1894, the manuscripts of Lord Kenyon are dealt with, and at No. 1195, June 14th, 1725, there is an extract from a letter, dated from Leigh, to George Kenyon from Thomas Gellybrand, in which he says:—

"I make bould to return you thanks for your former kinness to me and my poor wife, who continis in a wacke condishen, in so much that she is not abell to help her selef, without one or two to help her, and the town will not do nothing towards her relife, unless she and I will ware the bag, which she is unwilling."

What is the meaning of "ware the bag"? Is it a misspelling of "badge," as the letter is clearly from an illiterate person. If this is so it will prove an extended answer to your correspondents at 12 S. vi. 230 and 301, where "Parish mark" is discussed, the former dealing with a Somerset Book of Workhouse Accounts in which doles are recorded to persons if they will *wear the mark*, or *parish mark*, and the latter with extracts from a William and Mary Statute which compels persons in receipt of parish relief to *wear a badge*.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

OLD GENEALOGIES.—Are any of these published in book form?

Is there any complete index of pedigrees in the Harleian Society's Visitations, *i.e.*, an index volume of the series?

Is Padworth's 'Ordinary' or Berry's 'Encyclopedia' the best for identification of coats of arms?

E. E. COPE.

Finchampstead, Berks.

ENGRAVING ON SNUFF-BOX LID.—I shall be very much obliged if any reader can and kindly will help me to identify the building represented on the lid of a silver-gilt snuff-box in my possession. It is very like the river-front of Chelsea Hospital, but that has not, and, as far as I can find out, never has had, pediments and columns on the ends of the two wings. Also the upper storey windows in the main front are, in the Royal Hospital, higher than in the engraving, and there is none of the parapet which, in the representation, runs along the whole top of the building and the wings, hiding from view all the roof except the chimneys.

Another fact which seems to prove that, in spite of a great similarity, it cannot be the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, is that on the bottom of the box is engraved the following list of "Trustees and Governors":—

TRUSTEES.

Mr. C. H. Clifford.	Mr. L. Pugh.
" A. H. Turnor.	" G. Shepherd.
" M. Wallace.	" T. Reynolds.

GOVERNORS.

Mr. J. Sinclair.	Mr. H. A. Adams.
" H. J. Compton.	" T. C. Dixon.
" T. Clench.	" J. Partridge.
" G. Edwards.	" W. Harris.
" J. Thompson.	" W. Tayler.
" J. Wilson.	" S. Farnfield.
" H. Cullingford.	" F. Merritt.

Mr. D. Pattle.

I am informed by the kindness of Major-General W. D. Bird, C.B., &c., &c., the Lieut.-Governor of Chelsea Royal Hospital, that the governing body of that hospital has always consisted of "Commissioners" and that there are no "Trustees" specifically so called; also that none of the above names is to be found among the records of the Royal Hospital.

The snuff-box, which is a very beautiful piece of silversmith's craftsmanship, was made in Birmingham in 1851, but I have not been able to discover who was the maker.

R. S.

THE YEAR'S ROUND OF CHILDREN'S GAMES.—I remember reading some years ago that children's games follow a regular system month by month, the suggestion being that they are thus a survival of an old pagan cult. Can any of your readers enlighten me or give a reference to where this is discussed? I remember reading as a boy 'The Child's Own Book of Poetry' and there a sequence of games is alluded to; but the book has long since gone. Certainly tops are always the game in February, as I again noticed recently on a journey covering some 600 miles.

S. P. T. PRIDEAUX.

St. Boniface College, Warminster.

TRIBAL HIDAGES.—Will the writer of the note on the Province of Sonning, at 12 S. vii. 401, Mr. J. BROWNBILL, or some other student of this subject, kindly supply me with references to critical papers or books dealing with the Tribal Hidages, other than Maitland's 'Domesday and Beyond' and Corbett's paper in *Trans. Royal Historic. Soc.*, 1900.

F. WILLIAMSON.

Museum and Art Gallery, Derby.

A SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY COMPASS.—I have an old flat compass bearing the inscription "Henricus Sutton, Londini, 1661" (which, by the way, appears to be as accurate as when it first left the maker's shop!).

The curious thing about it, however, is that "West" and the variations are shown on the right of "North" and "South," that is, in the East, and *vice versa*.

Can any reader explain this apparent lapse on Mr. Sutton's part?

ELSIE GERMAN.

52, St. Charles Square, North Kensington, W. 10.

THE MERMAID AT HER TOILET.—Included among illustrations of Mr. Percival D. Griffiths's collection of Old English needlework, given in *The Connoisseur* for March, is one of a mirror, lately on loan at the London Museum, and bearing date 1672. The frame, which is of needlework, has at its base a representation of a mermaid at her toilet, bearing in the right hand a mirror and in the left a comb. She is floating on the sea, and surrounded by coral islands. What are the earliest date and origin of this figure, so employed?

J. LANDFEAR LUCAS.

101 Piccadilly.

**BLACK CAT SUPERSTITION.**—What is the origin of the superstition that a black cat brings good luck? I shall be glad of any references to books giving it, or back numbers of 'N. & Q.,' as I can obtain access to them in my vicinity. I have searched Dr. Brewer's handbooks without success.

A. K. T.

[At 10 S. iv. 505; viii. 227, will be found notes on the luckiness of a black cat. At 7 S. viii. 464, is a brief mention of a white cat being unlucky.]

**REGATTAS.**—In 'Venice,' by Pompeo Molmenti, translated by Horatio F. Brown, (1908) Part III., vol. i., p. 110, it is stated that

"to ingratiate herself with England, which was beginning to make her influence felt in Italy, the Republic [of Venice], in June of 1764, bestowed great honours on Edward Augustus, Duke of York, who attended the most splendid regatta which was given in that century."

Eleven years afterwards, on June 23, 1775, according to Toone's 'Chronological Historian,' ii. 260,

"an entertainment, called a regatta, borrowed from the Venetians, was exhibited on the Thames and at Ranelagh gardens, and, being a new amusement in this country, attracted a great assemblage of persons."

The Italian word is "regata," not regatta. Is it an abbreviated form of 'remigata,' now more usually abbreviated into the form "remata," derived from the Latin "remigatio" ?

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

"SIR RODERICK SPENS."—I am desirous of finding out in what work the character "Sir Roderick Spens" appears and also who was the author of this work.

Is there any reference book published which would give the names of literary characters and the works in which they occurred ?

J. M. SOUTHERN.

St. Margarets, Marine Parade, Tankerton, Kent. [Our correspondent might find Brewer's 'Reader's Handbook' generally useful. "Sir Roderick Spens" is not, however, mentioned there. Could the name, where it occurs, be, by any chance, a clerical error for "Sir Patrick Spens" ?]

**OLD LONDON: THE CLOTH FAIR.**—In the year 1606, a book was printed in London "by Simon Stafford, dwelling in the Cloth-Fayre, at the sign of the Three Crownes." In what part of town was the Cloth Fair ?

G. B. M.

The Lodge, Laleham Road, Cliftonville, Margate. [The Cloth Fair is in West Smithfield. A short account of its history will be found in Wheatley's 'London Past and Present.']

**FOUR-BOTTLE MEN.**—Some of our forefathers took a certain pride in being "four-bottle men"—able to drink four bottles of port at a sitting and to walk away after it. Can anyone say how much, in comparison with the modern bottle of port, the eighteenth and early nineteenth century bottle of port contained ?

MEDINEWS.

**SOURCE OF LINES WANTED.**—I recently received from a correspondent living in S.E. London the following lines said to be well known and traditional there :—

"A loaf of bread to feed the Pope,

A penn'orth of cheese to choke him,

A pint of beer to wash it down,

And a jolly good fire to roast him."

Are these well-known lines ? Are there variants which yield truer rhymes ? In what counties are they known ?

THURSTAN MATTHEWS.

27, John Dalton Street, Manchester.

[There can hardly fail to be a version ending :— "A jolly good fire to smoke him."]

**DICKSON, BOOKSELLER, EDINBURGH.**—I seek the name of the parents of James Dickson, who was a bookseller in Edinburgh in 1789. He was one of the gentlemen appointed to receive subscriptions to the fund for the erection of New Buildings for the University of Edinburgh.

JAMES SETON-ANDERSON.

**DRURY AND CASTLE.**—Major Robert Drury, Will P.C.C. 113 Guy, made at Waterford 15 Sep., 1650, confirming the disposal of his estate in Ireland. Formerly Governor of Dungarvine, Co. Waterford. Mentions brother Robert Drury, his son Castle Drury then under age, wife Elizabeth, executrix.

Castle Drury, under age in 1650, afterwards of Oxford, admin. of goods granted to relict Anne in P.C.C., 16 Feb., 1720/1. M.L. (Faculty Office, 1632-1714). Jan. 7, 1683/4, Castle Drury and Ann Léech.

John Castell of Glatton, Hunts, Esq., will dated 1657—proved P.C.C., 1658; leaves £5 to Castell Drury, when 21 years of age.

Richard Castell, of St. Michael's, Cornhill, London, Citizen and Woolman, Will dated 1658, proved P.C.C., 1659; leaves £5 to "Cousin Master William Drury."

Any further information on this Drury connexion would be much appreciated.

H. C. DRURY.

48, Fitzwilliam Square, Dublin.

**THE HABEAS CORPUS ACT.**—What is the origin or reputed authority of the story that the third reading of this Bill by the House of Lords was carried by one peer counted as ten? The 'Encycl. Brit.' mentions it, but without endorsing it. Green, Bryce, and Gardiner make no reference to it. Luttrell and Evelyn are silent and Pepys's 'Diary' concludes ten years before the passing of the Bill. Has the "tenfold peer," if he ever existed, been identified? L. G. R.

Bournemouth.

**KATHARINE TUDOR OF BERAIN.**—On p. 278 of Cox's 'Annals of St. Helens, Bishopsgate,' it is stated that Katharine Tudor (or Berain), who married Sir Thos. Gresham's factor, Richard Clough, in 1567, was a great-granddaughter of Henry VII. Through whom was she descended? W. R. DAVIES.

Kingsclear, Camberley, Surrey.

**AUTHOR WANTED.**—I read that in 1509 an author wrote of the book collector:—

"Still am I busy books assemblynge  
For to have plentie is a pleasaunt thyng  
— In my conceyt, and to have them ay in hand."

Who was the author? W. R. DAVIES.

Kingsclear, Camberley, Surrey.

## Replies.

**BENJAMIN CHOYCE SOWDON.**

(12 S. viii. 168, 236.)

My query has brought me some further notes which it may be as well to put on record.

Watt ('Bibl. Brit.' ii. 870) calls Sowdon (or Sowden) "Morning preacher of All-Hallows, London-Wall"; but the present Rector, the Rev. Sir Montague Fowler, Bart., writes:—

"I have never heard of Benjamin Choyce Sowden, Morning Preacher of All Hallows, London-Wall. I have consulted various books and documents relating to the parish as well as 'Novum Registrum Ecclesiasticum Parochiale Londinense' (1898), but with no success."

Allibone ('Crit. Dict.' ii.) calls Sowdon "Minister of the English Episcopal church, Amsterdam." The present incumbent, the Rev. James Chambers, writes:—

"I have the pleasure to inform you that we can supply you with a little information about the Rev. Benjamin Choyce Sowdon. From our Register I notice the following facts:—From 1782 till 1796 he baptized people here and signed in that name. From 1788 till 1794 he performed

marriages here and signed in that name. The marriage of B. C. Sowdon with Phoebe Catanach is registered here 15 April 1784."

Daniel Sedgwick ('Comprehensive Index of Names of Authors of Psalms and Hymns,' 1863, p. xiv.) has the entry "Sowden, Benjamin, O[riginal] 1769"; and the Rev. James Mearns, co-editor of the 'Dictionary of Hymnology,' who has not seen Sowden's book, conjectures that from it Williams may have taken the version included in his Collection of 1771. But the same version appears in Dell's Collection of 1756; so that there must have been an earlier issue of Sowden's book, of which I should be glad to have particulars. Kippis's Collection of 1795 includes a hymn by Sowden beginning

Thy goodness, Lord! while I survey  
To Thee my thanks shall rise.

The 'Index to Seasons and Subjects' mentioned on p. 932 of the 'Dictionary of Hymnology' was not included because, as Mr. Mearns tells me, "Mr. Murray [the publisher] concluded it was too expensive to print." The manuscript of the Dictionary was sent to the Church House, Westminster, but the Secretary writes: "The Index in question, I regret to say, never reached us."

In Dr. Robert Burns's 'Memoir of Rev. Stevenson Macgill' (Edinb. 1842), p. 278, mention is made of a MS. in the possession of Dr. Macgill (but formerly belonging to the Rev. James Brown) which contained copies of translations and paraphrases submitted to a committee of the General Assembly. "The number of pieces in this volume is 93; and the authors' names are Watts, Benjamin Lowden, Samuel Stennett . . ." Can Lowden be a mistake for Sowden? Where has this MS. Collection gone? P. J. ANDERSON.

University Library, Aberdeen.

**BAMFYLDE MOORE CAREW** (12 S. viii. 248.)—The ascription of Carew's 'Apology' to the Goadbys is of such long standing that I have hitherto hesitated to question it in print. But the evidence is clearly inconclusive, and MR. LAWRENCE F. POWELL's valuable paper on 'The Pseudonym Jacob Larwood' (12 S. vii. 441) demonstrates how effectually a publisher can cover up all traces of authorship.

Carew's reference to such former accounts as had appeared "not under his own inspection" relates, I think, not to the "Exeter" and 1749 editions, but to a

satirical production entitled 'The Accomplish'd Vagabond a Complete Mumper exemplified in the Bold and Artful Enterprizes and Merry Pranks of B. M. C.' 8vo. Oxon. 1745, referred to at 2 S. iii. 4, by J. O., whose contribution I rather think W. S. B. H. has not noticed. I know of no existing copy, and I may incidentally remark that from internal evidence J. O. appears to be a different person from J. P. O. who wrote at 2 S. iv. 330.

Thomas Price of Poole in Devon must have been in his grave when T. P. wrote in 1857 at 2 S. iv. 522 (not 4 S. ii. 522, as cited), for the preface to Price's edition of Carew's 'Life, Voyages and Adventures' states:—

"The compiler, being well acquainted with Mr. Bampfylde Moore Carew, thinks himself authorized to declare to the reader that this edition is the most authentic, and fullest account ever published of this extraordinary man, as it is selected wholly from the journals which he constantly kept of his travels, and still remain in the possession of his family."

Carew died in 1759. If Price be not lying, and Carew in fact kept journals of his rogueries, one wonders why it was necessary for Mr. Goadby, or any one else, to take them down from word of mouth.

I regret to say that I do not possess any of the earlier editions of this once popular book.

In the preface to 'An Essay on the New Species of Writing founded by Mr. Fielding with a word or two upon the Modern State of Criticism' (London: Printed for W. Owen, near Temple Bar, 1751), occurs the remark:—

"My task may, without vanity, be said to be performed in a more gentleman-like manner than our author has yet been used by any of his critics. If the Examiner of 'Tom Jones,' and the author of 'Bampfylde Moore Carew' may deserve that name."

This rather indicates that the place of attack was now London.

J. PAUL DE CASTRO.

SIR HANS SLOANE'S BLOOMSBURY HOUSE (12 S. viii. 211, 277).—A more extended examination of the Sloane Correspondence discloses a sufficient number of letters directed to Sir Hans at Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, to warrant the conclusion that his house was there situate. A reference to Rocque's 'Survey' shows that Sloane's house could not have stood on the south side of the Square whatever historians of Bloomsbury Square may say. It may have stood on the south side of Russell Street (which ran past Montagu House

and Bedford House to Southampton Row) and occupied the entire space between the N.E. corner of Bloomsbury Square and the N.W. corner of King Street, which ran from High Holborn to Southampton Row. This view brings into line the conflicting directions on the correspondence.

J. PAUL DE CASTRO.

GLOBIST (12 S. viii. 267).—See No. 20 of *The Spectator*, for March 23, 1710/11, where a correspondent, real or imaginary, with the signature S.C., describes

"a kind of Men, whom I choose to call *Starers*; that without any regard to Time, Place or Modesty, disturb a large Company with their impertinent Eyes."

She complains that in the church which she attends

"one whole Isle has been disturbed with one of these monstrous *Starers*,"

who

"stands upon a Hassock, and commands the whole Congregation."

Steele in the essay that takes this letter as its text promises a remedy:—

"If therefore my Correspondent does not inform me, that within seven Days after this Date the Barbarian does not at least stand upon his own Legs only, without an Eminence, my Friend *Will Prosper* has promised to take an Hassock opposite to him, and stare against him in Defence of the Ladies."

The ladies, we find, are expected to

"cast kind Looks and Wishes of Success at their Champion."

"Globist" must be taken as the equivalent of "Starer," but in what tongue? Is it a ghost-word due to a misprint? And did the lady contributor to *Patrollen* read her *Spectator* in English, Danish, or German? EDWARD BENSLEY.

THE PLACE-NAME TOTLAND (12 S. viii. 231).—This name is doubtless derived from *tot*. Toothills occurs in different parts of England with different spelling, *tut*, *tot*, *tote*. The word means a piece of raised ground used as a fortification or look-out. Wycliffe uses it in his translation of the Bible, "Forsooth, David toke the tote hill Syon." (Nevertheless David took the stronghold of Sion. Samuel v. 7.)

Latimer also uses it. "Those observants who spying, tooting, and looking, watching and prying what they might see or hear against the see of Rome." "Toot" was a common word in the North of England for "watching."

W. AVER.

Primrose Club, Park Place, St. James's, S.W.1.



**PASTORINI'S PROPHECY** (12 S. viii. 251.)—Pastorini was the *nom-de-plume* of Bishop Walmesley. The prophecy is doubtless taken from his 'The General History of the Christian Church from her birth to her final triumphant state in Heaven: chiefly deduced from the Apocalypse of St. John, the Apostle and Evangelist.' My own copy of the fourth edition is printed by H. Fitzpatrick, 4, Capel Street, printer and bookseller to the R.C. College, Maynooth, 1805. The frontispiece is an engraving after the style of Bartolozzi, with the legend:—

"The Venble. & Rt. Rd. Charles Walmesley, Lord Bishop of Rama [his titular See], Vicar Apostolic of the Western District. O.S.B., D.D. of Sorbon, F.R.S. of London & Berlin. Ob. Nov. 25th, 1797. Act. 75. the 40th of his Episcopacy."

D. A. CRUSE.

Leeds Library.

**TAVERN SIGNS:** "The Duke's Motto" (12 S. viii. 170, 236, 276).—My last letter was avowedly a string of guesses, but Mr. Philip Gosse's courteous letter in regard to "The Duke's Motto" admits of a very definite reply. The Duke was a stage nobleman, the Duc de Nevers, and his motto was: "I am here." "The Duke's Motto" was a play adapted by John Brougham from Paul Féval's 'Le Bossu' and first produced at the Lyceum Theatre on January 10, 1863, with Charles Fechter as the hero, Henri de Lagardère, Duc de Nevers. It was the "cloak and sword drama" at its best, and the Duke was a marvellous swordsman. He delighted to appear at critical moments to confound the braves and villains of the piece with his war-cry "I am here."

The play was extraordinarily successful and was revived by Fechter at the same theatre in March, 1867. It has been many times revived in this country and the United States, the last occasion being Mr. Lewis Waller's production at the Lyric Theatre in September, 1908, when he played the Duke.

A novel based on the play was written by Fechter and more recently another novel with the same title was written by Mr. Justice Huntly McCarthy. The popularity of the title among the classes who would be most likely to frequent a publichouse in Brick Lane is illustrated by the success of the late Charlie White, a bookmaker, who flourished in the last two decades of the 19th century. His sign at racecourses was "The

Duke's Motto: I am here"—the meaning, I understand, being that he would be found there when his clients came to draw their winnings. He became so well known that he was nicknamed "Duke's Motto" White in consequence.

With regard to "Flying Scud" I am inclined to think that St. SWITHIN is right in tracing it to a racehorse. It may be added that in 1866 Dion Boucicault produced a drama: 'Flying Scud, or a Four-Legged Fortune,' and this may have helped to decide the tavern sign.

R. S. PENGELLY.

12, Poynders Road, Clapham Park, S.W.

My impression is there was no actual racehorse called the "Flying Scud," but that a popular piece of this name was produced at a London theatre (I think, at the Adelphi) many years ago, which might have suggested the sign St. SWITHIN refers to.

As for that of the "Duke's Motto" in Brick Lane, Charles Fechter and Kate Terry played in this famous drama at the Lyceum about half a century ago. This may, also, explain Mr. PHILIP GOSSE's query.

CECIL CLARKE.

Junior Athenaeum Club.

**M. GORDON, MINOR POET** (10 S. xi. 189).—In answer to my own query, I think the external evidence goes to show that M. Gordon, who wrote a volume of 'Poems' in 1836 (it is elaborately reviewed in *The Dublin University Magazine*, August, 1837, vol. x., pp. 224-228) and an essay (not in the B.M.) on the 'Force of the Negative Particle,' was Michael Gordon, who won his B.A. at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1829, and his M.A. in 1832. J. M. BULLOCH.

37, Bedford Square, W.C.

**OLD INNS** (12 S. viii. 228).—The Dolphin, Dolphin Court, Ludgate Hill, London, was situated between 11 and 12, Ludgate Hill, in 1828. No. 11 was a pickle factory belonging to E. J. and R. Lambert. The proprietor of the Dolphin in 1828 was apparently named J. Smith (Robson's 'London Directory,' 1828, does not designate the house as the Dolphin). The 1832 Robson's 'London Directory' gives J. S. White as the proprietor of the Dolphin. R. A. CUNNINGHAM.

**JAMES DRAYTON** (12 S. iii. 231).—Some of his letters to J. Petiver form Sloane MSS. 3322, ff. 33, 74, 80, 92, and 4066, f. 335. J. ARDAGH.

"THE HAVEN UNDER THE HILL." (12 S. viii. 228, 275).—Surely the "haven" was Penarth roadstead, and the "hill" Penarth headland on the Glamorganshire coast of the Severn sea. Under this headland the "stately ships" obtained safe anchorage when delayed by wind or tide, and being right opposite to Clevedon it is very conspicuous from there. As it was probably at Clevedon that Tennyson penned

"Break, break, break,

On thy cold grey stones, O sea,"

at about the same period (1833) that he wrote 'In Memoriam,' and some five years before the first dock at Cardiff was instituted, there can, I think, be but little doubt that Penarth is the place indicated in the poem. Penarth church, standing so prominently on the headland, is a well-known landmark to navigators steering their course up and down the Bristol Channel. S. D. T. K. T.

The place of Arthur Hallam's burial is referred to in section xix. of 'In Memoriam,' and the tablet to his memory in Clevedon Church is mentioned in section lxvii. In chapter xiv. of Tennyson's 'Life' we read "From the graveyard you can hear the music of the tide as it washes against the low cliffs not a hundred yards away." The poem 'Break, break, break' is appropriately prefixed to this chapter ('In Memoriam').

If it were necessary to find an original for all the details, might not "the haven under the hill" describe the Bristol destination of the ships as they passed the hill? But Tennyson was impatient, as we know, of exact identifications, which left too little to the poet's imagination.

It is of interest to remember that, as Tennyson's own note tells us, the poem of 'Break, break, break' "first saw the light along with the dawn in a Lincolnshire lane at 5 o'clock in the morning." 'Works,' one vol. ed., 1913, p. 921.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

The "Haven" surely is Salcombe Harbour, and the "Hill," Bolt Head. The house that Tennyson occupied at Salcombe overlooks the harbour and the hill. The bar outside the harbour, which impedes entrance and exit, I think, must have suggested his 'Crossing the Bar':—

"I hope to see my Pilot face to face,  
When I have crost the bar."

JOHN LECKY.

17, Hazlewell Road, Putney, S.W.

"COLLY MY COW" (12 S. viii. 190, 238, 257).—May I supplement previous comments on this expression by referring to a passage in 'Waverley,' c. xxiii:—

"Cathleen sung with much liveliness a little Gaelic song, the burlesque elegy of a countryman on the loss of his cow."

To which Scott appended the following note:—

"This ancient Gaelic ditty is still well known, both in the Highlands and in Ireland. It was translated into English, and published, if I mistake not, under the auspices of the facetious Tom d'Urfey, by the title of, 'Colley my Cow.'"

I am not sure that DR. WILLCOCK gives the whole of Guido's meaning when he calls the phrase as used in 'The Ring and the Book' (xi. 553) "an expression of contempt." No doubt contempt for his interviewers underlies Guido's use of it, but what we know of it from other sources suggests a face-meaning which Browning's context seems to support, viz., that Guido is professing to soothe them. A. K. COOK.

The Close, Winchester.

BOOK BORROWERS (12 S. viii. 208, 253, 278, 296).—MR. R. S. MANSERGH had the following lines printed for insertion in his books:—

To whomso'er this book I lend

I give one word—no more;

They who to borrow condescend

Should graciously restore.

Now any who this book may find,

Return it if you can, Sir,

Addressed as under, bear in mind,

To Richard Southcote Mansergh.

Friarsfield, Tipperary, MDCCCXCIV.

The fine armorial bookplate of Mr. Mansergh is reproduced and forms the frontispiece in J. Vinycomb's 'The Production of Ex Libris.'

WM. WALE.

Cheltenham.

The lines "If thou art borrowed by a friend," &c., were kept in stock in the shape of printed book-labels, with heading "This book belongs to," the name to be filled in with a pen. One specimen I have dates back to a much earlier period than 1840; I should think to about 1800. And two others are now before me, identical in words as above, one of them in copperplate and surmounted by a crest and motto, with words, "This Book belongs to J. H. Hogarth"; the other in ordinary type, headed, "This Book belongs to Richard Ward Lear, East Molesey, Surrey." It would be too

much to assume that either book-owner was author of the poetry and prose thus utilized.

Inscriptions for lent books are in *The Bookworm*, 1889, &c., vol. ii. 37, 102, 348; iii. 22.

W. B. H.

Some years ago I came across the following. It was, if my memory serves me right, written in a very old volume:

I regret now that I did not take any particulars of the book.

It is the only time I have seen the inscription, and it seems to me somewhat unusual.

"In sooth" said the old knight, with a grave smile, "it grates me not how long soever thou didst keep my sorrel so long as thou hadst a use for her; but to afterward leave her in thy stable in lieu of returning her to mine was no good deed."

W. MORRIS.

The Homeland Association, Ltd.,  
37-38, Maiden Lane, Covent Garden. W.C.

A school-book in my possession—of which the owner would have been a schoolboy in 1780 or thereabouts—has the following ingenious inscription, emphasizing ownership rather than warning borrowers:—

John Richardson, his hand and pen.  
He will be good, but God nos when.

NORAH RICHARDSON.

Red House, Wilton, Salisbury.

May a memory even longer than that of Mr. Gideon be allowed to supply some schoolboy variants of his lines?

And if you say you cannot tell,  
The Lord will send you down to hell.  
And if you say you didn't steal it,  
The Lord will send you to hell to feel it.

SURREY.

Though lost to sight, to memory dear,  
Are volumes lent, which disappear,  
With borrowers neglectful.  
Oh, stay not with that band of gnomes.  
But send me back my cherished tomes!  
Pray—pray be not forgetful!

E. C. WEINHOLT.

7, Shooters Hill Road, Blackheath.

"THE EMPIRE" (12 S. viii. 191, 258).—Toone's 'Chronological Historian,' ii. 285, says that on the 7th of April, 1778, "on a motion made by the Duke of Richmond, in the House of Lords, relative to the necessity of admitting the independence of America, Lord Chatham, though in a very ill state of health, rose with great energy to oppose the dismemberment of the Empire."

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

SECOND BISHOP OF CARLISLE (12 S. viii. 268).—If your correspondent has access to 'The Register of the Priory of Wetherhal,' edited by the late Chancellor Prescott (London: Elliot Stock, 1897), he will find in Appendix D a number of facts and arguments on the matter. The Appendix is too long to quote, and cannot well be condensed; but Dr. Prescott's opinion was that after the death of Bishop Athelwold in 1156 there was a long vacancy of the see, and that Bernard was Bishop probably from 1204 to 1214.

DIEGO.

\* HERALDRY OF ST. AUGUSTINE'S ABBEY, BRISTOL (12 S. viii. 267).—There may be help by way of hints in the following extract from Dr. Woodward's 'Ecclesiastical Heraldry,' pp. 105, 106:—

"The Lords of Berkeley great benefactors of the Church and circa 1142 founders of the Monastery of St Augustine at Bristol used the mitre as a crest. As in many German instances it is charged with the family arms *Gules, a chevron between ten crosses patées argent.* . . . On the carved stalls in Bristol Cathedral the arms of the family are supported by two mermaids and surmounted by a mitre (without helmet or wreath), but the mitre is not charged with arms (see my 'Heraldry of Bristol Cathedral' in the *Herald and Genealogist*, vol. iv., p. 289)."

ST. SWITHIN.

OLD SONG WANTED (12 S. viii. 250, 299).—I have a copy of the carol for which J. W. F. inquires, in a penny carol-book, bought long ago in Worcester:—

I love Jesus (repeat three times)  
Because He first loved me.

The Jews they crucified Him,  
And nailed Him to a tree.

Joseph begged his body,  
And laid it in a tomb.

Down came an angel,  
And rolled away the stone.

Mary she came weeping,  
To see her risen Lord.

The pearly gates are open,  
For you to enter in.

Shout, shout, the victory,  
The glorious work is done.

The tune to which I have heard it sung was only the one set to 'We won't go home till morning.'

A villager, naming his child *Joseph*, quoted it.

"See" probably is a mistake for *seek*.

AMY R. KINGSMILL.

Bredicot, Worcester.

'GIOVANNI SBOGARRO' (12 S. viii. 268).—I read a French novel with the above title in a bound volume of a Parisian magazine (published about 1827-28) in an old library in a country mansion in the north of France when a boy. I forget the name of the magazine now, and French periodical publications of the period are poorly represented in the British Museum. If it is not by the Vicomte d'Arincourt, it is by one of his imitators. The Vicomte, who died in 1856, was exceedingly prolific as a novelist, and contributed serial tales to nearly all the Parisian periodicals of the day. Not half were subsequently reissued in volume form. His best novel was 'Le Solitaire,' which travelled all over the civilized world as an opera by Carafa (Marquis Carafa de Colobrano), who before achieving success as a composer followed Prince Murat (King of Naples) as "chef d'escadron" in Napoleon's Russian campaign of 1812.

ANDREW DE TERNANT.

36, Somerleyton Road, Brixton, S.W.

"NOTHING BUT THEIR EYES TO WEEP WITH" (12 S. viii. 228).—Can any of your American correspondents say whether there is any good ground for attributing the saying as to "leaving the people nothing but their eyes to weep with," to General Sheridan or General Sherman? I have seen it attributed to Sherman, in connexion with his famous march through Georgia, and to Sheridan. Some time ago I tried to find out whether there was any ground for this, but could find nothing. My search was doubtless not exhaustive, but if we have no better evidence than the *Deutsche Politik* or Busch, I think we may acquit the American Generals.

AGALLIS.

THE LORD'S PRAYER IN THE GIPSY OR ROMANY LANGUAGE (12 S. viii. 250, 297).—The following is taken from 'The Dialect of the English Gypsies,' by B. C. Smart and H. T. Crofton, p. 225:—

"Moro Dad, so see adré mi Duvelesko kerí, te  
"wel teero kralisom; Too zee be kedo adré  
"chik, jaw see adré mi Duvelesko kerí. Del  
"mendi kova divvus moro divvusty mauro;  
"ta fordél mendi moro wafedo-kerimus, pensa  
"mendi fordels yon ta kairs wafedo aposh  
"mendi, ta lel mendi kek adré wafedo-kerimus.  
"Jaw keressa te righer mendi avri wafedo.  
"Jaw see ta jaw see."

It should be noted that "Hallowed be Thy Name" is omitted from this version.

HELLIER GOSSELIN.

Bengeo Hall, Hertford.

PEACOCK'S FEATHERS (12 S. vi. 334; vii. 137, 277, 477; viii. 37).—I remember, forty years ago, seeing young farm labourers in Mid-Devon wearing these in their hats on Sundays and any other occasion requiring their best clothes.

W. CURZON YEO.

10, Beaumont Avenue, Richmond, Surrey.

CIDER AND RHEUMATISM (12 S. viii. 267).—In Monsieur L. Lemery's 'Treatise of . . . Foods . . . also of Drinkables, &c.,' translated by D. Hay, M.D. (3rd edn. 1745), Part III., chapter iv. is entitled "Of Cyder," and at p. 349 it is written:—

"Cyder is good and wholesome Liquor enough, provided it be us'd with Moderation; and it may be said, that in general it is better for Health, than Wine, because its spirits are not so impetuous, nor so much agitated, as those of Wine; and are besides detain'd and moderated by a great quantity of viscus Phlegm, which still contributes to make this Liquor moistning and cooling. We know by Experience that most of those who drink nothing but this Liquor, are stronger, hailer, and look better than those that drink Wine; of which my Lord Bacon gives us a notable Example; he mentions Eight old People, some of which were near a Hundred Years old, and others were an Hundred and upwards. These old People, says he, had drank nothing else but Cyder, all their Life Time, and were so strong at this Age, that they danc'd and hopp'd about, like young Men."

Monsieur Lemery was Physician to the King of France, and the Doctor Regent of the Faculty of Physic in the Academy Royal of Sciences, which Academy approved his work, as also did Monsieur de Farcy, Dean and Doctor Regent of the Faculty of Physic in the University of Paris. His experience may therefore be taken as reliable, so far as it goes. To what passage in Bacon's works does he refer? Perhaps the poem by John Philips (1676-1709), 'Cyder,' published in 1708, might throw some light on Mr. Ackermann's query, but it is not easily accessible to me at present.

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

From 'A Treatise of Fruit Trees,' printed by Henry Hall, printer to the University, Oxford, 1657 (second edition), I have copied the following:—

"Cider more healthy than other Liquor. Cider is more conducing to health and long-life than Beere and Ale (though these are also good liquors, especially for some Persons) for Cider is a cleare Liquor without dreggs, and does not only not leave any dreggs in the body, of its own substance, but it hath a property to cleanse the body, and carry downe superfluities and hurtful humours in the body, which are as the seeds of many distempers and diseases. That it is very much conducing to

*health and long-life* (besides the Judgment of learned Physicians) *Experience* does fully prove it, in those places where it is much used: The story of a rich Landlord, who would never let *Leases for lives* to any that were *Cider drinkers*, is somewhat to the purpose: he concluded (from Experience) such were like to *live to long*, so was not willing to meddle with them upon such termes."

I do not know if this 'Treatise' is rare. I found it bound in with newspapers of 1657 in the Burney Collection in the British Museum.

NORAH RICHARDSON.

Red House, Wilton, Salisbury.

There can be little doubt but that cider is beneficial in the treatment of rheumatism and its kindred complaints. But, of course, the cider must be pure. Mr. C. W. Radcliffe Cooke, the great authority on cider, in his book on 'Cider and Perry,' says cider and perry owe their wholesomeness in a great measure to the malic acid contained in pears and apples. He adds:—

The acid of wine is tartaric, which, when combined with lime, an ingredient to be found in most articles of food, forms precipitates or insoluble particles which are, I am given to understand, the principal cause of gout, rheumatism and kindred disorders. Malic acid, in itself a health-giving product, has no power to form such precipitates, and it is possibly for this reason that cider and perry are now so often recommended to gouty people.

Mr. Radcliffe Cooke quotes John Evelyn and William Hutton, the historian of Birmingham, in support of his contention. It is said that cases of gravel are practically unknown among cider drinkers, and in Normandy, where cider constitutes the staple drink of the people, gout is said to be unknown. Gravel and stone are likewise very rare, and medical men are satisfied that the immunity from both these forms of disease should be placed to the credit of the liquors mentioned. A Somerset writer sings its praises in this direction:—

Wold Zam could never gee vur long  
Wi'out his jar ov virkin;

A used the zider zame's twur ile  
To keep his jint's vrim quirken.

W. G. WILLIS WATSON.

Single's Lodge, Pinhoe, Exeter.

THE GOLDEN BALL (12 S. viii. 268).—I cannot trace a tavern of this name in Southampton Street, St. Giles's, but in that respect others possibly may be able to supply fuller information.

The mere title does not necessarily signify a tavern, especially in 1700, when balls as a sign were in common use, frequently in combination with other objects. The early

silk-mercers adopted a golden globe, or ball, as their sign, because in the Middle Ages all silk was brought from the East, and more particularly from Byzantium and the imperial manufactories there. (Constantine the Great had adopted a golden globe as the emblem of his imperial dignity.) Balls of various colours were invariably the signs of quacks and fortune-tellers in the eighteenth century. See Larwood's 'History of Signboards.'

H. A. SMITH.

13, Sixth Avenue, Manor Park, E.12.

THE ROMAN NUMERAL ALPHABET (12 S. viii. 250).—Du Cange in his 'Glossarium ad Scriptores Mediae et Infimae Latinitatis' gives the following numbers, quoting Baronius and other writers in support. A stroke over the letter multiplies by 1,000.

A = 500	K = 150	R = 80
B = 300	or 151	S = 70
C = 100	L = 50	or 7
D = 500	M = 1,000	T = 160
E = 250	N = 90	V = 5
F = 40	or 900	W = 19
G = 400	O = 11	X = 10
H = 200	P = 400	Y = 150
I = 100	or 7	or 159
or 1	Q = 500	Z = 2,000
	or 400	

J. DE C. L.

QUEEN ELIZABETH'S STATUE, ST. DUNSTAN'S-IN-THE-WEST (10 S. ix. 103; 12 S. viii. 294).—Sir W. P. Treloar, in 'Ludgate Hill: Past and Present,' states that

the statue of Elizabeth was placed in a niche of the outer wall of St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet Street, where it remains. The figures of the family of Lud were presented to Sir Francis Gosling, who meant to re-erect them at the east end (*sic*) of the same church, but somehow they were stowed away in the parish bone-house, where they remained till the Marquis of Hertford bought them, and along with the old St. Dunstan's clock and its two giants that struck the hour on a bell took them to his villa at Regent's Park.

Allen, in his 'History of London' (1839), describing Ludgate, says:—

On the east side of the gate were three niches in which were the effigies of King Lud and his two sons, and on the west side that of Queen Elizabeth. When the gates of this city were taken down, Sir Francis Gosling obtained these statues from the city, with the intention to set them up at the west end of St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet Street, but there was only room for one, Queen Elizabeth. The remainder were consigned to the bone-house, where they remain at present (1839).

F. A. RUSSELL.

116, Arran Road, S.E.

SHAKESPEARE QUERY (12 S. viii. 269).—

In the reproof of chance

Lies the true proof of men.

In the 1890 edition, by Sir Henry Irving and F. A. Marshall, a footnote says, of the word 'reproof':—

"An obvious quibble is intended."

In the 1896 edition Prof. Gallancz remarks: "Reproof, Confutation; refutation."

W. JAGGARD, Capt.

The "reproof of chance" means the "re-esting of chance"; that is to say, trying your luck again after defeat. F. L. WOOD.

17, Girdlers Road, W.14.

The context, I think, shows fairly conclusively that Shakespeare means the resistance offered to chance. The twenty lines of Nestor's speech which follow the words

In the reproof of chance

Lies the true proof of men

are obviously intended to convey two illustrations in proof of the truth of the dictum. In the first the poet uses inanimate objects, "Shallow bauble boats" and "those of nobler bulk." When the storm comes the latter

through liquid mountains cut,

Bounding between the two moist elements,

Like Perseus' horse.

That is how they give the reproof to chance. In the second case the poet uses living objects.

The herd hath more annoyance by the breeze  
Than by the tiger.

But when the storm comes

Why, then the thing of courage,

As roused with rage, with rage doth sympathize,

And with an accent tuned in selfsame key

Retorts to chiding fortune.

*i.e.*, gives the reproof to chance. W. E. W.

HUNTING SONGS: CHAWORTH MUSTERS (12 S. viii. 231, 277).—In view of his reply at page 277, it may interest Sir Willoughby Maycock to know that the volume 'Hunting Songs and Poems. Collected by John Chaworth Musters' bears (only) the above words on title-page, has no date, and bears the imprint, back of title-page, and colophon of R. Allen and Son, Nottingham. The Contents gives 81 items, from pages 1 to 191; the first being 'The Badsworth Hunt,' and the last, 'A Poem by J. Oldknow, of Smalley.' The volume has 194 pages, and the photographic frontispiece shows J. C. Musters standing, crop in hand, surrounded by hounds. There is no dedication or introduction; the only mention of the late Lord Ferrers occurring as the apparent

author of some verses with date 1869 or 1870. Lord Ferrers received much help and advice from Musters when he took over part of the Quorn country in the seventies, but I had not before heard of the former as a poet, and am a little doubtful as to this item. The latest date apparent in the text is a heading "Wiverton, Feb. 1875," with initials "F. & L. C. M." appended. The allusion in the "D.N.B." obviously refers to Allibone's 'Dictionary of English and American Literature,' and not to any publisher. W. B. H.

"COMLIES AND "CONY BAGS" (12 S. viii. 231, 277).—The "comlies" referred to by the Colour-Sergeant of the 19th Regiment were doubtless blankets, the Hindustani name for which—in modern spelling—is "Kamal."

"Cony bags" were most likely "gunny bags," *i.e.*, sacks, in which the blankets were carried when on the march.

H. WILBERFORCE-BELL.

ST. OSWALD (10 S. vi. 488; vii. 11; viii. 371).—Dr. Alexander Robertson, in 'Through the Dolomites' (1896), writing of the Church of Tai di Cadore at p. 83, says that the altar-piece by Cesare Vecellio, Titian's cousin, represents the Madonna, with Bishop Candido at her right hand, holding a palm branch, and St. Oswald, King of Northumbria, at her left, with his crown and sceptre.

Is St. Oswald represented in other Italian paintings of the sixteenth century or earlier? JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

EPITAPHS DESIRED (12 S. viii. 211).—In your Notices to Correspondents, *ante*, p. 260, Mr. J. B. WAINEWRIGHT writes that the epitaph on George Routledge (not Rowleigh) is contained in 'N. & Q.' 11 S. iv. 265. In Britten's 'Old Clocks, &c., and their makers,' 1899 edition, p. 461, is printed the epitaph in Lydford Churchyard on the gravestone to the memory of GEORGE ROUTLEDGE, set out as cut thereon. W. J. M.

CULBIN SANDS (12 S. viii. 190, 235). SAND MOUNDS AT SOUTHPORT.—The strange story of Culbin Sands with their buried mansion and farms reminds one of the sand-hills district near Southport, which seems to be of a similar character to Culbin. I believe that there is a tradition connected with these sand-mounds also, but I have noticed only a vague reference to it somewhere. Is there anything known regarding their origin, &c. ? G.

THE RABBIT IN COMPARATIVE RELIGION (12 S. viii. 269).—In the magnificently decorated cathedral of St. Vladimir at Kiev, in Southern Russia, Vasnetzov and other famous painters have married the spirit of nineteenth-century art in France and Italy to the old Byzantinism. One of the many frescoes represents the Garden of Eden. In the middle is the Tree of Life. To the right of it stands Adam, near to a lion, suggestive of his strength; to the left is Eve with a doe, a type of gracefulness, and, at her feet, in the grass, starred with Easter daisies, there are two rabbits, to symbolize timidity. Their presence there may be due to the painter's fertile fancy, but Byzantine art is extremely rich in symbolism, and it is more probable, perhaps, that the rabbit has had its recognized place there for many a long century.

T. PERCY ARMSTRONG.

The Author's Club, Whitehall Court, S.W.

GRAY'S 'ELEGY' (12 S. viii. 294).—I can see no reason why "the even tenour of their way" should, in popular speech, have superseded Gray's "noiseless tenour." Your correspondent thinks it "smoother," but I cannot agree. There is no disputing in matters of taste; still, I must hold with Pope that "the ear the open vowels tire." Gray would, I fancy, dissent strongly from the suggestion that his verse could be improved in this way.

There are other expressions in the 'Elegy' that are oftener misquoted than this, but are not improved thereby. "The lowing herd wind slowly o'er the lea" is often turned into "the lowing herd *winds* slowly," &c.; and "awaits alike the inevitable hour" becomes "await alike the inevitable hour," which completely alters the poet's meaning.

Dr. Bridges, in 'The Spirit of Men' (notes), objects to the English of "If chance, by lonely contemplation led." May one be allowed to ask whether stanza xii. is strictly grammatical:—

Perhaps in this neglected spot is laid  
Some heart once pregnant with celestial fire;  
Hands that the rod of empire might have  
sway'd . . .

The relevancy of the line

Fair Science frown'd not on his humble birth  
in the Epitaph is not very apparent to me, coupled as it is by "and" with "Melancholy mark'd him for her own."

C. C. B.

## Notes on Books.

*A New Book about London: A Quaint and Curious Volume of Forgotten Lore.* By Leopold Wagner. (George Allen and Unwin, 10s. 6d. net.)

WE would not be understood to regard ungratefully, still less severely, Mr. Leopold Wagner's blithe attempt to re-discover for us forgotten, or half-forgotten, bits of London. We have, nevertheless, three protests to make concerning his book.

First, as to its title. We consider it misleading, in that he does not treat of London in general, but of old London taverns and other houses of entertainment—an excellent subject, as to which the ordinary guide-book is indeed neglectful and which does not at all require to be "camouflaged." Nor, we think, is the information Mr. Wagner has to supply—very entertaining information though it be—aptly characterized by the word "lore." This last small criticism brings us to a greater of the same kind. It seems to us that Mr. Wagner takes frequent and indefensible liberties with the English language. For example, we cannot like the expression "food-fare," which he uses for the food supplied at inns. When he tells us that "places in the Metropolis" are "enshrined to the memory of Charles Dickens" we guess what he means, yet with a shiver; but when he says that a certain historic guest-house, "while still featuring its valuable old oak furniture," has been brought thoroughly up to date, we shiver without quite knowing his meaning.

Our third protest concerns the subversion of some of our "landmarks" (a word which Mr. Wagner much affects) in history. Thus we learn that there was a time when Henry IV. was Prince of Wales; that the "famous Savoy Conference" took place under Cromwell; and that it was Sir Francis Drake who beat van Tromp. Our author must not quarrel with us if we warn his readers not to take everything he tells them as agreeing altogether with the best or best-known authorities. These protests being made, we admit that this work has added some zest to our love of London, and inspired a wish to visit the old houses, of which Mr. Wagner writes so eagerly, with this book—*correctis corrigendis*—as our companion.

*Don Quixote. Some War-time Reflections on Its Character and Influence.* By Herbert J. C. Grierson. (Humphrey Milford for the English Association, 2s. 6d. net.)

THIS study has greatly charmed us. It is not easy to find anything, of a popular character, new to say about Don Quixote; nor does novelty form any appreciable element in the appeal of this book. Our author relies on something more persuasive, on the enthusiasm of a grateful admirer who proclaims 'Don Quixote' as *facile princeps* among the books men turned to in the worst stress of war to furnish them with "armour of proof against outrageous fortune." The qualities which made it so are not merely described here; to some degree they seem to have been transferred into these pages. Their effect on the writer of the study is also convincingly though implicitly conveyed. There is much pleasant literary allusion and good suggestion. We



liked, too, the picture set before us at the beginning of the scholar, who "sat apparently unmoved through the weeks from Mons to the Marne and the Marne to Ypres, absorbed in the collation of manuscripts of Pelagius."

*The Story of the Shire: Being the Lore, History, and Evolution of English County Institutions.* By Frederick W. Hackwood. (Heath Cranton, 15s. net.)

THESE chapters bring together a considerable amount of information. Mr. Hackwood has gone diligently over the chief authorities on the subject, and has extracted from them their most interesting particulars. He sets these out pleasantly enough; and though most of what he has to say is familiar to readers who have given any attention to the history of the English county, the book should prove of value, for it brings together a good deal of material which has generally to be sought in separate works. It contains useful chapters on modern custom and organization, and its weightier paragraphs are relieved by the occasional insertion of odd and entertaining detail.

The whole is not quite equally satisfactory. For example, the chapter on the County Escheator gives far too slight an idea of the Sheriff's functions under this aspect, and if it was worth while to point the reader to *tailler* as the origin of "tally," it was also worth while to mention the connexion between *échoir* and "escheat." Good works of "vulgarization" deserve nothing but a welcome, but we do not think their unpretentious quality should dispense them from the obligation of furnishing some reference to the sources whence their statements are taken. The historical student will have no difficulty in pinning down Mr. Hackwood's information to its proper place; but the historical student hardly needs such a book as this. For the general reader, to whom these matters are new, and for whom the book is designed, such references are most desirable.

A further criticism concerns the illustrations. The time has surely gone by for such insipid fancies as 'The Landing of the Jutes' or 'The Appeal to the Witan.' The tally-sticks and bag, which might have had some interest, are so feebly done as to be useless. The 'Lord Mayor's Procession' (1761) best represents the level suitable to the text.

While not without imperfections Mr. Hackwood's book is a readable account of a subject which, for several reasons, can hardly fail in its appeal to English people.

*Rules for Compositors and Readers at the University Press, Oxford.* By Horace Hart. (Humphrey Milford, 2s. net.)

THIS neat and beautifully printed booklet is the twenty-fifth edition (the eleventh for publication) of a work which has long been prized wherever it is known, and has come to be known by most editors and printers. The preface relates how the first edition was produced for the use of the compositors and readers of the Clarendon Press, and how for years copies were supplied gratuitously to such of the general public as could advance the slightest claim to this generosity, until publication was, in a manner, forced upon the Clarendon Press

by copies being sold "at the Stores." "No 'so-and-so' should be without 'so-and-so,'" is all too common a form of puff. Yet we trust the words have not been so entirely emptied of real meaning but what we may say that no editor, author, compositor or reader—and no book-lover either—ought to be without this admirably compiled and carefully revised guide.

*The Berks, Bucks and Oxon Archaeological Journal.* Vol. XXVI., No. 1. (Oxford, Blackwell, 3s. net.)

IN this number Mr. Keyser gives a most lavishly illustrated account of the churches of Great and Little Coxwell, Coleshill, Inglesham, Buscot and Eaton Hastings. Mr. d'Almaine has transcribed the will of Master Anthony Forster (1572), that worthy gentleman whom Scott, with a certainly unconscionable disregard for truth, turned into a villain and the murderer of Amy Robsart. Mr. Huntingford discusses the date of the White Horse at Uffington. Mr. Treacher contributes a first instalment of the Index to the Hurst Parish Marriage Register.

THE early publication is announced of the sixth and final volume of 'Modern English Biography,' by Frederic Boase. The biographies are of those who died between the years 1851 and 1901, and number many thousands of concise memoirs of all who attained fame or notoriety in every direction of human activity in the British Empire. The compiler died on December 23, 1916, but the work has been completed from materials left by him, under the direction of Miss A. K. Rance. The present volume is the Supplement Volume III. (L.-Z.), of which 125 copies only will be printed. The publishers are Messrs. Netherton and Worth, Lemon Street, Truro, price 42s. net.

## Notices to Correspondents.

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ALL communications intended for insertion in our columns should bear the name and address of the sender—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

MR. STUART H. MAXWELL.—The origin of the saying "I shall pass through this world but once, &c." has more than once been asked for in our columns. The most recent discussion was at 10 S. i. 247, 316, 355, 433; v. 260, 393, 498; vii. 140; xi. 60, 366, but no very satisfactory conclusion was arrived at.

CORRIGENDA.—('Robert Whatley')—*ante*, p. 286, col. 2, note †: for "Institution. York 40" read *Institution, York 40*; and p. 287, col. 1, l. 35: for "Edward" read *Edmund*.

(Double Firsts at Oxford)—*ante*, p. 295, col. 2 (1836), for "John Wickers" read *John Wickens*; and (1850) for "Henry Mitchell Hall" read *Henry Mitchell Hull*.

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## Notes.

## EXTRACTS FROM A WESTMINSTER ASSESSMENT ROLL OF 1718.

HAVING had occasion to consult one of the original parchment rolls which sets forth the “presentments” of the authorized jurors for raising money for drainage purposes in the City of Westminster in 1718, a few notes made at the time are perhaps worth recording. These lists, known as sewer-rolls, afford first-hand evidence of the streets in which the assesses resided, while the figures at which each house was assessed indicate, to some extent, the relative styles in which a few early Georgian celebrities lived. This sewer-roll, which is one of a series, is the property of Mr. Richard Holworthy, editor of *The Archivist*, and I am

much indebted to him for allowing me to examine it.

Presentment for Raising Money to pay for Work about King’s Scholars’ Pond and Tothill Side Sewers, 1718. Roll 183.

[To-day the notice “King’s Scholars’ Pond, L.C.C. Pumping Station,” may be seen at 78, Grosvenor Road, S.W.]

*St. James’ Square West* (membrane No. 7).

The Rt. Hon. Lord Bathurst, £120.

[Allen, Lord Bathurst, 1684-1775, was one of the twelve Peace Peers created in 1711 to form a Tory majority in the House of Lords. His country house at Cirencester was often visited by Pope. Father of Lord Chancellor Bathurst.]

*St. James’ Square East* (m. No. 8).

Her Grace the Duchess of Hamilton, £150.

[Widow of James, Duke of Hamilton, who died by Lord Mohun’s sword in 1712. “She is the devil of a teaser.”—Swift.]

*Sallers’ Court* (m. No. 11).

William Windsor, Esq., £1,000.

[Who was this person, and what was the nature of this valuable property?]

*Portugall Street* (m. No. 12).

The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Burlington, £320.

[Burlington House was not then in Piccadilly, which extended only from Coventry Street to St. James’s Church.]

*Jermyn Street* (m. Nos. 17 and 19).

James Craggs, Esq., £113.

[Secretary of State, who died in 1721, aged 35, of whom Pope wrote:—

“A soul as full of worth as void of pride  
Which nothing seeks to show, or needs to hide.”]

Dr. John Friend, £66.

[1675-1728, M.D., F.R.S. Author of the ‘History of Physic,’ which he dedicated to Dr. Mead. Sent to the Tower in 1722 for abetting Atterbury.]

The Rt. Hon. the Lord Cobham, £173.

[Sir Richard Temple, 1669-1749, who had been created Baron Cobham in 1717 and Viscount in 1718. He rebuilt Stowe in Buckinghamshire.]

*Golding Square* (m. No. 26).

The Rt. Hon. the Lord Masham, £62.

[Samuel Masham, who in 1711 was created one of the twelve Peace Peers.]

Orlando Bridgeman, Esq., £53.

[Son of Charles II.’s Lord Keeper. “1714, April 1. Yesterday the Commons heard the merits of the Election for Ipswich between Wm. Thompson and Wm. Churchill, sitting members, and Mr. Sergt. Richardson and Orlando Bridgeman, petitioners, and carried this day for the latter without any division.”—Portland MSS., 1899, v. 408.]

*St. James’s Street* (m. Nos. 30 and 39).

Dr. Garth and stable, £80.

[Samuel Garth, 1661-1719, to whom Pope dedicated his ‘Second Pastoral.’ Published his poetical ‘Dispensary’ in 1699. Appointed physician to George I. in 1714.]

The Rt. Hon. the Countess of Ranelagh, £60.  
[Margaret Lady Ranelagh, 1674-1728, daughter of the 3rd Earl of Salisbury. Extolled as a beauty by Fielding, 'Tom Jones,' iv. 2. A full-length portrait by Kneller is the present property of the Marquis of Salisbury.]

St. James's Place (m. No. 31).

Sir Andrew Fountaine, £50.

["30 June, 1711. I am to dine to-day at Sir Andrew Fountaine's who has bought a new house."—Swift to Stella.]

Arlington Street (m. Nos. 39 and 40).

Bishop of Bangor, £25.

[The see was in the occupation of Hoadly, 1676-1761, and the Bangorian controversy was in this year, 1718, at its full fury.]

His Grace the Duke of Kingston, £150.

[Father of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu.]

Sir Richard Child, £140.

[Son of Sir Richard Child, author of 'A New Discourse on Trade.' This year raised to the peerage as Lord Castlemain.]

The Rt. Hon. the Lord Carteret, £140.

[1690-1763. Afterwards first Lord Granville. His portrait by Hoare has just been acquired by the National Portrait Gallery.

"Greatness with learning deck'd in Carteret see

With justice and with clemency in Lee," wrote Fielding.]

Robert Walpole, Esq., £100.

William Pulteney, Esq., £100.

[It comes as a surprise to find Walpole and Pulteney next-door neighbours, but their antagonism did not show itself till about 1725.]

Bond Street (m. No. 41).

His Grace the Duke of Grafton, £155.

[Charles, 2nd Duke, 1683-1757.]

Dover Street (m. No. 43).

Sir Thomas Hanmer, £250.

[Elected Speaker in 1714. Married the widow of the 1st Duke of Grafton.]

Dr. Arbuthnot, £50.

[John Arbuthnot, 1667-1735. Physician to Queen Anne, 1705. Wrote 'The History of John Bull.'

"Arbuthnot

Whose company drives sorrow from the heart."—Gay.

"If the world had but a dozen men like Arbuthnot I would burn my 'Travels.'—Swift.]

Berkeley Street (m. No. 43).

His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, £300.

[This was the first house destroyed by fire in 1733. The present Devonshire House was designed by William Kent for the third Duke.]

Clarges Street (m. No. 45).

Mr. Shepherd's market, £10.

[What is the present-day value of "Mr." Shepherd's market?]

J. PAUL DE CASTRO.

1, Essex Court, Temple.

## ISABELLA DE<sup>o</sup> FORTIBUS, THE LAST LADY OF THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

ISABELLA, COUNTESS OF ALBEMARLE, and the last member of the noble De Redvers family, Lords of the Isle of Wight (1100-1293), was one of the two daughters of Baldwin (3) de Redvers (d. 1245) and Amicia, daughter of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, one of the barons who extorted Magna Charta from King John. At an early age she married William de Fortibus, Earle of Albemarle, and became a widow at the age of 23 years. Aveline, the youngest daughter and only surviving issue of this alliance, became, on the death of her brothers and sister, heiress to the vast possessions of her mother and the greatest heiress in the kingdom. Under these circumstances it is not surprising to learn that in 1259 she married Edmund Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster, the younger of the two surviving sons of Henry III. Aveline died in her mother's lifetime, *sine prole*, in 1274.

On the death of her brother Baldwin, in 1262, the Lady Isabella became Countess of Devonshire and succeeded to the feudal lordship of the Isle of Wight, hereditary Chamberlainship, and the other honours belonging to her family. Very touching is the picture of this lion-hearted woman, widowed and childless, more feared than loved, drawn by the Rev. E. Boucher James in 'Letters Archæological and Historical relating to the Isle of Wight' (vol. i. 204), in the isolation of her immense possessions and struggling as the last of her race to preserve in her keeping what she esteemed to be the brightest jewel in the inheritance of her fathers.

The Countess was strongly attached to the Church, nor was she wanting in that munificent liberality which had marked her predecessors of the De Redvers family, making grants to the Abbeys of Montebourg, Quarr, Breamore, and other monasteries. At the same time, though a devout churchwoman, the Countess would not brook any encroachments on her rights, and her resistance sometimes went beyond the warrant of law. Some litigation, for instance, took place in 1267 between the Countess Isabella and the Prior of Breamore, in connexion with the manor of Lymington. The following particulars relating to the dispute are taken from the fourth volume of the 'Victoria County History' of Hampshire:—

The prior's claim was based on a grant made by the will of Baldwin, the late earl, who was



buried in the priory. He also produced a charter given by Isabella herself confirming the gift and another confirmation made by Henry III. on the testimony of Eleanor the queen. Isabella admitted that Baldwin had granted the manor to Breamore Priory for a term of years, but since the prior had no seisin at the time of the earl's death the royal charter was of no avail. Her own charter of confirmation she maintained was exacted from her during the barons' wars, when she had remained loyal to the Crown in spite of the persistence of Simon de Montfort. After the battle of Lewes (14th May, 1264), while "robbers and disturbers of the peace of the kingdom rode ravaging with horses and arms throughout England," she had sought shelter at Breamore only to find in the prior a friend of Simon de Montfort the younger, to whom she had been "sold seditiously" for 50 marks. In despair she had offered the charter upon the altar of the priory church of St. Michael of Breamore, and, the bribe proving successful, she was allowed to escape from the priory, though Simon de Montfort pursued her from place to place with horse and arms, desiring to capture her and seditiously abduct her, until she found refuge in Wales. That Isabella's version was true may be inferred from the final agreement by which in return for a money payment the prior acknowledged her right to the manor and returned to her the charter in dispute.

The Priory of Breamore was situated some nine miles south of Salisbury, and was founded as a house for Austin canons by Baldwin de Redvers and his uncle Hugh towards the close of Henry I.'s reign. That the Countess eventually became reconciled to the monastery may, I think, be inferred from the fact that the then prior, at the time of her death, was named one of the executors of her will.

In November, 1293, the Countess, being 56 years of age, went from the Isle of Wight to London, en route for Canterbury. On her return journey to London she was seized with a fatal illness, was moved to Stockwell near Lambeth, where she expired. On her death-bed the surrender of the Isle of Wight to the King for a money payment was hurriedly arranged under suspicious circumstances.

After the death of the Countess her remains were taken to Breamore and there interred. The Rev. J. C. Hughes, writing recently to the *Isle of Wight County Press* newspaper, says:—

Last autumn I was much interested in seeing in the beautiful church, largely Norman, of the village of Garsington, in the centre of the chancel, a large tomb-slab, around which run the words, becoming illegible, in Norman French:—

Isabella de Fortibus gist ici ;

Dieu de sa alme eyt merci.

The writer goes on to say:—

It would seem that this is the tomb of the renowned Lady of the Isle of Wight in the thirteenth

century. It would be interesting to learn, from some one who knows more of her history, how it was that out of all her possessions she came to be taken for burial to the Oxfordshire village of Garsington.

That the Lady Isabella was first laid to rest in the priory church is fully established by the following entered on a Patent Roll, 29 Edward I, m. 19:—

March, 1301, grant was made in free alms to the prior and convent of Breamore of the advowson of the church of Brading (I. of W.) in exchange for the prior remitting to the King 500 marks, wherein the King was bound to them for corn, stock, and other things in diverse manors. This was done at the request of Thomas, prior of Breamore, and others, who were the executors of the will of Isabella de Fortibus, Countess of Albemarle, and for the good of the soul of the said countess and her ancestors, whose bodies were buried in the priory church of Breamore.

The church (of Breamore), quoting from the 'Vict. County Hist.' of Hamp., iv. 599, is a most valuable and unusually complete specimen of a pre-Conquest church. . . . The probable date is late in the tenth or early in the eleventh century, and the only addition since that date is the south porch of mid-twelfth-century date.

Mr. D. H. Moutray Read, 'Highways and Byways in Hampshire,' p. 266, refers also "to the old church with its stone coffins," and, "to the Priory Meadow, [where] by the river bank, the traces of some vanished building and a stone coffin tell of the Priory that once stood there."

JOHN L. WHITEHEAD.

Ventnor.

## GLASS-PAINTERS OF YORK.

(See *ante*, p. 127).

### II.—THE ENGLISH FAMILY.

WILL Inglysshe, als. Richardson, glasyer. ('Freemen of York,' Surtees Soc.) Free of the city in 1450, the same year in which John Chamber the younger died, who bequeathed him, along with two others whom he called "my servants," 5s. by equal portions. To his son Richard, who had taken up his freedom three years previously, and who was therefore of sufficient age to succeed him, Chamber left his business and stock-in-trade, but as Richard Chamber died within a month of his father, and the other son was a monk, the business evidently passed to his apprentice, William Inghish. Inghish was twice married, his first wife being named Jennett, as appears from the will of Robert Preston (free 1465, died 1503), to whom he taught

his business and who evidently had a tender regard for him and the wife of his former master, for besides calling his own daughter Janet, he left "To one prest one quarter wayges to syng for all the saules here folyng, that is to say, for the saules of William Ynglishe and Jenett his wyff." ('Reg. Test.' vi. 71a, printed in 'Test. Ebor.' Surtees Soc., vol. iv., p. 216.) Second wife, Margaret. Daughter, Joan. Sons, Thomas, Robert and John. Following what seems to have been a frequent practice amongst master glass-painters in medieval times, the eldest son, Thomas, was apprenticed to his father with a view to carrying on the business after his death, whilst the younger sons either took holy orders or entered a religious community.—John Chamber the younger (free 1414, died 1450) had two sons; to Richard Chamber he left his glass-painting business; the other son he mentions in his will as "Fr. William Wencelay, monk my son." Robert Petty, the glass-painter (free 1481, died 1528), had a natural son, "Sir Robert" (free in 1509) vicar-choral of the Minster. (Memo. of Administration of Robert Petty's Will, Reg. D. and C. Ebor. 2, fol. 145.) William Thompson the glass-painter (free 1496, died 1539) bequeathed to "Sir Thomas Pille," evidently son of his workman or partner, Richard Pille (free 1510) "xxd to pray for me." (Reg. Test. D. and C. Ebor. 2, fol. 184d.)—Thus William English left his business to his son Thomas, whilst he bequeathed "to Sir Robert \* my son, chaplain, to celebrate for the health of my soul during the period of a quarter of a year 26s. 8d. Also I bequeath to Sir John, my son, the canon, 6s. 8d." He was the "Sir John Ynglyshe chanon in Brydlyngton" to whom Robert Preston in 1503 bequeathed "one par baydes of castledowne, the nowmbre of X, wt one lase of grene sylke, and one signet of Synt Martene gylytd, and V s." To Robert Preston, who had learnt the business with him, and in whom he evidently placed the greatest confidence, he left "3s. 4d. and I wyspe of ruby glass." He also devised "the residue of all my goods not bequeathed I give and bequeath to Margaret my [second] wife and Robert Preston, whom I make

and appoint my executors." William English was one of the glass-painters to whom new ordinances for the better regulation of the craft were granted in 1463-4. He was evidently prominent in his profession. There can be little doubt that he was the "Will Glasyer of York" to whom the sacrist of Durham in 1459 paid a sum of 18s. "for glazing one window in the sacristy." ('Durham Account Rolls,' ed. by Rev. Canon Fowler, Surtees Soc., p. 152.) This is the more likely, seeing that the abbey had previously, in 1449, sent to John Chamber of York for their work (*ibidem*, p. 238), and, as has previously been shown, there is every reason to believe English succeeded to Chamber's business. It is interesting to note, as showing how anything in the way of real competition in business between the different firms of glass-painters in the city can hardly have existed, that English was one of the witnesses to Matthew Petty's will made in 1478, at which time they must have been, ostensibly at any rate, rivals in business for nearly thirty years; also twenty years previously another of English's competitors, Thomas Shirley the glass-painter (free 1439, died 1458) had in his will made on January 15, 1456, appointed "William English of York, glasier," joint executor with his (Shirley's) wife and bequeathed him "if he shall be willing to take upon himself the burden of this my will, 10s. for his trouble." (Reg. Test. Ebor. ii. 380d.) William English made his will (Reg. Test. Ebor. v. 179) 14 May, 1480, desiring to be buried "in the churchyard of St. Helen in Stanegate," Proved 3rd June *seq.*

Thomas Inglissh, glasyer, son of the above William English (free 1450, died 1480), whether by his first or second wife is not known, but more probably by the former. He was free of the city in 1480, the same year his father died, so that he would be just old enough to take over the business. William English bequeathed "to Thomas, my son, ten wyspes\* of white glass, with

\* Browne, 'Fabric Rolls of York Minster,' Glossary, gives "Wyspe, a whirled sheet or table of glass containing about 3½ feet," but seeing that glass was almost invariably sold by weight, and the wau, wave, or wey contained 60 wyspes ('York Minster Fabric Rolls,' Surtees Soc., *sub anno* 1479), "pro uno wawe vitri, cont. lx. wyspe" whilst there were twenty-four in a seam (Browne, 'Fabric Rolls,' Glossary), it is more likely that a wyspe was the same as the ponder, viz. 5lb.

\* The title "Sir" applied to a priest was a scholastic title, the translation of "dominus" given to a person who had taken his first degree in a university. ('Letters relating to the Suppression of the Monasteries,' Camden Soc. p. 186 note.)

all the appliances and designs \* belonging to my work." Robert Preston, the glass-painter, and Thomas English had both been apprentices with English's father. Preston was free of the city in 1465, so that he would be about fifteen years senior to Thomas and approximately thirty-six years of age in 1480 when the elder English died, leaving the business to Thomas. He named Preston co-executor and residuary legatee with his (William English's) wife, so that Preston benefited considerably under the terms of his late master's will. It would seem that after the elder English's death Thomas English and Robert Preston carried on the business in partnership, or at any rate in such close connexion during the long period of twenty-three years as to practically amount to the same thing.†

When he died in 1503, Preston bequeathed a large portion of his tools as well as a quantity of glass to Thomas English (*vide* account of Robert Preston to follow) and also presents of money and valuables "To

\* Or cartoons. The original reads "cum omnibus instrumentis et picturis opelle mee pertinentibus."

† The question whether business partnerships in the modern sense of the term existed in mediæval times seems never to have been thoroughly investigated. We find John Prudde, of Westminster, King's Glazier, taking contracts, within the space of a very few years, and supplying windows for Fromond's Chantry at Winchester, Eton College Chapel and Hall, Greenwich Palace, the Beauchamp Chapel at Warwick, and elsewhere, some of these contracts dealing with over a thousand feet of glass. There must have been some system whereby, when one glass-painter in a town obtained a large order, such as, for example, the whole of the windows for one church, he gave out the work to be done amongst the rest of the craft, and there can be but little doubt that frequently, in the case of extensive work, though the ostensible contractor might be a single individual, the real contractor was a ring of glass-painters in the town.

In the Windsor Castle accounts for 1365-6 there is an item of the payment for "375 feet of white glass painted with the King's arms bought of Henry Stathern and partners" (*et sociis suis*). (Sir William St. John Hope, 'Windsor Castle,' i., pp. 194 and 209.) Specific instances of business partnerships amongst glass-painters are provided by the windows of King's College, Cambridge, which were done (with the exception of the glass executed by Barnard Flower previous to his death) by a partnership of four artists or the co-operation of four firms on the one hand and of two on the other. In 1562-3 two glass-painters, William Blythe and Miles Jugg, agreed to execute the windows of Trinity College, Cambridge, in partnership. (Willis and Clark 'Archit. Hist. of the Univ. of Cambridge,' vol. ii., pp. 571-572.)

Sir John Ynglyshe, chanon in Brydlyngton." At what period Thomas English died is not known, but, as stated above, it was subsequent to the death of Preston in 1503.

JOHN A. KNOWLES.

### HUNTINGDONSHIRE SCHOOL MAGAZINES.

THE career of 'N. & Q.' is a long and honourable one. The range of subjects dealt with by its learned contributors is a very extensive one. I was therefore rather surprised to find in 1916, when I searched its indexes, no sample list given of school magazines for any county. Magazines published by schools for their boys are quite worth our careful study, and lists of any schools issuing such ephemerides would be useful for reference. Students and others who are interested in the later history of their county can often obtain information from their contents not otherwise to be had.

By the year 1720 there were over 1,600 schools established in this country. Addison describes the charity schools as "the glory of the age." I have found no magazines published by any of these early schools: and it was perhaps not until the beginning of the next century that a few schools commenced to publish magazines. By the middle of that period they became more popular. I may mention a small number of those I have casually glanced through of various counties:—*The Leodiensian* (Leeds Grammar School), 1828; *The Eton School Magazine*, No. 1, 1848; *The Scholar* (Preston), 1850; *The Uppingham School Magazine*, vol. vii. 1869; *The Norvicensian*, 1873; *The Harrovian*, 1878; *The Eagle* (Bedford), 1881.

Some of the colleges also published a magazine: *The Eagle*, St. John's College, No. 1, 1858. *The Oxford and Cambridge Magazine*, conducted by Members of the two Universities, 1856, contains Rossetti's 'Blessed Damozel' and notable pieces by William Morris and Sir E. Burne-Jones; it reached the highest summit of excellence of these periodicals. Many other titles are scattered about in catalogues and various bibliographies, and no full and precise list for any county has escaped my notice. I am therefore rather reluctant to give, even in a small way, a list for a county most familiar to me and nearly the smallest of our shires.

The oldest Huntingdonshire school magazine I can record is a manuscript one which commenced as early as 1841.

*The St. Ives British School Miscellany of Literature Science and Art* | May 1842.

Table of contents and articles, pp. 103, with a few illustrations. The original contributions were bound in paper covers and lent round, and in 1843 a selection was printed as follows:—

Selections | from the | St. Ives | British School | Magazine |

St. Ives: Printed by P. C. Croft. 1843, pp. 74.

The preface states that

during the last two winters the Elder Boys of the British School, St. Ives (assisted by their teachers and some friends), have supported a manuscript monthly magazine—that is, they have had the paper provided, taken it home, written on any subject they chose, brought the pieces to their teacher, who has sewn them together and then circulated it. Some of the original pieces were subscribed for and printed by friends. (Signed) J. B.

J. B. was James Botterell, the first master of the Boys' British School, St. Ives. The school was built in 1839. The cost, about £3,000, was paid by the late Potto Brown. It was opened by Mr. Botterell as teacher in April, 1839. He left St. Ives about 1856.

The Huntingdon Grammar School—the third oldest endowed school in the country, being preceded only by Carlisle and Derby—was founded in 1187 by David, Earl of Huntingdon, who afterwards became King of Scotland. Up to the year 1874 the school building “was undoubtedly Elizabethan,” then the discovery was made that the Elizabethan work was only a shell which covered the original Norman edifice. This was removed and the grand old architecture is again a striking feature of the town.

Here Oliver Cromwell went to school, and Samuel Pepys before entering St. Paul's School. We may naturally regret that no magazine was conducted at this most interesting period. The first magazine was not published here until 1861, when the *St. John's Monthly, or Half-Hours at the Grammar School*, issued at least eight monthly numbers. One part contained an article, ‘The Travelling Menagerie,’ by a pupil, “F. A. A.,” afterwards the Rev. F. A. Allen, M.A.

A new magazine was commenced in the summer term, 1910 — a large quarto called *The Huntingdonian*.

I may perhaps be allowed to mention a few of the more striking features in some of the succeeding parts.

No. 1. 1910.—Frontispiece: The Right Hon. the Earl of Sandwich, chairman of the governing body. [Born London, 19 July, 1839; died Hinchbrook, 26 June, 1916.]

No. 2.—Portrait of the Ven. Arch. Francis Gerald Vesey, LL.D. [Born 15 July, 1832; died 18 Mar., 1915.]

No. 6.—Some Famous Old Boys: Sir Michael Foster. [Native. Born 8 Mar., 1836; died 29 Jan., 1907.]

No. 7.—Some Famous Old Boys: Oliver Cromwell. [Native. Born 25 April, 1599; died 3 Sept., 1658.]

No. 8.—Death of Mr. J. M. Heathcote, J.P., D.L. [Died 3 Aug., 1912, aged 78.]

No. 9.—View of Hinchbrook House and Cromwell's Barn, St. Ives.

No. 10.—Some Famous Old Boys: Samuel Pepys. [Born 23 Feb., 1633; died 26 May, 1703.] View of Pepys's House, Brampton, drawn by H. G. Mitchell.

No. 11. The Cromwell House Remains, by S. Inskip Ladds, A.R.I.B.A.

Spring Term: 1915. “Europe at War.”

In progress. J. B. Howgate, M.A., Headmaster.

Kimbolton Grammar School, founded A.D. 1600, published its first magazine Christmas, 1878. Its title was *Kinnibantum Grammar School Magazine*, and it was printed by R. C. Ibbs, at Kimbolton.

Vol. i. was composed of six parts: Christmas, 1878; Easter, Midsummer and Christmas, 1879; and Easter and Midsummer, 1880.

Vol. ii. No. 7, Christmas, 1880. In 1892 the title was changed and reads *Kinnibantum: The Magazine of Kimbolton Grammar School*.

Vol. v. No. 19, Easter, 1892 (price sixpence), contains an article on ‘The Royal Prisoner of Kimbolton.’ An editorial note states, “Yes, it is the old paper reappearing in a quiet unambitious way.”

Vol. vi. No. 22, Easter, 1893, contains an article on ‘The Man of Huntingdonshire’; and No. 23 an account of the rebuilding of the school in 1877, when a fresh start was made and the magazine organized. The headmaster in 1877 was W. Ingram, B.Sc., and he still continues to hold that important position.

St. George's School, Brampton, was founded in 1874, the headmaster being the Rev. R. H. Wix, M.A. (late scholar of St. Peter's College, Cambridge).

It soon commenced a magazine, *The Bramptonian: Chronicles of St. George's School, Brampton*. "Not only words." Michaelmas, 1878.—The first number contains a calendar; 'Sir Guy of Warwick'; 'The Night before Exams.'; 'From Milan to Lucerne'; 'Prize Day'; Chronicle. It was issued four times a year, at 4s. payable in advance. The earlier number, 1879, was printed by Edis and Cooper at Huntingdon. The next in sequence was published at St. Neots. This school was first a Church of England School and afterwards St. Joseph's College of the Roman Catholic Church.

*Prospect House Gazette, St. Neots: A Paper for the immortalization of the Wit and Genius of Prospect House*, was issued as No. 3 in March, 1890, price 1d. "Being an amalgamation of Parts 1 and 2 originally brought out in MS. 4 pp., 4to. N.B.—The Editor hopes in the next issue of this paper to be able to give his readers a short original tale."

Miss Eliza Oliver became principal of Prospect House, St. Neots, in 1862, and retained that position until July, 1906, when she was presented with a purse of £60 by teachers and friends. Miss Oliver died in 1912. A tablet in the Congregational Church has this inscription:—

In Affectionate Remembrance  
of  
ELIZA OLIVER  
For nearly Fifty Years Principal  
of Prospect House  
School

Died 12 Jan. 1912.

This Tablet was erected as a Tribute of Love and Esteem by her Pupils.

Miss Oliver was succeeded by Miss H. B. Prentice, and in 1920 Miss Prentice was succeeded by Miss Bruce and Miss Rogers.

I have now finished my list of magazines for Huntingdonshire. I think it shows how useful these publications are to the boys and their parents and also to a larger circle of friends who are interested in county schools and educational matters. Various branches of learning and sport are recorded in the successive numbers, so that a volume contains a good history of the year's work. It also links up some of the old boys, who often look back with great pleasure to their early struggles mentioned in its pages. These magazines are useful also for biographical and genealogical and many other purposes. So many schools now publish their own periodicals that the literature deserves collecting, and lists should be made for reference. The great difficulty of sustaining a small paper makes their life uncertain, and the series is broken and re-started and then soon finished; so that it is not easy to get all the magazines even of a single county, and it becomes more important for bibliography to come in and register them, bearing as they do in some measure on the past and future history of the country. All the papers mentioned above were entirely produced in the county and now brought to the notice of the wider public of 'N. & Q.' It is the love of the history of our schools and scholars that keeps up the traditions of our country and its patriotism.

HERBERT E. NORRIS.

Cirencester.

### AN ENGLISH ARMY LIST OF 1740.

(See 12 S. ii. *passim*; iii. 46, 103, 267, 354, 408, 438; vi. 184, 233, 242, 290, 329; vii. 83, 125, 146, 165, 187, 204, 265, 308, 327, 365, 423; viii. 6, 46, 82, 185.)

THE next regiment (p. 75) is one of the six which were raised in 1702, and added to the army as a Marine Corps.

From 1751 to 1782 it was designated the "Thirtieth Regiment of Foot"; from 1782 to 1881 the "Thirtieth (or the Cambridgeshire) Regiment of Foot," and from 1881 to the present time (1921) "The East Lancashire Regiment" (1st Battalion).

Lieutenant-General Bissett's Regiment of Foot.		Dates of their present commissions.	Dates of their first commissions.
<i>Colonel</i>	.. .. Andrew Bissett (1) ..	.. 25 Aug. 1717	<i>Ensign</i> 1 May 1688
<i>Lieutenant-Colonel</i>	.. Richard Harward ..	.. 29 May 1732	ditto 1 Jan. 1696-7
<i>Major</i>	.. .. Francis Pierson (2) ..	.. 27 Sept. 1732	<i>Captain</i> 25 April 1711

(1) Major-General, Mar. 3, 1727; Lieut.-General, Oct. 28, 1735. Died Aug. 22, 1742, aged 82.  
(2) Captain, Aug. 25, 1717.

Lieutenant-General Bissett's Regiment of Foot.		Dates of their present commissions.	Dates of their first commissions.
Captains	Henry Ravenhill (3)	14 June 1729	Ensign 21 May 1720
	Peter Buriard	1 Nov. 1730	Captain 8 Feb. 1723-4
	Charles Jefferys (4)	1 Nov. 1734	Ensign 20 Nov. 1710
	Peter Margaret (5)	26 Aug. 1737	Lieutenant 23 May 1718
	Nicholas Romain	14 Jan. 1737	
Captain-Lieutenant	Abraham Muir	14 Aug. 1738	Ensign Aug. 1715
	James Mosman	1 Mar. 1738	ditto 1 April 1712
	Charles Bouchetiere (6)	1 Mar. 1738	2d Lieut. 1 Aug. 1708
First Lieutenants	Edward Stillingfleet (7)	14 June 1729	ditto 25 Aug. 1717
	Ralph Bendysh (8)	17 Mar. 1730	ditto 24 Dec. 1720
	Palmer Hodges	19 Aug. 1731	ditto 24 Oct. 1718
	Ventris Scott	26 Sept. 1732	ditto 6 May 1719
	Moses Laportt (9)	27 Sept. 1732	ditto 24 Oct. 1709
	Harry Meggs	1 Nov. 1734	1st Lieut. 21 June 1709
	David Brevett	28 Jan. 1735	2d Lieut. 8 Feb. 1723-4
	James Ramsay	26 Aug. 1736	ditto 2 Feb. 1728-9
	Charles D'Avenant	14 Aug. 1738	ditto 1708
	William Ball (7)	1 June 1732	2d Lieut. 1 June 1732
Second Lieutenants	George Joycelyn	27 Sept. 1732	
	William Sinclare	20 Dec. 1732	
	Owen Ormsby (10)	1 Sept. 1734	
	Hayman Rooke (11)	26 Aug. 1737	
	William Stewart	27 Aug. 1737	
	Henry Westenra	14 Aug. 1738	
	James Gisbourn (12)	1 June 1739	
	Francis Pierson (13)	1 Mar. 1738	

The following additional names are entered in ink on the interleaf :—

Second Lieutenants	William Hammond	15 Jan. 1739/40
	Richard Harward	5 Feb. 1739/40
	Amyas Buck	10 May 1740
	Robert Walter	13 Mar. 1740/1
	— Bretingham	ditto
	Peter Chester	ditto
	Thomas Stone	6 June 1740
William Southwell	ditto	
Thomas Margaret	ditto	

(3) Major, Feb. 16, 1740/1.

(4) Younger son of Brig.-General Sir James Jefferys, of Blancy Castle, Co. Cork. Major, Apr. 2, 1742; Lieut.-Colonel of the 34th Foot, Feb. 17, 1746; Colonel of the 14th Foot, Jan. 2, 1756. Died in 1765.

(5) Died in 1743.

(6) Captain, Feb. 5, 1739/40.

(7) Captain, Mar. 13, 1740/1.

(8) Third son of Thomas Bendyshe, of Barrington Hall, Cambridgeshire. Captain-Lieutenant, Mar. 13, 1740/1. Died in 1766, aged 61.

(9) Captain, Oct. 11, 1748. Still serving in 1755.

(10) 1st Lieutenant, Feb. 5, 1739/40.

(11) 1st Lieutenant, Mar. 13, 1740/1; Captain-Lieutenant, Oct. 11, 1748. Still serving in 1755.

(12) 1st Lieutenant, June 5, 1741.

(13) 1st Lieutenant, June 6, 1741.

J. H. LESLIE, Lieut.-Colonel (Retired List).

(To be continued.)

"A GENTLEMAN, A SCHOLAR, AND A CHRISTIAN."—The 'N.E.D.' while quoting "a Scholler and a Gentleman" and "a Gentleman and a Scholer" from the first quarter of the seventeenth century, furnishes no earlier instance of the triple combination than the passage in the 'Essays of Elia,' where Lamb, mentioning "that class of modest divines who affect to mix in equal proportion the *gentleman*, the *scholar*, and

the *Christian*," takes occasion to remark that "the first ingredient is generally found to be the predominating dose in the composition." But long before this Hacket in his 'Life' of Archbishop Williams, p. 11, wrote of Richard Vaughan, Bishop of London, that he had "much of a Gentleman, much of a Scholar, and most of a Christian."

EDWARD BENSLEY.

**WAR PORTENTS.**—It is believed by some in Germany that the occurrence of mirage heralds the coming of a great war, as does also the advent of a certain kind of bird. A lady staying in Westphalia made the acquaintance of a villager, a student of nature, who, showing her a bird which he had caught and stuffed, said :—

You won't know this bird, lady, for I never saw it before in my life, but the spring of last year, before the war, suddenly whole flocks of strange birds appeared here. I managed to catch this one : and looking in my books I found out what it was, and that these birds hardly ever appear in Germany. They come from the North, and only in great flocks, before a war.

This is related by Princess Blücher in 'An English Wife in Berlin' (p. 70), and the author continues :—

I spoke to Dr. M—, who is a great authority on birds, and he too had noticed the Silk-tails or Chatterers here for the first time. He said there had always been an old tradition existing among the people that the Silk-tails were a foreboding of war.

ST. SWITHIN.

**SIR THOMAS CHALONER.**—It may be of interest to repeat an inquiry which appeared in 'N. & Q.' at 3 S. x: 28 (1866), as the portrait referred to was presented to the National Portrait Gallery by Mr. E. A. Maund in November, 1900. Another version of this portrait has recently appeared disclosing the full inscription, a copy of which I enclose.

**SIR THOMAS CHALONER.**—The following inscription, copied from a portrait of Sir Thomas Chaloner the elder (belonging to Mrs. M. G. Edgar, and numbered 297 in the Exhibition of National Portraits at South Kensington), may be interesting to some of the readers of 'N. & Q.' The verses were probably written by Sir Thomas himself, who, besides his reputation as a statesman and soldier, is also accredited with having been one of the best Latin verse writers in the reign of Elizabeth :—

SARDANAPALVS AIT PEREVNT MORTALIA CVNCTA  
VT CREPIT P'SS OLLICE DISSILLIENS  
QVAE PEREVNT IROI VI VNTQ3 SIMILLIMA FVMO  
AVREA QVAN VMVIS NIL NISI FVMVS ERVNT  
AT MENS CVLT VIRO POST FVNERA LARIOR TAT  
D N O M ENT AN VOLANT.

The following may be suggested as a conjectural restoration :—

Sardanapalus ait, Pereunt mortalia cuncta,  
Ut crepitus presso pollice dissiliens :  
Quae pereunt tepido (?) vivuntque simillima fumo  
Aurea quantumvis, nil nisi fumus erunt  
At mens culta viro post funera clarior extat  
Denuo ; vera manent gaudia, vana volant.

I ought to add that the portrait represents Sir Thomas in the act of snapping his fingers and holding in his left hand a pair of scales, in which

a book radiant with light outweighs a gold chain and a winged world.

Perhaps someone who is in possession of Sir Thomas Chaloner's *De illustrium quorundam Encomiis Miscellanea, cum Epigrammatibus ac Epitaphiis nonnullis*, will be able to supply 'N. & Q.' with a copy of the epigram in question.  
J. E. S.

SARDANAPALVS AIT, PEREVNT MORTALIA CVNCTA  
VT CREPITVS, PRESSO POLLICE DISSILLIENS  
QVAE PEREVNT, NIGRO FVGIVNTQ3 SIMILLIMA FVMO  
AVREA QVANTVMVIS, NIL NISI FVMVS ERVNT.  
AT MENS CVLTA VIRO, POST FVNERA, CLARIOR EXTAT  
PONDVS INEST MENTI CAETERA VANA VOLANT.

JAMES D. MILNER.

## Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

**ETCHING BY ROWLANDSON :** 'PAWPAW SWEATMEATS AND PICKLES OF ALL SORTS, BY RACHELL, P.P.'—I have a very interesting etched caricature of four persons. The central figure is that of a fat coloured lady, richly adorned with jewels, wearing a miniature of a white man, while a distinguished looking man in uniform, apparently the original of the portrait, is looking in through a window on the right. The other two figures are those of a young coloured woman, standing, wearing a turban with a green hat perched curiously on one side of it, and an elderly ugly man, possibly a mulatto, wearing a straw hat, and sporting a long pig-tail and spurs. The etching, which is hand-coloured, has "Rowlandson fecit," but no other lettering except the inscription on the wall given above.

The caricature possibly refers to some West Indian affair, and I should be glad of any information concerning it. There is no copy of it in the British Museum.

JOHN LANE.

The Bodley Head, Vigo Street, W.1.

**THE EARLIEST "LONDON" BOOKS.**—If by the term "London" it is understood that books of direct London interest, as dealing with its topography or with incidents in its history, are meant, then there is some doubt as to which are really the earliest. Richard Arnold's 'Chronicle or Customs of London' may be so classified. Its purpose, as the sub-title at the top of the lefthand column in A.ii. recto indicates, is to provide a record or chronicle of specific



London interest. The first edition, printed *circa* 1505 at Antwerp, by Adrian van Berchem, is therefore the earliest work of its kind, and apparently the re-issue, published in 1523, but possibly printed in 1521, is its immediate successor of any importance; only two sermons appear to have been printed in the interim. In 1509 Wynkyn de Worde printed 'Fyrher (John Bishop of Rochester) his sermon in the Cathedrall Chyrche of Saynt Paule, the Bodye beyinge present of the most famousse Prynce K. Hen. VII. Empr [?] at the Speciall requeste of the Pryncesse Margarete moder unto the sayd noble Prynce.' In 1511 Thomas Berthelet printed Dean Colet's sermon to the Convocation at St. Paul's.

St. Paul's is the subject of the next group of early books and pamphlets, those, namely, issued in 1561, in English, 8vo, by W. Seres, in French, 4to, by Guillaume Nysserd at Paris, and in Latin by John Day, on the storm and resulting destruction by fire of the steeple of St. Paul's. These pamphlets have been reprinted several times and are fully discussed by the Rev. W. J. Sparrow Simpson ('St. Paul's Cathedral Library,' 1893, p. 71). This excellent bibliographer also lists a pamphlet attributed to 1539, 'The Enquurie and Verdite of the quest pannell of the death of Richard Hune wich was founde hanged in Lolars Tower.' "Lollard's Tower" at St. Paul's is identified by Stow, but the pamphlet, although of small interest, is not to be omitted from my list.

One other pamphlet calls for notice before passing to the period of press activity when such works became almost numerous. In 1571 John Day printed 'The Effect of the declaratiõ made in the Guildhall by M. Recorder of London, concerning the late attemptes of the Queenes maiesties Euill, seditious, and disobedient subieties.' The date is added to the title in MS. by a contemporary hand, and is probably accurate. The pamphlet—in black letter—describes the meeting at the Guildhall in the "maiors Court, having all the Wardens of the companies before them, with a great multitude of other citizens," Fleetwood's speech, the Lord Mayor's reply, and the loyal acclamations of the multitude, the text finishing "God save Queen Elizabeth and confound her Enemies."

There is much uncertainty in these early years of the press; possibly I have omitted

some pamphlet that should have been included. My list describes two that have hitherto been overlooked. I should be glad to hear of any others known to readers of 'N. & Q.'

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

GHOST STORIES CONNECTED WITH OLD LONDON BRIDGE.—Dickens, in 'The Pickwick Papers,' when describing the George Inn in the Borough, remarks on the numerous ghost stories and old legends connected with Old London Bridge, and which are "sufficiently numerous to fill a good-sized volume."

Can anyone give me any examples or put me on the track of them?

REGINALD JACOBS.

CAPT. COOK'S CREW: COCO-NUT CUP.—Quite recently an old silver-mounted coco-nut cup has come into my possession which, although not hall-marked, I date about 1760-1775.

The coco-nut itself is chased or engraved, the details of which decoration are strongly suggestive of its having originally belonged to one of Capt. James Cook's crew. There is the figure of a man, and the name Joseph and also the name of a woman.

In the centre of the cup is a medallion enclosing a double monogram, J.G., and set in the foot is a medal with inscription as below.



After referring to all the books on Cook's travels which are available to me, I am unable to decide who was the owner, but I find there was a Joseph Gilbert who was master of the Resolution on Cook's second voyage.

Could anyone tell me (a) the name of Joseph Gilbert's wife (if any); (b) if any medal was granted to Cook apart from the Copley Medal; (c) meaning of inscription?

I shall be most grateful for any help.

A. HUGH DUNCALFE.

**SMALLEST PIG OF A LITTER.**—Has a complete list of the names for the smallest pig in a litter been compiled with the locality in which each name is used? I have the following:—Cad (Essex) Harry-Pig (Aberdeenshire) Crink (Breconshire), also Runt and Rickling of uncertain locality.

MEDINEWS.

**SONG WANTED.**—Can any reader inform me where I can get the words of the old Irish song 'Brian O'Lynn had no breeches to wear'?

W. G. ELLIOT.

**ROSE GORDON: 'CHILDE ARCHIE'S PILGRIMAGE.'**—This was the name of a satire in Byronic stanzas by R[ose] Gordon, published in 1873. Was "Archie" a real person? Rose Gordon published two other satires—'M.P.s.' in 1876 and 'The Past and Present' in 1879. Who was she?

J. M. BULLOCH.

37, Bedford Square, W.C.1.

**'THE GOLDEN MANUAL.'**—The Rev. John Gordon, of the Birmingham Oratory, is said to have "compiled 'The Golden Manual'." What was it? I cannot find it in the British Museum.

J. M. BULLOCH.

37, Bedford Square, W.C.1.

**ARCHBISHOP TILLOTSON AND THE LAST SACRAMENTS.**—It appears from 'Clothed in Cedar,' an article in the January number of *The Cornhill*, that Queen Mary, wife of King William III., was ministered to on her death-bed by Archbishop Tillotson, and that presumably from him "she" received the Last Sacraments." Could that be the case in 1692?

ST. SWITHIN.

**RESIDENCE OF MRS. FITZHERBERT.**—The question of the whereabouts of the residence in Brighton of the good, clever and beautiful Mrs. Fitzherbert has never been finally settled. The accepted story is that she lived in a mansion on the south side of Steine Lane, known as Steine House, and now occupied by the local branch of the Y.M.C.A. It is alleged that this tradition is erroneous, and that the actual house stands on the opposite, or northern, side of Steine Lane, the property of the Earl of Portarlington, who inherited it and the Fitzherbert relics. It would appear that both houses were owned by Mrs. Fitzherbert. Mr. W. H. Wilkins, in his book, 'Mrs. Fitzherbert and George IV.,' has not made the place of her actual residence clear.

JAMES SETON-ANDERSON.

39, Carlisle Road, Hove, Sussex.

**HAREWAY, ENGLEFIELD, BERKS.**—In vol. i. (1889) of the *Journal* of the Berks Archaeological Society, on pp. 80 and 136, reference is made to a road called "Hareway." It is said to be so called in a "terrier, temp. Edw. VI." I should much like to know more about this road, and should be very grateful if any reader could tell me where the terrier is to be found now. A fuller extract from it is desirable, in order that the course of the "Hareway," which is of great historical importance, may be precisely located.

On p. 44 of the same volume is a reference to a map of 1770 of the country 10 miles round Padworth, Berks, and of four others, unspecified. Are these large-scale manuscript estate maps, and, if so, where are they to be found now?

M. O. G.

**"SCOTCH HANDS."**—The wooden spatulas, ribbed on one side, used by butter-makers in handling and making-up butter are now generally known as "Scotch Hands." How did this name for them originate, and when? I have recently examined a large number of agricultural publications issued between 1821 and 1855 and have not found a single instance where these "implements" were called "Scotch Hands."

R. HEDGER WALLACE.

**"THE MILK OF PARADISE."**—What is "the Milk of Paradise" in the last line of Coleridge's 'Kubla Khan'?

T. HENDERSON.

Mapumulo, Natal.

**"HE WILL NEVER SET THE SIEVE ON FIRE."**—This expression occurs in 'The Secret Woman,' by Eden Phillpotts, p. 23. Could any reader tell me if it is common in Devon or any other county?

W. GRANT.

Ashfield, Cults, Aberdeen.

**BEELEIGH ABBEY.**—I am desirous of obtaining a copy of 'The Present State of Beeleigh Abbey, Essex,' by G. Draper, 4to, 1818. Can any reader help me?

R. E. THOMAS.

Beeleigh Abbey Maldon, Essex.

**SCOTT FAMILY.**—In the Register of Sasines for the County of Fife, William Scott, Surgeon R.N., is seised, March 14, 1783, of Stewartsheath, Halheath or Westerheath in that county. The record also mentions, in 1814, his sister Jean Hair, a Lieut.-Col. Martin Lindsay, 78th Regt. of Foot, and

Marten Lindsay of Charlton, brother of James Lindsay of Merton in Surrey, Merchant, London. The General Register of Sasines describes William Scott as "Chirurgion in *Classe Britannica*, the Royal Navy." Can any reader with a knowledge of naval records give particulars of this William Scott, especially regarding his parentage, marriage and issue, if any, or say where such particulars are likely to be obtained? These lands were later in possession of John Scott of St. Mildred's Court, London, and of Rockhills and Penge Place, Kent, whose parentage is also sought; he was born about 1763, married Ruth Lovelace and had issue, and died in Paris in 1828. C. CLARKSON SHAW, Capt.

The Citadel, Quebec.

THE THAMES RUNNING DRY.—I am asked to inquire from 'N. & Q.' as to the following statement:—

"Years ago—after a very long and very dry summer—it was possible to cross the Thames on foot from some place *not far* from London."

Where could this have been and in what year? C. DE BEAUFORT.

Radnor Club, Folkestone.

WINE NAMES.—In *The Bazaar* for the 1st, 8th, and 15th inst. has appeared an interesting article on Metal and Enamel Bottle-Labels. The writer suggests that these were first made for the black glass bottles which superseded the named Lambeth delft bottles, which ceased to be made about 1660. There is a list of over 150 names found on labels from which I cull the following:—Boal, Camp, Casses, Cercial (and Sercial), Frontignac, Leovilla, Lunel, Mischanza, Rota, Sietges, Termo, Tinta, and Vin de Vierge. Perhaps some of your readers versed in wine lore can give the *locale* of these wines. J. C.

BROWNE FAMILY OF KIDDINGTON, OXON.—Burke, in his 'Extinct Baronetage,' states that Sir Henry Browne of Kiddington married, first, Anne, daughter of Sir William Catesby, of Ashby St. Ledgers, by whom he had two daughters, who became nuns at Gravelines. But Burke gives the name of Browne's second wife as Mary, when she is named Elizabeth in his will. Is the year of Anne Lady Browne's death or the names and ages of those daughters known? She was not married at the date of the marriage settlement, on March 2, 1591/2, of her brother, Robert Catesby, the Gunpowder Plot conspirator.

Perhaps some Continental Catholic correspondent of 'N. & Q.' could say where information respecting the Gravelines part might be obtained. As Browne was in line of succession to the extinct Viscounty of Montagu, for which at different times there have been claimants, (though the question is not of interest to me in that direction), the pedigree may have been fully worked out. The parish registers of Kiddington do not give any information. G. B. M.

REFERENCE WANTED.—I am desirous of finding a passage in Burke running somewhat as follows:—"Fables made up by the knaves of one generation to deceive the fools of the next." . . . Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' assist? INQUIRER.

AUTHOR OF QUOTATION WANTED:—

"Yet to the remnants of thy splendour past,  
Shall pilgrims pensive but unwearied throng."  
L.R.

## Replies.

### ROSE-COLOURED VESTMENTS ON MOTHERING SUNDAY.

(12 S. viii. 249, 296.)

I DO not think that Mr. Bumpus's account is quite accurate. After stating that dalmatics of rose colour are used on Mid-Lent Sunday, he goes on:—

In Advent and Lent the deacon and sub-deacon laid aside the dalmatic and tunicle, as being festal garments, and ministered in the *planeta*, or folded chasuble, or in their albs. On the Third Sunday in Advent and the Fourth Sunday in Lent the dalmatic and tunicle were resumed for the day only.

This would imply that only the epistoler and gospeller wore rose-coloured vestments on those Sundays; but the priest wears a rose-coloured chasuble, and in poor churches, which cannot afford the full set, I have seen the priest in a rose-coloured chasuble and the assistant ministers in albs, with rose-coloured stoles and maniples, or even with the red dalmatic, and tunicle of another set.

The attempt to connect this usage with the ceremony of the blessing of the Golden Rose (Father Thurston, quoted by MR. WAINE-WRIGHT at *ante*, 296) seems to me hopelessly far-fetched. I imagine that it arose from an attempt to represent in liturgical form the character of the mass-lessons for the days which are cheerful compared with the sad seasons in which they occur, and in which these Sundays form a period of refreshment and relaxation.

The following points may be noted :—

(1) There is no trace of this usage in England before the Reformation.

(2) The practice is found in the Church of England to-day in some Churches where the Roman sequence of colours is followed: I know of three churches in London possessing rose-coloured sets, and there are probably more.

(3) Rose-coloured vestments are also worn at Rome on Christmas Eve when Christmas falls on a Monday.

S. G.

JULIE BONAPARTE'S LETTERS (12 S. viii. 292).—General Sir Henry Fane captured the royal carriage at the Battle of Vitoria with his own regiment, the 7th Dragoon Guards, of which he was Colonel-in-Chief. The equipage was sent home and the mules (which I was told were white) were kept for many years at Pythouse in South Wiltshire, until they died, and the coach was eventually sold by the late Vere Fane-Bennett-Stanford to Mme. Tussaud.

I recollect seeing King Joseph's travelling clock in Pythouse some 40 years ago. My cousin, Capt. J. M. Bennett-Stanford, the present owner, writes me that he has a warrant from Napoleon conferring the title of Baron on Colonel Curto of the 9th Chasseurs à Cheval, but that he has never heard of any letters.

VERE L. OLIVER, F.S.A.

Weymouth.

"COUNTS OF THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE" (12 S. viii. 148, 212, 273).—Perhaps it may interest others besides A. A. A. to have the exact wording of a part of a Patent of Nobility granted by the Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire.

I only give an extract that bears on the issue in the female line, as that is the case in point of the query. These diplomas were, of course, always worded in Latin :—

Ac proinde ex certâ nostrâ scientiâ, animo bene deliberato et sano accedente concilio deque Caesarea nostra potestatis plenitudine, tibi, *Lamberte Ignati de Stembert* non solum nobilitatem tuam quâ a parentibus tuis hactenus gloriabar benignè confirmamus et quatenus opus est, eam cum omnibus et singulis iuribus, praerogativis et privilegiis de novo concedimus et elargimur. Verum etiam te Militem seu equitem nostrum imperialem facimus, creamus, nominamus et constituimus, teque pariter ac omnes liberos, haeredes, posteros ac descendentes ex legitimo matrimonio natos utriusque sexus in numerum consortium, gradum et dignitatem nostrorum et Sacri Romani Imperii, Regnorumque et dominiorum nostrorum haereditariorum militem seu equitem assumimus, extollimus et aggregamus, vosque omnes et singulos juxta sortis

humanae qualitatem antiqui ordinis equestris et tanquam ex equestri genere a quatuor avibus paternis et maternis procreatos dicimus, nominamus ac antiqui equestris ordinis fascibus insignimus et illustramus, &c., &c.

My kinsman, Lambert Ignace de Stembert, to whom this Diploma was issued on the 17th of September, 1734, although a prominent citizen of Liège, a city then forming part of the Holy Roman Empire, never rendered, I am sure, any signal service to the Empire that can be compared to what Thomas Arundel achieved. Yet, although he was not made a Count, his descendants were promised—or should I say guaranteed?—the same prerogatives for ever as those of Thomas Arundel, and so were those who benefited by the tens of thousands of other diplomas that were given out during the centuries. I leave it to A. A. A. to draw his own conclusions. To me it has always appeared to be a mere Chancery formula, not specially invented for Thomas Arundel: and one which was perfectly well understood, in the past, only to refer to the female descendants of the same name as the beneficiary.

W. DEL COURT.

47, Blenheim Crescent, W.11.

ROBERT WHATLEY : JAMES STREET, WESTMINSTER (12 S. viii. 243).—In his gorgeously interesting articles *re* Robert Whatley, MR. BUCKLAND queries as to the "James Street, Westminster," from which his hero writes in 1720. Mr. Buckland suggests that this address was intended to convey

possibly St. James's Street, where he will be found in 1737 and 1738; or else James Street, Haymarket, or James Street, Covent Garden.

May I suggest that when Whatley wrote "James Street, Westminster," he meant exactly what he said? I now live at 36, Buckingham Gate. When I came here rather more than 21 years ago, the same block of flats was then known as 23 James Street, Westminster. Farther up the road used to stand Tart Hall, where lived that Viscount Stafford who was beheaded in the Titus Oates Plot.

M. E. W.

"SINGING BREAD" (12 S. viii. 269, 297).—In the north-of-England girdle cakes, which are cooked over the fire on flat iron plates, were called by old people until quite recently "singin' hinnies?" on account, they say, of the noise they make while being cooked. It appears to me that we need go no further for the reason why the wafer was called "singing bread."

A. F. S.

SOME ULSTER RHYMES (12 S. viii. 292).—I trust I may be acquitted of pedantry if I demur to the Ulster rendering of our Scots rhyme about the Borrowing Days. It hurts me that the prosody of the original should have been so dislocated in crossing the Irish Channel. The version current in the Borders runs thus:—

March saith to Averil,  
 "I see three hogs on yonder hill.  
 If thou wilt lend me dayes three,  
 I'll find the means to gar them dee."  
 The first day it was wind an' weet;  
 The second day was snaw an' sleet;  
 The third day it was siccan freeze,  
 It froze the birds' nebs to the trees.  
 When these three days was past and gane  
 The silly hogs cam hirplin' hame.

MR. ARDAGH spells "hogs" with a single "g," which means "pigs"; but "hoggs" is the term for sheep in their second year.

HERBERT MAXWELL.

Monreith.

The rhymes relating to terminal March weather are dear to Scots on both sides of the North Channel. See Chambers's 'Popular Rhymes of Scotland,' pp. 368, 369. "Barley bread," &c., is new to me.

ST. SWITHIN.

THE ROYAL HORSE GUARDS (12 S. viii. 293).—In John S. Farmer's 'Regimental Records of the British Army: Titles, Campaigns, Honours, Uniforms, Facings, Badges and Nicknames,' published by Grant Richards in 1901, there is the following information concerning the uniform and bibliography of the Royal Horse Guards:—

Uniform.—Blue with scarlet facings (from 1661). [This is the year in which this Royal Regiment was established.] Plume, Red.

Bibliography.—'An Historical Record of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, or Oxford Blues: Its Services and the Transactions in which it has been engaged from its First Establishment to the Present Time.' By Edmund Packe, late Captain Royal Horse Guards. (London: Clowes, 1834.)

The British Museum Catalogue gives 1847 as the date of the publication of this book; this may refer to a second edition.

W. B. WHITE.

4, Canterbury Road, Colchester:

Has COLONEL HOWARD consulted the following:—

Arthur (Sir G.). 'Story of the Household Cavalry.' 1909. 2 vols. Illustrated.

Cannon (Richard). 'Historical Records of the British Army.' 1834-47. With coloured plates.

Goddard. 'Military costume of Europe.' 1812. 2 vols. Fo. With 96 hand-coloured plates.

Richards (Walter). 'Her Majesty's Army.' [Circa 1885.] 3 vols. 4to. With coloured plates.

If these prove inadequate, an inquiry direct to the Librarian, War Office, London, S.W.1, might reveal other reference-books more helpful.

W. JAGGARD, CAPT.

DOUBLE FIRSTS AT OXFORD (12 S. viii. 249, 294).—It is hardly correct to speak of "double" firsts. In some cases at any rate those mentioned in the list took "quadruple" firsts (i.e., in Hon. Classical Mods., Hon. Math. Mods., Lit.Hum., and the Final Hon. School of Mathematics). This is true of the last two names given, viz., the present Bishop of Chichester and the late Charles Stennett Adamson. It may be a debatable point whether there is greater merit in taking firsts in two Final Honour Schools closely following on one another or four firsts at longer intervals, but certainly there are only very few men who accomplish the latter feat.

W. H. S.

THE QUALITIES OF FEMALE BEAUTY (12 S. viii. 247, 297).—Brantôme, in his 'Vies des Dames Galantes' gives the lines enumerating the thirty qualities in Spanish, which he says were told him by a Spanish lady in Toledo—"là où il y en a de très-belles, bien gentilles et bien apprises." He gives a French translation of them. The edition of Garnier Frères (no date) has a footnote to the effect that the lines are taken from an old French book, 'De la Louange et Beauté des Dames,' and that François Corniger rendered them in eighteen Latin verses, while Vincentio Calmeta had also translated them into Italian verses—beginning *Dolce Flaminia*.

T. F. D.

BOOK BORROWERS (12 S. viii. 208, 253, 278, 296, 314).—This original verse is the book-plate of a friend of mine.

You may read it, or mark it,  
 Digest it, or learn it;  
 May like it, dislike it,  
 Accept it, or spurn it;  
 I don't care which you do  
 If you only return it.

W. COURTHOPE FORMAN.

MR. MCGOVERN may be interested to know that the lines quoted on the book-plate of Benjamin Bury appear, with slight variation, on 33 book-labels of other owners in my possession.

R. E. THOMAS.  
 Beeleigh Abbey, Maldon, Essex.

"THE EMPIRE" (12 S. viii., 191, 258, 315).—Here is a use of the word which deserves notice. On an unpretentious building in the city of Philadelphia, just across the way from the cemetery where Benjamin Franklin lies buried, there is a tablet with this inscription:—

Erected by General Subscription for the Free Quakers in the Year of our Lord 1783, of the Empire 8.

Going back to the days of the American Revolution the Quakers or Society of Friends, of whom there were many in Philadelphia, preferred peace to war, but many of the younger members thought the practice of patriotism preferable to the pursuit of self and they entered the army. For this they were disciplined, expelled from fellowship. The war over, independence won, they sought to worship as before, but the Society would not receive them. For them a meeting-house was built, as the tablet states, by general subscription; and there they worshipped until the last of them died, fifty years after. They were known as Free Quakers. The use of the word "Empire" is strictly correct, for at that time the thirteen independent States were under the Confederation, with the Continental Congress as the supreme head. The inscription would fix the date of erection between July 4, 1783, and the close of that year. That was before the adoption of the Constitution, which converted the loose Confederation into the more perfect Union which has become a Nation. JOHN E. NORCROSS.

Brooklyn, U.S.

CAPTAIN COOK: MEMORIALS (12 S. viii. 132, 176, 198, 218, 297).—At Venus Point on the island of Tahiti (or Otaheite as it was formerly called) South Pacific Ocean, there is a monument to commemorate the observation of the passing of Venus over the sun's disc in 1769 by Captain Cook. There are rails encircling it, and a plate bears the following inscription:—

This memorial, erected by Captain James Cook, to inaugurate the observation of the transit of Venus, June 3rd, 1769, was restored and event recorded and this plate was placed here by the Royal Society and the Royal Geographical Society, 1910.

T. H. BANKIER.

EPITAPHS DESIRED (12 S. viii. 211, 260).—J. ARDAGH will find the epitaph to William Billings, *æet.* 102, of Fairfield, Staffs, in E. R. Suffling's 'Epitaphia,' 1909, p. 243.

W. J. M.

"H. K.," MEMBER FOR MALDON (12 S. viii. 169, 217).—John Huske, Esq., was returned for Maldon, 26 April, 1763, (*vice* Bamber Gascoyne, Esq., appointed one of the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations). He was born at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, 3 July, 1724; was a merchant in Boston, Massachusetts, and removed to England, where he died about 1773. He was son of Ellis Huske (Councillor of the Province from 1733 to his death in 1755), and his wife, Mary Plaisted.

The poem, 'Oppression,' was twice reprinted in America in the same year, 1765, at Boston and at New York.

The identity of the "American" author, who speaks so scornfully of the regenade "Yankey," is unknown to American bibliographers, as is that of the *North Briton* editor. M. RAY SANBORN.

Yale University Library, New Haven, Conn.

'THE TOMAHAWK' (11 S. vii. 369, 413).—One is glad to find the following announcement in the book catalogue issued by Messrs. T. and M. Kennard, 22, Regent-street, Leamington Spa:—

Lot 517. TOMAHAWK (The), a Saturday Journal of Satire, with the celebrated series of cartoons in colour, 6 vols. 4to, original cloth cases, in fresh condition, scarce, £2 2 0. 1867-70. "Through the Land of Shams, by the Shores of the Dishonest, by the Wigwams of the Heartless and the Faithless — Tomahawk pursues his way fearlessly."

The dates given definitely fix the period of existence of this sledge-hammer publication, as sought by your numerous querists.

CECIL CLARKE.

Junior Athenæum Club.

TAVERN SIGNS (12 S. viii. 170, 236, 276).—Here is another curious sign antecedent this subject: The Quiet Woman Inn, at Earl Sterndale, in Derbyshire. CECIL CLARKE.

Junior Athenæum Club.

SIR ROBERT BELL OF BEAUPRÉ (12 S. vi. 39; vii. 178, 414, 475; viii. 175, 237).—On looking through a list of 'Administrations of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury' in an old number of *The Archaeologist* I have found that administration of the estate of Robert Bell, gentleman, of the Inner Temple, was granted to his widow, Susanna Bell, on December 1, 1573. Sir Robert Bell did not die until 1577, and so there were two Robert Bells of the Temple about that time. Presumably the Robert Bell referred to above was he of Leighton.

H. WILBERFORCE-BELL.

"THE HAVEN UNDER THE HILL" (12 S. viii. 228, 275, 314).—MR. JOHN B. WAINSWRIGHT remarks, *inter alia*, that Tennyson does not say "where at Clevedon the haven . . . is to be found." I should say at Walton Bay, just past it to the north, where ships and steamers often anchor before going into Avonmouth docks. During the war it was full of transports and other vessels bound for Salonika and the Dardanelles, and is seldom quite devoid for long of some. As regards Clevedon it is true enough to say that

The stately ships go on

To their haven under the hill,

for they all pass it up the Channel and this haven is under the hills of Walton. J. P. L.

CHURCHES OF ST. MICHAEL (12 S. viii. 190, 231, 298).—The following extracts on the subject of the dedication of churches to St. Michael are from Anthyme Saint-Paul's 'Histoire Monumentale de la France,' p. 88:—

Le culte de saint Michel fut un des plus populaires, indépendamment des diverses apparitions et des miracles qu'on lui attribue. La raison principale de ce culte pourrait être dans l'analogie que les premiers chrétiens gaulois crurent remarquer entre saint Michel, un des messagers de Dieu, le vainqueur de Satan, et Mercure, le meurtrier d'Argus, le messager de Jupiter et le patron national de la Gaule païenne. Les missionnaires venus de Rome acceptèrent cette analogie et en profitèrent pour dédier à l'Archange les lieux précédemment consacrés au dieu ailé de l'Olympe. De même que Mercure était adoré spécialement sur les hauteurs, ce fut sur les hauteurs que fut honoré saint Michel. Il existe encore dans toutes les régions de la France un grand nombre d'élévations de tous degrés, buttes, mamelons, collines ou montagnes, que couronnent des oratoires portant le vocable de Saint-Michel.

Saint-Paul mentions two examples of churches in this position: Mont Saint-Michel in La Manche, which is well known, and the less well known church of Saint-Michel-d'Aiguilhe in Haute-Loire. This latter is perched upon the top of a natural obelisk of granite 85 metres in height, and is reached by a stairway of 270 steps cut in the rock.

BENJAMIN WALKER.

Langstone, Erdington.

AUTHOR OF QUOTATION WANTED (12 S. viii. 294).—It would appear that the authoress of 'The Tragedy of Fotheringay' has made the mistake of running two remarks into one. Here is Camden's account of the matter:—

Inter has anxias cogitationes, quæ Reginam adeo sollicitam et ancipitem habuerunt, ut soli-

tudine gauderet, sine vultu, sine voce subinde sederet, et saepius suspirans, "Aut fer aut feri," et, e nescio quo Emblemate, "Ne feriare, feri," sibi immurmuraret; Davisono e Secretariis alteri literas sua manu signatas tradit, &c.

'Rerum Anglicarum et Hibernicarum Annales, regnante Elisabetha,' Pars III. p. 489, in the Elzevir edn., 1639.

The words "Ne feriare feri," which are here said to be the motto of some Emblem, and which form the beginning of an hexameter, illustrate the principle laid down in Camden's 'Remaines concerning Britaine,' ed. 5, p. 341, where he writes that the body of an Imprese "must be of faire representation, and the word in some different language, witty, short and answerable thereunto; neither too obscure nor too plaine, and most commend'd, when it is an *Hemistich*, or parcell of a verse."

Such "parcells of verses" are at times quotations, at times coinages for the occasion. If the motto "Ne feriare feri" was devised by an emblem-maker, the maxim of getting in one's blow first ought surely to have found some earlier expression in literature.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

Much Hadham, Herts.

ABNEPOS (12 S. viii. 229).—Wölfflin's 'Archiv,' iv. 577, and the 'Thesaurus Linguae Latinae' show, by reference to Glosses, that "abnepos" has been sometimes incorrectly used as equivalent to "filius nepotis" instead of bearing the meaning of great-great-grandson ("filius pronepotis").

EDWARD BENSLEY.

VARIATIONS IN GRAY'S 'ELEGY' (12 S. viii. 249).—The Pembroke MS. was not the first draft of the 'Elegy.' The MS. which has been named the 'Fraser' or 'Mason' MS. was, it would seem, a rough draft and earlier than the other MSS. of the 'Elegy.' See John Bradshaw's edition of Gray's 'Poems' (Macmillan, 1891), p. 101:—

As this [*i.e.*, the 'Fraser'] MS. seems to have been the rough draft, and contains a greater number of original readings and alterations, the other two [*viz.*, the Pembroke College and the Egerton MS. in the British Museum] apparently being made from it by Gray when he had almost ceased correcting the 'Elegy,' I shall refer to it . . . as the "Original MS."

Mason must be used with caution. The best authority for Gray's text in his chief poems (except the 'Long Story') is, presumably, Dodsley's edition of 1768.

EDWARD BENSLEY.



**FUNERAL CAKE** (12 S. viii. 129, 207, 297).—The giving of the penny manchet was very common in Lancashire among the richer classes, and was provided for in the wills of many people. Lt.-Col. Fishwick, in his 'History of Lancashire,' mentions the giving of a cake called "arval cake" to each person who was "bidden" to the funeral. These cakes were usually given with ale, provided at the nearest public-house.

F. CROOKS.

Eccleston Park, Prescott.

**LIVERPOOL HALFPENNY** (12 S. viii. 294).—Probably a merchant's token, used for small change. If there is nothing more on the coin it is probably one of the eight late eighteenth-century tokens described at p. 70 of the Catalogue of the Liverpool Historical Exhibition, 1907. Seven Liverpool seventeenth-century halfpennies, with the names of the merchants, are given in a paper by N. Heywood in vol. v. of the *Transactions* of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society, p. 81, which amplifies a list in Boyne's 'Tokens,' 1858, a standard work.

R. S. B.

**TENNYSON QUERIES** (12 S. viii. 269).—(1) The south wind stands for warmth and fertility as opposed to the cold, drier, cutting wind from the north. The impression conveyed to me by the lines quoted is that the people's war will revive the earth like a thunderstorm coming with a south wind does after a drought. The present state of the world gives the lie direct to the poet's vision. We have had "the standards of the peoples plunging thro' the thunderstorm" of war, but we are no nearer "the Parliament of the Federation of the world"; nor does "the common sense of most hold a fretful realm in awe."

(2) No special cause is meant. "Slowly dying causes" block the way and hinder the growth of "nobler modes of life with sweeter manners, purer laws."

W. H. PINCHBECK.

**INCOME TAX EXEMPTION: BRIGHTON** (12 S. viii. 293).—Perhaps the reason why Brighton was exempted from the subsidy of 1523 was the fact that in 1514 it had been burnt down by the French admiral Prégent de Bidoux, Knight of Rhodes. See 10 S. ix. 387, 477, 497.

JOHN B. WAINSWRIGHT.

The reference is presumably to the subsidies of 1523. As the annals of Chester

for 1522 show that the city sent sixty well-armed men to serve under the Earl of Surrey in Scotland, the city probably came within the exemption mentioned by your correspondent as applying to certain northern counties. Cheshire more than once successfully objected to general taxation on account of its Palatine privileges.

R. S. B.

**B. A. AND T. FAWCET, PRINTERS** (12 S. viii. 293).—The initials 'B. A.' in this inquiry doubtless stand for Bernard Alsop, with whom T. Fawcett was in partnership many years, during their troubled period. Spelling of Fawcett's name varies, like most names of that time, according to the phonetic fancy of the writer. It occurs as Fawcett, Forcett, Forsett, and Fawcett.

Both Alsop and Fawcett are entered in the 'Shakespeare Bibliography' (see pp. 5 and 98). Their joint names also occur in no fewer than fifty-five entries between 1626 and 1641 in Hazlitt's 'Bibliographical Collections.' (See Gray's Index, 1893, for fuller details.) Both of these reference books are found at hand in the Reading Room at the British Museum.

According to Plomer's 'Dictionary of Printers,' 1907 (p. 72):—

Thomas Fawcett, printer in London, lived first at Grub-street, and then at "Heydon Court in old Fish Street, neere the upper end of Lambert Hill," from 1621 to 1643. Took up his freedom in the Stationers' Company, 7th May, 1621. Partner with Bernard Alsop (*q.v.*). In Sir J. Lamb's Notes Fawcett is described as the "abler man, better workman, and better governor." In 1626 they were summoned before the High Commission for printing Sir Robert Cotton's 'Short View of the Long Life of Henry III.' On the outbreak of civil war they were committed to the Fleet Prison for several months for printing a pamphlet called 'His Majesty's Propositions to Sir John Hotham and the Inhabitants of Hull. . . .' Fawcett appears to have retired from the partnership in 1644. . . .

W. JAGGARD.

**"LIVERPOOL GENTLEMAN AND MANCHESTER MAN"** (12 S. viii. 250).—The saying is generally supposed to refer to the respective outlook and mode of life. City men of Liverpool largely earn their living at the desk and try to dress well. (Observe the numerous tailors' shops there.) Liverpool imports vast quantities of raw produce, such as cotton, &c., and passes it elsewhere, instead of manufacturing, gaining only a comparatively small turnover percentage.

Average Manchester men have the repu-

tation of being plainer in dress, speech, and deportment. They are not afraid to soil their hands or clothing. (Witness the great number of factories.) Manchester takes Liverpool cotton, &c., works the raw material into fabrics, and reaps a richer harvest of profit.

It is perhaps a case of office versus factory. W. JAGGARD, CAPT.

COWPER: PRONUNCIATION OF NAME (12 S. viii. 110, 179, 237, 299).—When Cowper's Court, Cornhill, was spoken of to me in the nineteenth century, it was always as *Cooper's*. Earl Cowper was likewise Cooper. ST. SWITHIN.

Your correspondent's example at the last reference seems to tell against him. Harben ('Dictionary of London') gives, *s. v.* Cowper's Court:—"First mention: Cooper's Court (Boyle, 1799)" and adds, "So called from Sir Wm. Cooper . . . *temp.* Jas. I." I find a somewhat earlier mention of "Cooper's Court" in Bowles's 'New London Guide,' 1786. Lockie, 1810, and Elmes, 1831, have "Cowper's Court." It would appear in this case, therefore, that, at any rate in his younger days, the pronunciation was "after Stephenson's fashion."

RAYMOND LEE.

66, Hereford Road, W.2.

LIONS IN THE TOWER (11 S. vii. 150, 210, 272, 316, 357, 457).—At the second reference Sir Harry Poland quoted Haydn's 'Dictionary of Dates' as stating that "a lion named Pompey died in the Tower of London in 1760, after seventy years' confinement." According to W. Toone's 'Chronological Historian' (3rd ed.), ii. 100, on November 10, 1758, "the oldest lion in the Tower died, aged sixty-eight. It was presented to King James II. by one of the States of Barbary." What is the average age of a lion? JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

CREAM-COLOURED HORSES (11 S. xi. 361, 441).—Under date May 30, 1761, W. Toone in his 'Chronological Historian' (3rd ed.), ii. 132, writes:—

A set of fine cream-coloured horses, and several other coach and saddle horses from Hanover, were landed at Tower-wharf for his Majesty's service.

Is the breed now extinct? At the latter reference the last of those still remaining in Hanover is said to have died about 1905, aged about 28. JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

6, Grand Avenue, Hove, Sussex.

LIDDELL AND SCOTT'S GREEK-ENGLISH LEXICON (12 S. viii. 119, 158).—MR. J. C. HUDSON in the concluding paragraph, *ante* p. 158, asks for dates of the various editions of Liddell and Scott's 'Lexicon,' and the following may be of some use. The first edition was published in 1843 and was stated to be "based on the German work of Francis Passow"; it contained pp. xviii, 1586, and was 4to. The second edition was published as a sm. 4to., 1845, third edition 1849, and the fourth, 4to., 1855, revised throughout, and with the name of Passow omitted from the title page because the lexicon "was now from so many and various sources, that we could no longer fairly place any one name in that position." The fifth edition was 1861, 4to., very much augmented and improved; sixth edition, 4to., 1869, was revised throughout, as was the seventh edition, 4to., 1883. The eighth edition, and last, 4to., was revised in 1897 and reprinted in 1910, and was corrected and added to as far as could be done without altering the pagination. Abridgments were issued in 1843, fifth edition in 1856, and ninth in 1861, and others adapted for schools are numerous. ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

PETER TILLEMANS, ARTIST, 1684-1734 (12 S. viii. 293).—I know the engraving referred to, for I happen to have had some hand in getting it reproduced in *The Field* of October 7, 1911. It represents the Duke of Kingston (1725), gun in hand, walking up to eleven pointers all standing or setting to game—a most unwonted sight! Behind him is a gamekeeper with a second gun, while the Duke's horse and that of the keeper are in charge of a groom in the rear. Sir Walter Gilbey, in his 'Animal Painters of England' (vol. ii., p. 207), has a chapter on this artist, whose name inadvertently he spells without the final "s." He refers to the picture as that of

the Duke of Kingston on horseback [*sic*] with keepers and eleven young pointers all standing to game; a view of Thoresby Hall, Lincolnshire, forming the remote background.

He is mistaken, I think, in his identification of the Duke, who is surely *on foot*, the central figure of the group.

As an example of Tillemans's work he gives an engraving of a race meeting at Newmarket; but in this the figures are so numerous and on so small a scale that I think the artist's skill as an animal painter would have been better represented by the Duke of Kingston's pointers. J. E. HARTING.

The picture required in this query is reproduced in Arkwright's 'The Pointer and his Predecessors' (London, A. L. Humphreys, 1902). It is from an etching of a large oil painting, giving a portrait of the second Duke of Kingston among his pointers, with a view of his home, Thoresby, in the background. Redgrave says it is dated 1725. The colouring of the original is very beautiful, all the pointers are liver and white, and it is supposed to be the earliest picture of this breed of dog. It is in the possession of Earl Manvers, Thoresby Park, Ollerton, Nottinghamshire.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

GRAY'S 'ELEGY' (12 S. viii. 294).—“Noiseless tenor” was not apparently Gray's first intention in line 76. In the 'Fraser' MS., usually regarded as a first draft of the 'Elegy' we have “silent” with “noiseless” written over it. See the note in D. C. Tovey's edition of Gray's 'English Poems,' p. 155. Wordsworth used the combination “even tenor” a few lines from the end of his 'Ode, 1814,' and Tennyson in section lxxxv. of 'In Memoriam,' and stanza 5 has

My blood an even tenor kept.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

### Notes on Books.

*The Church Bells of Lancashire.* Part IV. The Hundred of Amounderness. By F. H. Cheetham.

THIS brochure has been reprinted from the *Transactions* of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society and a few copies are for sale, to be obtained from the author.

Our readers know the character of Mr. Cheetham's work so well that commendatory words are out of place. This instalment of his task of cataloguing the bells in the older Lancashire churches displays all his wonted care, thoroughness and appreciation of picturesque antiquarian detail.

The Amounderness hundred embraces six ancient parishes, subdivided, in 1915, into no fewer than 63. A dozen of the churches represent pre-Reformation chapels. Twenty-five churches fulfil the condition laid down by Mr. Cheetham for inclusion in his work—*i.e.*, they were founded before the end of the eighteenth century.

The examination of their bells was not in every instance an easy task. In four cases the bells are in bell-cotes accessible only by going up outside ladders. In two churches where they hang in towers they are reached through a man-hole in the ceiling of the porch. At Warton the

bell is in a wooden turret over the chancel arch, and is chimed from the porch at the east end of the north aisle by a pulley carrying a rope which goes over the roofs and through a hole in the porch roof. Ladders over the roof are the only means of reaching it. Seeing this church was built as late as 1835-6 we may echo Mr. Cheetham's astonishment at so strange a method of bell-ringing.

The most interesting church in the hundred in the matter of bells is St. Michael-on-Wyre. It possesses not only the much-discussed fifteenth-century French treble, but also the oldest of the three seventeenth-century bells still in the hundred, and an eighteenth-century bell from the Rudhall bell-foundry at Gloucester. The French bell bears an inscription showing that it was the gift to some church of Catherine de Berneuilles, Lady of Neufchâtel and Wicquinghen, places in the department of the Pas-de-Calais. Mr. Cheetham, as our readers know, was brought by the fortune of war as near to this neighbourhood as St. Omer. Inquiries then made of local antiquaries as to this bell unfortunately brought no further light upon it. It must still be considered as most likely “*butin de guerre*.” The vestry book shows that the tenor cast by Abraham Rudhall was paid for by levying a rate of twelve pence in the pound in the parish of St. Michael.

The second oldest bell in the hundred is the larger Wood Plumpton bell—dated 1596. We should like to know more of an old bell belonging, apparently, to Grimsargh, which was mentioned in 1871 as in the vicarage garden, having the inscription “*Mater Dei, Ora Pro Nobis, 1687. R.A.*”—a combination that suggests a history as yet by no means satisfactorily brought out.

A few customs connected with bell-ringing are noted—the continuance at Poulton-le-Fylde both of the pancake bell and of the curfew between September and March; and the curfew and (presumably) angelus at Preston St. John continued till near the twentieth century. At Poulton, too, it appears they ring the bells on Sundays before matins and evensong for a solid half-hour.

Mr. Cheetham gives us three facsimiles of bell inscriptions, among them reproductions of the rubbings from the three old bells of Broughton, which were melted down in 1884, the metal being used again. The oldest, by its invocation to St. Peter, was clearly a pre-Reformation bell. It bore an interesting shield, the initials whereon—T.B.—have been taken to be those of Thomas Bett of Leicester, c. 1530. The two others were seventeenth-century bells by Sellar of York and Hutton of Congleton, and the disappearance of the three is certainly to be regretted.

Besides the careful description of each bell Mr. Cheetham gives us all particulars connected with bells and bell-ringers to be found in the different records of the respective parishes, and sundry pleasant anecdotes and descriptions culled from out-of-the-way sources.

*The Quarterly Review* for April has several articles which should attract the attention of our readers. Dean Inge's paper on 'The White Man and his Rivals' raises many interesting questions in ethnology as well as in practical

politics. In 'Benedetto Croce: a Literary Critic' Mr. G. L. Bickersteth has a subject of real importance to literature, and handles it with discrimination—though it strikes us that some objections might have been pressed further home. Mary Maxwell Moffat relates effectively the tragic story of Eleonora Fonseca, that remarkable woman who played a considerable part in the abortive Neapolitan Revolution of 1799. Dr. Charles's new edition of the Apocalypse of St. John, with its manifold claim to the consideration of critics, is carefully studied by the Rev. C. W. Emmet, and the late Prof. Hume Brown's 'Life of Goethe' completed by Lord Haldane, is well discussed by Mr. G. P. Gooch. Admiral Hopwood's article, 'The Saving Grace,' is not strictly within our scope, being chiefly concerned with the spirit of the Navy, but we mention it partly for the sake of the old tradition to which it gives expression, partly for its containing several fine old sea stories.

*The Antiquaries Journal*, Vol. I., No. 1. (Oxford University Press, 5s. net.)

THE second number of this *Journal* makes a worthy successor to the first. It is largely concerned with excavation and the results thereof—thus the Engravings upon Flint Crust at Grime's Graves (Mr. Leslie Armstrong); Frilford (Mr. Dudley Buxton); Swedish Palaeolithic Implements (M. Oscar Montelius); and discoveries at Amesbury (Sir Lawrence Weaver). Mr. Rawlence and Mr. Major discuss the question of the site of the Battle of Ethandun, and Mr. Reginald A. Smith contributes a paper on Irish gold crescents.

*Folk-Lore*. March, 1921. (William Glaiser, 6s. 6d.)

THE learned and deeply interesting Presidential Address by Dr. Rivers—bearing the title 'Conservatism and Plasticity'—is devoted to the relation between folk-lore and psychology. He takes for his immediate subject the influences which, in Melanesia, have produced variety in the modes of disposal of the dead. Mr. Werner contributes 'Some Notes on Zulu Religious Ideas,' and Mr. Colcott gives us copious 'Legends from Tonga.' Mr. Sidney Hartland draws attention to the study of Catalan folk-lore which is being started at Barcelona by Dr. Carreras i Artan, Professor of Ethics in that city. The reviews, as usual, are a feature of distinct interest.

*A Manual of Lu-Ganda*. By W. A. Crabtree. (Cambridge University Press, 12s. 6d. net.)

THIS is another member of the useful series of Cambridge Guides to Modern Languages. It consists of a carefully compiled Grammar, followed by a Lu-Ganda-English vocabulary. The chapters on Grammar contain exercises for translation headed by lists of words on the old-fashioned plan; we should have liked in addition a crib by which the learner might have worked out the translations more readily. The avoidance of a crib has little meaning in the case of adult students.

A knowledge of Lu-Ganda is valuable on the same grounds as a knowledge of Latin; it gives one the key to a group of connected languages—the Bantu. Mr. Crabtree even considers that it would be easier to learn Swahili from Lu-Ganda,

than *vice versa*. A language without a literature—though, under European influence, a good deal has been done in the way of collecting folk-tales and in the composition of history and religious commentary—Lu-Ganda, it seems, is dependent for its survival largely upon the interest and the feeling for language, as such, of the foreign student. This Manual, which is not only lucid and thorough, but pleasantly written and pervaded by an evident appreciation of the charm of Bantu, will certainly stimulate such study. It is based upon the 'Handbook of Luganda,' by the late G. L. Pilkington, which was published in 1891—the most complete English work on the subject which has hitherto appeared.

Mr. Crabtree's Introduction, with its brief statement of the educational and industrial situation in Uganda is good reading.

## Notices to Correspondents.

EDITORIAL communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publishers"—at the Office, Printing House Square, London, E.C.4; corrected proofs to The Editor, 'N. & Q.', Printing House Square, London, E.C.4.

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ALL communications intended for insertion in our columns should bear the name and address of the sender—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

WE have received the following from our correspondent, Mrs. Cope, Finchampstead Place, Berks:—

"Knowing from experience the difficulty in identifying Coats of Arms I have compiled an encyclopedia and am willing to endeavour to identify any on application if a dozen stamps are enclosed."

FRANCIS I. MAULE.—("Blighty.") This is a corruption of the Hindustani *belāti*, meaning "foreign." See the articles at 12 S. i. 194, 292.

CORRIGENDA.—'N. & Q.', April 16, 1921: (1) p. 309, col. 1, l. 6: Papworth *not* Padworth; (2) p. 313, col. 1, l. 52: Justin *not* Justice.

J. C. T. — For "Wilson, Ranger of the Himalayas," see *ante*, pp. 151, 194, 216.

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## Notes.

## LEGACY OF SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.

The following outline of the story of a family which attained local importance in the seventeenth century has some interest in itself and will be useful to genealogists. The principal sources which have been used are four. (1) The registers of the Walloon church at Southampton and the French church in London, printed by the Huguenot Society. (2) An interesting little note-book in the British Museum (Egerton MS. 868) containing a list of the mayors and other officials of Southampton from 1471 to 1671, with a number of general, local and family particulars entered under the different years. These entries are in various hands and made at different times, but all seem to be by members of the

Delamotte family, including Philip Delamotte, who was the first minister of the local Walloon congregation, from 1585 until his death in 1617. The chief contributor, however, was his son, Joseph Delamotte, mayor of the town in 1651, and the entries cease at his death. Among other things, Joseph records that he became a burgess in 1634 at a cost of £30, and that in 1641 "the ship called the Mayflower" was sent to guard the port. (3) Various wills at Somerset House. (4) Chancery pleadings. There are many references to the Legays in the Calendars of State Papers, but a knowledge of the pedigree is necessary for the use of them.

I. The story of the family in England begins with Pierre le Gay of Armentières in Flanders, who was admitted to the Lord's Supper at Southampton in 1569, and is frequently mentioned in the registers, as godfather or witness, down to 1601. He married as his first wife Janne Bus of Valenciennes on February 11, 1570/1, when the parties showed by writing that their fathers consented. The names of the parents are not given, and from consent being given by writing it seems probable that they had not come over to England. This first wife died August 23, 1590, and was buried at Southampton the same day. Peter married, secondly, at the Flemish church in London, on July 11, 1592, Catherine de Behout of Antwerp. He died of the severe plague that visited Southampton in the summer of 1604, and was buried June 26. There were 87 deaths from the plague, including infants, in this refugee congregation alone.

By the first marriage there were two sons—Abraham and Isaac; and six daughters—Elizabeth, Jane, Mary, Sara, Esther, and Judith. Of Abraham, baptized November 15, 1571, nothing further is recorded. Isaac continued the line as below. Elizabeth (baptized November 4, 1576) married Isaac Roussel of London; Jane (March 8, 1579) married Jan Gorion or Jorryon, and went to London also, their sons being baptized there. Mary (June 25, 1581) married Paul Latelais. Sara (December 22, 1583) married Jean Chapelin. Esther (March 31, 1586) married, first, Peter l'Escaillet, and, secondly, Jean Lourdel of London. Judith (July 28, 1588) married James Guyot in 1612.

II. Isaac (Isacq) le Gay, second son of Pierre, was baptized August 16, 1573, and

admitted to the Lord's Supper in 1589; he occurs in the registers as godfather, &c., from 1589 to 1598. He was a "clothier" by trade. On April 20, 1600, he married Esther Behout (once called Esther Maçon, perhaps in error). He died on September 14, 1613, and was buried next day at Southampton. He appears to have prospered in business—the prosperity of these immigrants was viewed with some natural jealousy by the English townsmen—and his will (P.C.C., 91 Capell), dated September 10 and proved October 1, 1613, gives some evidences of his success. The following is an abstract:—

To the poor of the French church £5, to be distributed by the deacons; to the poor of the English church £3. To Mr. Bellier £5, Mr. Delamotte £3, Mr. Rawlinson 30s., Mr. John Duquene's wife £5. To my five sisters 20s. each. A third part to Ester Rehault my wife. To my three daughters each £100. Residue to my three sons. The house I live in, with dyehouse and presses, and the dyehouse at Hill to my three sons, to be sold for division. Executors: Mr. John Duquene and my brethren [brothers-in-law] John Jorryon and John Lourdel. Overseers: Mr. William Nevry, now mayor of Southampton, and Mr. John Bersent the elder.

The mention of five sisters no doubt implies that one had died. Mr. Delamotte would be the minister named above.

The children recorded in the registers are Jane (baptized March 15, 1600/1), Pierre (July 25, 1602), Esther (October 9, 1603; died January 26, 1603/4), Isaac (mis-called "Jacob" in the register, July 9, 1606), a child who died without baptism in September, 1607, Katherine (September 4, 1608), and Jacob (January 27, 1610/11). The third daughter named in the will, though she is not recorded in the registers, must have been the Esther Toldervey, *alias* Ingpen, mentioned in her brother's will in 1679 as out of her mind. Of the history of the other daughters, Jane and Katherine, nothing is known. For the eldest son see below.

Isaac, the second son, became a merchant in London, where, on May 28, 1629, he married Mary, daughter of Jan le Poultre of Norwich, her sister Elizabeth being at the same time married to Daniel Farvaque of Norwich, who became a partner in business with Isaac. On June 2, 1636, Anthony Hooper, Daniel Farvaeks and Isaac Legaye, merchants of London, addressed a petition to the Commissioners of the Admiralty stating that they had freighted the Mary and John of London

to sail to Newfoundland and take fish to the value of £2,000, but the voyage could not proceed for fear of the press; they therefore asked protection for their sailors (Cal. S.P., Col., 1574-1660, p. 236). The partnership continued till 1652, as appears by the Chancery suit cited below, and then disputes broke out, it being alleged that Farvaque had engaged in private trading on his own account in breach of the articles of partnership. They had begun with a domestic trade and had extended it overseas.

Isaac died January 10, 1659/60, intestate, and was buried at St. Antholin's in the City on January 13. His widow, Mary, continued the Chancery proceedings he had begun in 1657 against his former partner calling for an inquiry into the partnership profits (Bridges, 426/79). The widow was buried at St. Antholin's, March 4, 1689/90; her will, dated February 26, was proved November 11, 1690, in the Commissary Court of London (fo. 356). She was there described as "of Hackney." She left to her daughter Mary, wife of John Holwell, £150, linen, &c., and mentions two granddaughters, Esther and Rebecca Holwell, of whom the former was out of England. To her grandson John Beckford she left £30. After minor bequests the residue was to go to her two daughters, Sarah Beckford and Esther Legay. The executors were Joan Mason and Sarah Beckford.

Of the children of Isaac and Mary the baptisms of three are recorded at the French church, Threadneedle Street: Isaac in 1630, Mary in 1631, Esther in 1632. Sarah was married at St. James's, Duke's Place, to William Beckford on January 9, 1667/8, by licence. Elizabeth Legay, buried at St. Antholin's, March 10, 1659/60, may have been another daughter. A son was Peter Legay, steward of the man-of-war Falcon, for whose estate administration was granted (P.C.C.) on December 4, 1689, to his mother, Mary Legay, widow; he was unmarried. Mary having died, a further grant was required and made in August, 1690.

Jacob, the third son, continued to live at Southampton, being described as of Freemantle. He was collector of the customs in 1652 (Cal. S.P.), and was sheriff of the borough in 1658/9. In August, 1645, he filed a bill in Chancery against William Le Cœur of Paris, &c., relating to business transactions from 1638 onward. He had

been partner with Anthony Hooper, who died in February, 1643/4. Le Cœur in his reply stated that a great deal of Hooper's estate was in the hands of complainant, Daniel Farvax, of London, merchant, Isaac Legay, his partner, and Peter Legay, of Southampton, Isaac and Peter being brothers of complainant; and therefore he could not tell how matters stood (Chan. Proc., Chas. I., L. 12/33).

In 1652 Jacob Legay and Dorothy, his wife, one of the daughters and heirs of Christopher Benbury of Southampton, brewer, began a Chancery suit against Benbury's executors (one of whom was Joseph Delamotte) concerning Dorothy's share of the estate (Bridges, 426/77). By deed of August 24, 1653, Jacob Legay and Peter Legay of London, merchants, sold to Arthur Evelyn of Shadsden, Hants, Esq., the fee-farm rent of £40 12s. 11d. from the manor of Everleigh in Wilts, which they and others had purchased from trustees for selling Crown rents, &c. (Close Roll 3745, No. 24). John Legay of Millbrook (and Freemantle), merchant, may have been the son of Jacob. Administration of his estate was in 1706 granted (P.C.C.) to his widow Anne, who in 1710 claimed, as his administratrix, a debt from Edward Hunt of Romsey, and John Gilbert, executors of Edward Hunt of Southampton, mercer (Chan. Proc., Reynardson 380/33).

J. BROWNBILL.

(To be continued.)

#### ALDEBURGH.

#### EXTRACTS FROM CHAMBERLAIN'S ACCOUNT-BOOK.

1625-1649.

(See *ante*, pp. 163, 224, 265, 305.)

THERE are many proclamations again in this year, but the object of the publication is seldom given; the Church Register from 1600 to the close of the seventeenth century has been lost, so no information can be obtained as to the number of deaths. The plague or some other disease was very bad in Aldeburgh in 1570, when 327 deaths are recorded (the average in normal times being about 42), and the death rate was high until 1575.

The prices of materials for "Cloathing of Towne Children" are interesting, and few guardians would object at the present day to pay even 7s. for three yards of "cloth" at 2s. 2d. the yard.

#### 16 PAYMENTS. 26

Paid for mendine of the cover of the oven at the house where Barnaby Scrutton dwelleth .. .. .	00 00 06
Paid to Thomas Insent for carryeing forth of the drum and for the mending of it .. .. .	00 09 00
Paid to Thomas Insent for to pay for his mace mendine and fetchine home .. .. .	00 04 00
Paid unto m <sup>r</sup> Cheney for 105 shott for the bras guns bought at London, April 12 .. .. .	00 14 00
Geven to a boy in the Jayle .. .. .	00 00 02
Paid for beere when Goodman Bull paid his ½ yeere rent .. .. .	00 00 06
To m <sup>r</sup> Owldrine for perfumes at Christide and Easter .. .. .	00 03 00
Paid for a shott .. .. .	00 00 01
Paid to Coo for mending of the Church lader .. .. .	00 01 04
Paid for bread cakes and cheese when we went on preambulacon .. .. .	00 05 10
Paid unto the widd Boone for dyet on the preambulacon day and for John Urvis his dynner .. .. .	01 02 06
Paid into m <sup>r</sup> Thomson for a gun of beere at the preambulacon day .. .. .	00 04 00
Paid unto Nicholas Murford for a roope for the beacon waighine 3 stone at 26s p Cent .. .. .	00 09 09
Paid for a procklimacon against Re-cusants .. .. .	00 02 00
Geven for whippinge of John Bootie .. .. .	00 00 06
Paid for a letter from m <sup>r</sup> Rivett .. .. .	00 00 03
Paid for a procklimacon for giving thanks for seasing the plague .. .. .	00 01 06
To John Button for watchine the armour on the trayning day .. .. .	00 00 02
Paid Willm Bardwell for wyne dyet and horse meat when M <sup>r</sup> Rivet cam to binde the victualers may 29 .. .. .	00 18 09
Paid m <sup>r</sup> John Blowers for a last of sprats sent to S <sup>r</sup> Henry Glemhams .. .. .	01 00 00
Paid to the Goodwife Lowdy for greene rushes .. .. .	00 00 06
For a quire of pap .. .. .	00 00 04
For a yard of Canvis for Catteridges .. .. .	00 00 09
Paid unto m <sup>r</sup> Thomson June 17th to pay the charge for the leading of the Church as apeere p his bill .. .. .	05 10 00
Geven to a poore souldier wch was lamed in the King's service .. .. .	00 00 06
Geven by the appointment of m <sup>r</sup> Baylifs to Oldale for beating of a drum upon a trayning day .. .. .	00 01 06
To Robt Baldwine for wine and 3 folks diners when S <sup>r</sup> Henry Glemham sent venison to Towne July 11 .. .. .	01 04 00
To Robt Baldwyne for a horse hire to Berye for m <sup>r</sup> Wall to ride on. 4 dayes .. .. .	00 04 00
Paid unto William Bardwell August 10, for wyne and dyet for the Ipswich Journey and for Comunion wyne and bread as a peere by his bill .. .. .	00 17 06
To Willm Youngs for a head for the Towne drum .. .. .	00 02 06
To Thomas Fiske for a hoope for the drum .. .. .	00 00 04
To Charles Waren for mendinge the Towne drum .. .. .	00 00 06

To John Lowdie for looking to the souldiers  
armes on our trayning day . . . 00 00 02  
for a stafe and for fitting it for the Towne  
anshent . . . . . 00 01 10  
for turning of the Towne armes in the anshent  
and for silke . . . . . 00 01 00  
To a Countrie man for 7 great shott for the  
ordnance . . . . . 00 01 03  
Paid to the Constables August for com-  
position for the King . . . . . 00 05 00  
To Richard Lilbourne for rushes for the  
Towne hall and broome . . . . . 00 00 10  
To Robt Pootey for keeping the beacon for the  
haven . . . . . 02 00 00  
To Thomas French octobr 16 for mayned  
souldiers for half a yeere . . . . . 00 13 04  
To Willm Bardwell Octobr 17 for a Towne  
child put an aprentice with him the  
some of . . . . . 02 00 00  
To Richard withe October 21 for Cottage  
rents for the Towne houses for the year  
1626 . . . . . 00 10 06  
for nayling the boards of the sincke in the  
marketstead and for making it cleane . . . . . 00 00 06  
Paid for labourers to fill the tumbrell to  
carry away muck from the butchers stalls  
and to bring shingle to lay there . . . . . 00 02 06  
To Thomas Cooke for posts and rayles for the  
fairstead and his worke . . . . . 00 05 00  
For tryingng of a stoole in the Church . . . . . 00 01 00  
Paid unto Thomas Cooke december 23th for  
timber and his worke for the house wherein  
the widow Powes dwelleth and for the fence  
betwixt the Almshouses and mr Haiwards  
and for 2 hand barrows . . . . . 00 13 05  
To the Constables for whippe of Thomas  
Meekyne Januar. 4 . . . . . 00 01 00  
Paid January 13th to Sir Williams Baylif  
for  $\frac{1}{2}$  a yeeres rent . . . . . 00 10 00

## 16 PAYMENTS. 27

## January.

To Thomas Insent money that he paid for  
washing of the Carpet for the Table on the  
Towne hall . . . . . 00 00 06  
To Willm Bardwell for wyne when mr Dade  
was in Towne at the Admirall Court . . . . . 00 05 02  
To willm Bardwell for wyne at the Lords  
Court . . . . . 00 03 00  
For two holland Cheeses to send unto Sir  
Henry Glemham . . . . . 00 07 00  
To mr Robt Rypine money that he laid out for  
the use of the Towne as followeth for a letter  
carryeing to Ipswich about the payeing of  
the groat upon the Chalder of Coales . . . . . 00 02 06  
more geven to two lame men that  
travelled . . . . . 00 02 00  
Given p mr Baylifs appointment to Father  
Steele in his sicknes January 27th . . . . . 00 02 00

## February.

To Beales the mason for worke and stuff viz  
lime and heare for the Church . . . . . 00 03 03  
To John Richeson for horse hire to carry a  
last of spratts to Sr Henry Glemham . . . . . 00 01 04  
To Willm Bardwell for wyne and dyett for the  
Baylife of Southould and mr Hardware  
of Yarmouth meeting here in Towne to  
confer concernyng wastage for Iseland.  
february 21th . . . . . 00 13 00

## March.

To the Sheref for the fee fearme for the  
Towne . . . . . 01 00 00  
Geven to poore Irishe people that  
travelled . . . . . 00 00 04  
June.  
Paid unto mr Howkdrine for perfumes  
taken at two severall tymes for the Townes  
use . . . . . 00 03 00  
Julie.  
Paid to John Cooke for mending of the Cuck-  
stoole and for timber and for pales for  
the pound . . . . . 00 01 02  
Paid for freshe fishe to send to Sir Henry  
Glemham and mr Rivett . . . . . 00 07 00  
Paid to Charles Warne for stocking of 5  
muskets and Calivers for the Towne . . . . . 00 12 06  
August.  
To Benjamen Dow for mending the kneple  
of the great Bell . . . . . 00 02 00  
Paid for Charges at Wickham for wyne  
and dyett for 34 persons for there  
dynners . . . . . 01 14 00  
Paid for pap and enke August 27 . . . . . 00 00 04  
September.  
Geven unto Sir Henry Glemhams man for  
bringing of a venison to Towne  
Sept 7 . . . . . 00 10 00  
Geven unto two Scotchmen that came out  
of Dunkerke . . . . . 00 01 00  
To Willm Bardwell for wyne and dyett upon  
the Elextion day . . . . . 04 08 00  
Paid to Willm Bardwell for wyne and dyett  
when Sr Henry Glemhams daughter  
was in towne . . . . . 03 03 00  
more for horsemeat at that time . . . . . 00 04 00  
Paid for glasing of the Church win-  
dowes . . . . . 00 05 00  
Paid Willm Bardwell for wyne bestowed on  
Mr Wall by mr Baylifs when he went  
into holland Sep. 23 . . . . . 00 04 04  
November.  
Paid to Charles Warne by mr Baylifs apoint-  
ment for a thing to hang there hatts  
upon . . . . . 00 01 00  
Geven by mr Baylifs apointment to 6 Shipp  
broken men to travell home . . . . . 00 06 00  
To willm Bardwell for 244 foote of planke  
for the Towne wall . . . . . 01 04 00  
For 3 loads of thatche for the Towne  
wall . . . . . 00 15 00  
Paid for a buckett for the Towne well and for  
a strike for the Towne measures . . . . . 00 01 04  
December.  
Paid willm Huson for making of a sute of  
cloathes for a girle which Richard Lil-  
bourne keepeth . . . . . 00 01 07  
Paid December 16th to Thomas Grigson  
for lead for the Church . . . . . 14 04 00  
Paid to mr Hayward for 16 C and 3 qrs and  
10lb of lead . . . . . 03 08 00  
Paid to Willm Bardwell for 19 pales 4 foote  
and 3 foote and for 7 five foote pale, and  
for a poste 2 studs and a peece of planke for  
a stepple for the Church yard and for  
nayles and Carpenters wages Decemb.  
24 . . . . . 00 12 06

## FOR CLOATHING OF TOWNE CHILDREN.

## Cooks oldest child.

Inprimus laid out to Cloath Cookes eldest  
child which the Towne is discharged of as

followeth, for 3 yards and di of cloath at for a Cassack and briches .. .. .	00 08 02
for a yard 3 qrs of white cotton to lyne the briches .. .. .	00 02 02½
for a yard and di of greene cotton for a petti- coate .. .. .	00 02 04½
for 2 dosen of buttons .. .. .	00 00 02
for making of the Cassack briches and petticoate .. .. .	00 01 06
To Barnaby Scrutton for a payer of shoes .. .. .	00 01 04
To Willm Younge for a hatt .. .. .	00 01 06
more for a shirt .. .. .	00 01 08
for a payer of stockens .. .. .	00 01 02

**Cookes youngest.**

For Cooks youngest child To Thomas Fiske jun for 3 yards of cloath at 2 <sup>s</sup> 2 <sup>d</sup> the yard .. .. .	00 07 00
more for canvis and buttons .. .. .	00 00 06½
for 2 yards ¼ of red cotton at 1 <sup>s</sup> 7 <sup>d</sup> the yard .. .. .	00 03 06½
To w <sup>m</sup> Dinynton for making of two koats .. .. .	00 01 04

**Eallies child.**

paid to Thomas Fiske jun for 2 yards and ½ of granny .. .. .	00 05 05
for a yard and ¼ a qr of cloath .. .. .	00 02 09½
for 2 yards of blue cotton .. .. .	00 03 02
for an ell of greene cotton .. .. .	00 01 10½
for 2 binding for the koats .. .. .	00 00 02
for making of two petticoats and two waskoats .. .. .	00 01 06
for yarne for a payer of stockens .. .. .	00 00 09½
for a payer of shoes .. .. .	00 01 04
for 2 smocks making .. .. .	00 00 06
for 5 yards of white hambrough for 2 smocks .. .. .	00 03 09

**Wm Bardwels child.**

Paid unto Thomas Fiske junr for yards and ½ of cloath .. .. .	00 08 04
more for an ell of penesbone cotton thre yards of lase and a binding .. .. .	00 03 04
more taken afterwards for a qr and a nayle of cloath .. .. .	00 01 00
Paid unto the widow Boone money that she laid out for Cooks child that she keepeth. Imprimis for a hat .. .. .	00 01 00
for a payre of shoes .. .. .	00 01 00
for a payre of hose .. .. .	00 01 00
for two shirts and an aporne making .. .. .	00 00 06
for a blue lyning aporne and strings .. .. .	00 01 00
for two yards 3 qrs and di of loceram .. .. .	00 02 10
more for thrid .. .. .	00 00 01
To willm Dinynton for making of two sutes of cloathes one for Lock the other for Lance .. .. .	00 02 06
To Thomas Fiske senr for a petticoat and a waskoat for Bobbitts child that Lilbourne keepeth .. .. .	00 08 04
for a payer of hose and a payer of shoes for that girle .. .. .	00 02 02
To Thomas Fiske Junr for cloath for two sutes of appell one for lock the other for Lance .. .. .	00 12 00

ARTHUR T. WINN.

Aldeburgh, Suffolk.

(To be continued.)

**ASSHETON OF SALFORD AND PENN  
OF PENNSYLVANIA.**

IN 1699, when William Penn returned to America after a sojourn in England, he brought with him his kinsman, Robert Assheton of Salford, gentleman, the latter's wife Margaret, and several children. From that time until 1770 the Asshetons were prominent in the life of Philadelphia as leaders in politics and in the established Church. Although the name has now died out in America, there are many descendants in female lines—a situation duplicated in England by the descendants of the Rev. Robert Assheton of Trinity Chapel, Salford, uncle of the emigrant. My researches in the history of the family, although not entirely satisfactory, have proved beyond question the connexion between the early Asshetons and the Penns, and have by this means identified one of the sisters of Admiral William Penn, father of the founder of Pennsylvania.

On May 30, 1687, William Penn granted to his cousins, the children of William Assheton of Salford, gentleman, 3,000 acres of land in Pennsylvania. Over a half-century later, the surviving heirs became involved in a legal controversy, the papers in which give some interesting genealogical information ('The Penn Papers, Pennsylvania Land Grants,' vol. ix., pp. 141-159, in the library of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania). Jeffrey Hart of Salford,\* in an affidavit stated that he had married Margaret, daughter of the Rev. Robert Assheton of Salford, brother of William Assheton, the father of the emigrant. William Assheton's wife is stated to have been a relative of William Penn. William Assheton was buried at Trinity Chapel, Salford, January 7, 1721 (*ibidem*).

In the list of marriage licences recorded at Chester ('Record Society of Lancashire and Cheshire,' vol. vi., p. 48) occurs the entry of William Ashton of Salford, gentleman, and Frances Bradshaw, spinster, August, 1668. Dugdale, in his 'Visitation of Lancashire,' 1664-5, records Frances Bradshaw as the youngest daughter of Ralph Bradshaw of Pendleton, gentleman, by his wife Rachel, daughter of Giles Pen [*sic*], merchant of Bristol ('Chetham Society,' vol. lxxxiv., p. 53). This Giles Pen or Penn was the father of Admiral William Penn ('D.N.B.'). Frances Bradshaw Assheton was therefore a first cousin of the proprietor.

\* Jeffrey Hart and Margaret his wife were the ancestors of the Ethelstons of Hinton, Shropshire, and the Peels of Bryn-y-Pys, near Ruabon.

In the Probate Court at Chester is preserved an administration bond of goods not administered of Robert Ashton of Salford, gent. The bond is dated 1693, and William Ashton is mentioned as administrator of the goods not administered of Robert Ashton, of Salford, gent., *his late father*. This evidence is further corroborated by the matriculation entry, in 1667, of the Rev. Robert Assheton at Magdalene College, Cambridge, furnished me by Mr. Ernest Axon of Stockport, in which the boy is given as eighteen years of age and son of Robert Ashton of Salford, gentleman. This Robert Ashton would seem to have been identical with the Robert Ashton of Salford, gentleman, whose will is listed at the Probate Court in Chester, 1668, but cannot be found there at present. Raines says that letters of administration were granted to Mary, widow of Robert Ashton; this suggests an error in the record.

The identity of Robert Ashton of Salford, father of William and the Rev. Robert Assheton, remains somewhat in doubt. It would seem probable that he was the same as that Mr. Robert Ashton mentioned on August 8, 1654, by Humphrey Chetham as going with him "to Latham to take an Acknowledgm<sup>t</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> ffine from y<sup>e</sup> Earle and Countesse of Darby" ('Chetham Society,' N.S., vol. 1., p. 211; see also pp. 213 and 214). The arms borne by the Salford Asshetons and by their descendants in America are described by Raines as "Argent, a mullet sable, a canton of the second, quartering 2 and 3 a mascle within a bordure engrailed. Crest: On a wreath, a man holding a scythe" (F. R. Raines, 'The Fellows of the Collegiate Church of Manchester,' ed. by Frank Renaud, M.D., F.S.A., 'Chetham Society,' N.S., vols. xxi. and xxiii., vol. xxi., p. 206.) This is almost identical with the arms of the Ashtons of Shepley:—Quarterly: 1 and 4, Argent, a mullet sable, a crescent for difference; 2 and 3, argent, a mascle within a bordure engrailed, sable. Crest: A man with a scythe.

In the pedigree of the Shepley Ashtons given by Dugdale in his 'Visitation of Lancashire,' 1664-5, pp. 16-17 ('Chetham Society,' lxxxiv.), Robert Ashton of Shepley is given as sixty years of age. His eldest son is John, then aged thirty-four—*i.e.*, on September 9, 1664; his second son, Robert, is mentioned but without any comment or description. At the earliest, John Ashton could not have been born before 1629 and his brother before 1630-1631. In view of the fact that the Rev.

Robert Assheton of Salford was born in 1648-1649, any identification of his father with Robert, the second son of Robert Ashton of Shepley, would necessarily postulate a very early marriage on the part of the second son Robert. In view, however, of the early marriages of the Salford Asshetons and their descendants, I do not regard this as impossible: Robert, the emigrant, married at twenty or before (C. P. Keith, 'Provincial Councillors of Pennsylvania,' Philadelphia, 1883; 'Assheton,' pp. 281-307); his son Ralph married at twenty a girl of fifteen (*ibidem*). But should it be that William Assheton of Salford was the elder brother of the Rev. Robert Assheton, this hypothesis would become, if not untenable at least increasingly improbable. It is interesting to note that on August 2, 1647, John Ashton, son and heir of Robert Ashton of Shepley, was admitted to Gray's Inn (J. Foster, 'The Register of Admissions to Gray's Inn, 1521-1889' . . . London, 1889, p. 246), and that on June 10, 1713, William Ashton of Salford, gentleman (son of Robert Assheton of Pennsylvania), was admitted to the same institution. The Salford and Pennsylvania Asshetons, descendants of William Assheton,\* father of the emigrant, were all members of the bar; it is not without significance that the Shepley Ashtons followed the same profession.

I should be glad to have any information in regard to (1) the descent of Robert Assheton of Salford, died 1668; (2) his marriage; (3) the date of birth of his son William; (4) the marriage of Robert Assheton, the emigrant, about 1689 to Margaret —.

JOSEPH M. BEATTY, Jr.

Goucher College, Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.

AMONG THE SHAKESPEARE ARCHIVES.—Since writing the article that appeared in 'N. & Q.' of April 16, I have learned that the pillory at Stratford (p. 303, col. 2, l. 5) was not at the Market Cross, but on a piece of common ground at the corner of Sheep Street and Chapel Street, which was used as the Bull Ring, and subsequently was the site of the Town Hall burned down by the Cavaliers in 1643.

The stocks and pillory are referred to in

\* The Publications of the Historical MSS. Commission (14th Report, Report on MSS., Lord Kenyon) contain interesting references to this William Assheton, who was a man of considerable distinction, apparently associated with the Earl of Derby.



Shakespeare's plays, both of them in the early comedy 'The Two Gentlemen of Verona,' which is unusually full of reminiscences of Stratford. Launce has "sat in the stocks for puddings" that his dog "hath stolen, and stood on the pillory for geese he hath killed" (iv. 4, 33 ff.).

EDGAR I. FRIPP.

Altrincham.

ASCENSION DAY: A WARWICKSHIRE CUSTOM.—Rain falling on this day was caught, bottled, and kept for use. It prevented bread from turning heavy in the baking and would keep for a year. A teaspoonful of water was added to each batch of bread.

J. HARVEY BLOOM.

JOSEPH AUSTIN, ACTOR (1735-1821).—On April 10, 1921, *The Observer* contained the following notice, copied from its issue of April 9, 1821:—

Died.—Aged 86, Joseph Austin, Esq., many years proprietor of the Chester and Newcastle Theatres, and the last remaining actor mentioned in Churchill's 'Rosciad.'

—This seems worthy of a permanent place in 'N. & Q.' for Austin's death does not appear to have been recorded either in *The Times* or in *The Gentleman's Magazine*, although the same obituary notice is to be found in *The Annual Register* for 1821 (p. 234).

Some information about Austin is given in the Rev. J. Genest's 'Some Account of the English Stage' (1832, iv., pp. 583, 609, 612), and in Thomas Gilliland's 'The Dramatic Mirror' (1808, i. 236), but the date of his birth was apparently unknown to these authors. Between 1759 and 1761 he was associated with Garrick at Drury Lane, and was employed there not only as actor but as prompter and assistant manager.

A portrait of Austin, the only one known, belongs to Dr. Philip Norman, F.S.A. It was painted in 1788 by William Bell of Newcastle, and is reproduced, together with one by the same painter of Austin's wife, in this month's *Connoisseur*.

HILDA F. FINBERG.

47, Holland Road, Kensington, W.14.

NEOLOGY.—There are some words in Stephen Graham's 'The Challenge of the Dead' which seem very like a challenge of the living and make an old writer "sit up." Let me instance three. Talking of white stone crosses which have been raised in memory of fallen fighters in a French cemetery he remarks:—"1921 will see

them rolling out in new stone crosses, at first startlingly pallid and virginal, but as the months go on getting gradually greyned and darkened" (p. 96).

Greyned! Hard to say, hideous to the eye, wholly superfluous!

On p. 121 we read of eyes that are "dullened," and of Arras it is noted that "the Cathedral with the top of its massive tower *gnawn* off by Fate is to be preserved for ever as a memorial of these days" (p. 113).

By the way, I visited Arras before the war, and, to my surprise, have no recollection of this tower which made a lasting impression on Mr. Graham. In one passage, which I perhaps scanned too casually, he seemed to imply that it dominates the Grand' Place. Is this the case? Though not likely, it is just possible that he may be mixing up the Cathedral with the *débris* of the Hôtel de Ville. What does somebody else say?

ST. SWITHIN.

### Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY NAVAL AND MILITARY FUNDS.—I should be glad to learn if any information can be obtained about the Naval and Military Funds that were raised in the City of London at the end of the eighteenth century, to assist the wounded and relatives of the fallen, or to reward deeds of gallantry with badges of distinction.

A. N. ST. QUINTIN, Lt.-Colonel.

RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF FUNCTIONARIES.—Can anyone direct me where I can obtain detailed and accurate information as to what are the rights and duties of (a) a Lord-Lieutenant; (b) a Custos Rotulorum; (c) a Privy Councillor; (d) the Board of Green Cloth?

WILLIAM BULL.

House of Commons.

"VENETIAN WINDOW."—I should be greatly obliged if any reader could inform me what is the meaning of "Venetian window" as applied to church windows in the seventeenth century. Does the expression apply to a particular shape, or to the fact that the window was filled with coloured glass?

S. M. L.

PICTURES OF COVENT GARDEN.—I should be glad to know whether there are any early eighteenth-century pictures of Covent Garden Market in public museums or art galleries in England, apart from those now hanging in the London Museum.

HILDA F. FINBERG.

47, Holland Road, W.14.

PARSONS FAMILY.—Sir John Parsons (Lord Mayor of London), who died in 1717, had three sons: (1) John, who predeceased his father, leaving a son, John; (2) Henry, who died in 1740; and (3) Humphry (twice Lord Mayor of London), who died in 1740, leaving a son, John. I shall be glad to have any information concerning the two grandsons mentioned, and also of Henry, who married but died, apparently, *s.p.*, as no children are mentioned in his will.

ARTHUR T. WINN.

Aldeburgh, Suffolk.

PAUL LUCAS: HIS 'JOURNEY THROUGH ASIA MINOR.'—Can anyone tell me the date of the first appearance of this work, and whether it was written in French or English? It is quoted (in English) in Mr. Waite's 'Lives of the Alchemistical Philosophers' for a queer story of the survival of the French alchemist Nicholas Flamel and his wife years after their supposed death—but as no date is given it is impossible to say how many years. Flamel died about 1419.

C. C. B.

A SLICE OF BREAD AND BUTTER.—It would seem that the slice of bread and butter is among the oldest forms of food still in everyday use. Mr. J. H. Gurney, in a recent book, 'Early Annals of Ornithology,' quotes the Venetian, Capello, Ambassador to England in 1496-7, who, writing of the profusion of birds in this country and the tameness of kites around London, says:—

They often take out of the hands of little children, the bread smeared with butter, in the Flemish fashion, given to them by their mothers.

Is this the earliest reference to bread and butter eating in England?

J. LANDFEAR LUCAS.

\* 101, Piccadilly.

FRANCIS AND JOHN ANDERSON, WRITERS TO THE SIGNET, EDINBURGH.—I seek the name of the parents of Messrs. Francis and John Anderson, who were in partnership as Writers to the Signet, and had offices in Edinburgh in 1789.

JAMES SETON-ANDERSON.

39, Carlisle Road, Hove, Sussex.

ROBINSON CRUSOE'S ISLAND.—I have seen in a recent evening paper that Chile is going to turn the island of Juan Fernandez into a "park." This information is conveyed under the headline "Robinson Crusoe's Island." I have hitherto understood that Robinson Crusoe's Island was in the estuary of the Orinoco. Am I or is the newspaper right?

CONSTANT READER.

RECORD IN LONGEVITY.—Can any reader produce a family record to beat that detailed below?

On Sept. 20, 1809, Hugh Macpherson, Professor of Greek in King's College, Aberdeen (b. Aug. 12, 1767; d. Mar. 12, 1854), married Christina (b. Sept. 13, 1785; d. Aug. 17, 1860), daughter of Roderick Macleod, principal of the same college. The issue of the marriage was six sons and seven daughters, viz.:—

1. Isabella, b. Mar. 7, 1811; d. Oct. 8, 1899, aged eighty-eight, unmarried.

2. William, b. July 19, 1812; Master in Equity, High Court, Calcutta, d. April 20, 1893, aged eighty.

3. Anne Maria, b. Apr. 11, 1814; d. Mar. 14, 1900, aged eighty-five, unmarried.

4. Elizabeth, b. Jan. 25, 1816; d. Apr. 27, 1885, aged sixty-nine, unmarried.

5. John, b. May 20, 1817; M.D., practised in Calcutta and London; d. Mar. 17, 1890, aged seventy-two.

6. Christina, b. Jan. 31, 1819; d. Apr., 1882, aged sixty-three, married.

7. Jessie (twin sister of Christina) b. Jan. 31, 1819; d. Aug. 28, 1906, aged eighty-seven, married.

8. Hugh Martin, b. Aug. 30, 1820; Inspector-General of Hospitals, Bengal; d. Apr. 4, 1902, aged eighty-one.

9. Margaret, b. Aug. 25, 1822; d. November, 1915, aged ninety-three, unmarried.

10. Roderick Donald, b. Feb. 27, 1824; Major-General Bengal Staff Corps; d. Dec. 2, 1900, aged seventy-six.

11. Norman, b. June 13, 1825; Professor of Scots Law, Edinburgh; d. Aug. 2, 1914, aged eighty-nine.

12. Arthur George, b. Sept. 26, 1828; Judge of High Court, Calcutta; d. Jan. 22, 1921, aged ninety-two.

13. Lucy Jane, b. Oct. 21, 1830; d. Oct. 7, 1915, aged eighty-six, married.

Thus the thirteen children between them lived 1061 years, or an average of eighty-one years each! And this, though of the six sons, five, and of the seven daughters, three, spent much of their lives in India.

Principal Roderick Macleod held college office for sixty-seven years. This was cited by me as a record in 'N. & Q.' 9 S. iii. 486, and no better claim has been brought forward.

P. J. ANDERSON.

University Library, Aberdeen.

PREDECESSORS OF 'EDWIN DROOD.'—The recent publication of Mr. Percy Carden's book, 'The Murder of Edwin Drood,' and the reprinting of Gillan Vase's work 'The Great Mystery Solved'—the latter published in 1878 for the first time—is evidence that Dickens's unfinished work still retains a considerable hold on public interest. Mr. J. Cuming Walters, in his contribution to the solution of the mystery entitled 'The Complete Mystery of Edwin Drood' (published in 1912), makes an allusion in the Introduction, p. xx., to an incident which, unexplained, places Dickens in a very unfavourable light, and indeed might lead persons not acquainted with the great novelist to suspect him of unpardonable behaviour to another and a younger author. Mr. Walters says:—

Dickens, in a letter written by him as editor of *All the Year Round*, explained to the Hon. Robert Lytton why he could not continue the publication of his story 'John Acland' as originally projected. Dickens's letter was peculiarly apologetic in tone, and manifestly he desired to solve Lytton's wounded feelings, though obviously he had no alternative but to discontinue the story, which he discovered "had been done before." But here follows a bewildering series of facts. The story of 'John Acland,' begun in 1869, was of a man mysteriously murdered by his closest friend, his body untraced, his probable reappearance in the flesh suggested, the corpse ultimately discovered in an icehouse and identity established by means of a watch. It is at once apparent that this plot closely resembles in outline the plot of 'Edwin Drood.' Yet Dickens, finding the story "had been done before," stops Lytton's story in 1869, and six months later begins a similar one himself! On this, the following queries arise:—

1. What was the original story that was so like Lytton's 'John Acland,' and where is it to be found?
2. Are the parallels such as to suggest that Lytton copied from that story or are they merely coincidences?
3. Has any explanation been given why Dickens, knowing Lytton's work, and aware of its similarity to another story, at a later period decided to deal with the same theme?

Mr. Walters then goes on to discuss other matters, but it would be interesting to know how far Lytton's story was allowed to run, and what excuse Dickens, as editor, made to his readers for stopping the publication of a tale which must, by the description given above, have intrigued their imaginations. Mr. Cuming Walters appears to know the end of the story, but it would seem never to have been completed in *All the Year Round*. Perhaps it was afterwards published in book form?

This is an incident very little discussed by "Droodists," and they are much indebted to Mr. Cuming Walters for his interesting disclosures. Some more detailed information would, however, be exceedingly valuable, and perhaps those of your readers who are in possession of the complete facts would be able to supply the missing links.

M. A. ELLIS.

5, Tavistock Street, W.C.2.

SULLIVAN, ITINERANT BOOKSELLER.—BORROW, in his 'Wild Wales' (chap. xxvii.), gives an amusing account of an encounter with a travelling Irish "bookseller," Michael Sullivan, near the Menai tubular bridge. Was Sullivan an actual personage?

J. ARDAGH.

NOVEL WANTED: 'THE VAGABOND.'—Some time about 1885 a serial novel with the above title appeared in the *Newcastle Weekly Chronicle Supplement*. Who was the author; was the novel issued in book form; and where can it now be obtained?

ARTHUR BOWES.

MICHAEL KENYON, who had kept company with Dr. Nicolas Sander and also with Thomas Stueley, was one of the soldiers levied in Lancashire who refused to fight against the Irish Catholics. By Dec. 9, 1580, he had been arrested and imprisoned at Chester (Dasent, 'Acts of the Privy Council,' xii., pp. 287, 298; 'Cal. S.P., Irish Series,' 1574-1585, p. 274). What is known of him and of his companions Shute and Chatham? He accused them and they accused him.

T. A. KENYON.

31, Derby-road, Southport.

MEANING OF MOTTO WANTED.—"Lavins Fit Patientia" appears on a bookplate under a coat of arms in a number of old *Illustrated London News* I bought many years ago. The owner's name is beneath—Frederick Burgess, Burgess Hall, North Finchley. What possible meaning can be attached to "Lavins"? Even if it were a Latin word, which it certainly is not, the motto would have no sense. Can any reader throw light on the history of this bookplate?

BRAYE.

["Lavins" would appear to be a mistake for *levius*. "Levius fit patientia" (cf. Hor. Od. I. xxiv. :—

Durum : sed levius fit patientia  
Quicquid corrigere est nefas.)

is the motto of the Burges family, who, in the eighteenth century, changed that name to Lamb. See Burke.]

"AMTMANN."—In Islip churchyard, Oxfordshire, this inscription occurs:—

Charlotte, the devoted and dearly loved wife of John Cook Wilson, daughter of Wilhelm Schneider, sometime Amtmann of Gifhorn, Hanover. Born 2nd December 1846. Died 21st January 1914.

What exactly is the office of *Amtmann*, and how can I best render it into English?  
GEORGE J. DEW.

Lower Heyford, Banbury.

MUSIC IN THE EARLY XVIII<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY.—Where can I find information as to life in musical circles and particulars of antiquarian interest connected with music belonging to the early eighteenth century? What Society would best be able to furnish such?  
PRISCILLA.

[We would suggest an application to the Musical Association, 12, Longley Road, Tooting Graveney, S.W.]

"THE JOSEPH HUME OF DORSETSHIRE."—In 1836, "Robert Gordon, Esq.," published in London 'A Letter . . . on the . . . atrocious system of imprisonment for debt.' Is he the Robert Gordon of Auchendolly (1787-1864), M.P. for Cricklade, Wareham and Windsor from 1812 to 1841, who contributed to *The Edinburgh Review*, and was known as "The Joseph Hume of Dorsetshire"?  
J. M. BULLOCH.

37, Bedford Square.

MARY RUSSELL MITFORD'S LOTTERY PRIZE: 1799.—All the authorities who refer to Miss Mitford's literary career, the 'D.N.B.,' 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' 'Chambers's Encyclopædia,' 'Chambers's Biographical Dictionary,' 1897, the 'Century Cyclopædia of Names,' etc., all state that the amount of the successful lottery prize received by this girl of ten years of age was £20,000. James Payn, the voluminous novelist, however, who was a close personal friend of Miss Mitford towards the end of the lady's life, asserts in his 'Some Literary Recollections,' 1884, that the value of the prize received was £10,000. Can any reader supply proof of the right amount?  
FREDERICK C. WHITE.

14, Esplanade, Lowestoft.

"GEEN" WHISKY.—I lately saw this curious name on a bottle label. I find *geen* to be a variant of a dialectal name for the wild cherry. One can surmise what this liquor might be, but if any reader of 'N. & Q.' has exact information it would be as well to have it on record.  
J. C.

SIR ROGER DE COVERLEY DANCE.—With many others I am puzzled and wish to know whether this famous and popular dance was known before Addison's time as Sir Roger de Coverley, and his delightful hero named *after it*, or whether the dance was subsequently invented and Sir Roger's name bestowed upon it by the admirers of its happy inventor. Did Addison's Sir Roger precede the dance, or was the dance in existence before Sir Roger's appearance in *The Spectator*, and named after a real or fictitious person?  
SURREY.

## Replies.

### BOOK BORROWERS.

(12 S. viii. 208, 253, 278, 296, 314, 334.)

In the Castle Howard MS. of the Metrical Life of St. Cuthbert, c. 1450, edited for the Surtees Society and published in 1891 as their vol. lxxxvii. (where see pp. 245, 246), are some scribbled verses more or less warning borrowers. The original MS. is described in the list of the MSS. of Lord William Howard, Scott's "Belted Will," the "Bauld Willie" of his contemporaries. He restored Naworth Castle, where he formed a large library; he edited 'Florence of Worcester' in 1592, helped Camden in 'Britannia,' and was intimate with Cotton and other antiquaries. He died in 1640, having probably acquired the MS. long before. The scribbings have been made by earlier owners. The following relate to ownership:—

John Richardson is my name,  
And with my hand I wrote the same. Amen.

The owner of this booke,  
John Richardson by name,  
Doth pray the reader for to looke,  
Thes wordes be set in frame.

Good reader, who thou art,  
I speak to the vnknowen,  
Think euer in thy hart,  
That ech man haue his owne.  
Then canst thou not but gyue  
This booke to me agayne,  
And if God gyue me space to liue  
I shall requite thy payne.

John Richardson.

Martyn Denham is my name,  
And with my hande I wrote the same.

I, John Denham, owe (owns) this book God gyue hime grace.

John Denhame is my nam and with my hand I wrote this same. Finis, Finis, per me John.

J. T. F.

Winterton, Lincs.

The following lines from the old French poet, Eustache Deschamps, a contemporary of Chaucer, may be of interest in this connexion:—

J'ay mes livres en tant de lieux prestez,  
Et a plusieurs qui les devoient rendre,  
Dont li termes est faillez et passez,  
Qu'a faire prest ne doy james entendre.

Que desormais nulz requerir n'empraigne;  
Plus ne prestray livre quoy qui aviengne.

I have seen them used as a motto on a bookplate. CINQVOYS.

One scarcely expects to find a book-borrowing verse in a parish register. Yet seeing what quaint and unexpected remarks are recorded, here and there, among the prosaic entries of life and death, perhaps it is not so very out-of-the-way. The following occurs, under date 1623, in the Church Registers of Sowe, Warwickshire, (which commence in 1538):—

Who lets this booke be lost,  
Or doth embeasell yt,  
God's curse will, to his cost,  
Give him plagues in hell fytt.

It is observed the writer assumed the offender would certainly be a male, and not a female, though it was Bishop Warburton's female cook who, a century or so later, played havoc with the greatest treasures in his library. W. JAGGARD, Capt.

Two Gloucestershire examples in my collection may be of interest:—

1. Mrs. Mary Anne Schimmelpenninck, author of miscellaneous works, daughter of Samuel Galton, married Lambert Schimmelpenninck of Bristol, 1806. They used a "combined" bookplate, or label, as follows:—

L. and M. A. Schimmelpenninck,  
Bristol.

"The wicked borroweth, and payeth not again." Psalm xxxvi. 21. (Printed in error for xxxvii.)

After the husband's death the widow used her own label:—

Mary Anne Schimmelpenninck,  
Harley Place, Clifton,

with the same quotation, but a correct reference.

2. The heraldic bookplate of Charles Joseph Harford, F.A.S., had beneath the shield the simple but graceful reminder:—

"When a Book is lent it should be read immediately and returned."

JOHN E. PRITCHARD.

Clifton.

Over fifty years ago the version of the schoolboy rhyme, quoted by MR. CLARKE, ran as follows, at Newport, Isle of Wight:—

Steal not this book for fear of shame,  
For here you see the owner's name;  
But if you do, the Lord will say,  
"Where is that book you stole away?"  
And if you say, "I cannot tell,"  
The Lord will say, "Go down to hell."

This was considered the correct version, but when the recital or writing of these lines was likely to come under the notice of our elders, who regarded the reference to "hell" as improper, then, in deference to what we regarded as their undue susceptibility, and to avoid being reproved for using bad language, we often adopted the last two lines of MR. GIDEON'S version.

We also sometimes wrote in our school books:—

John Brown [or whatever the name was] is  
my name,  
England is my nation,  
Newport is my dwelling-place,  
And Christ is my Salvation.

WM. SELF WEEKS.

Westwood, Clitheroe.

I have not seen either of the following in your columns under the above title:—

1. Steal not this book for fear of shame,  
For in it is written the owner's name,  
And when you die the Lord will say,  
"Where is that book you stole away?"  
And if you say, "I do not know,"  
The Lord will say, "Go down below."
2. Steal not this book, my honest friend!  
Or else the gallows will be your end.

Both were and (maybe) are in common use in Ireland. The country of origin of the first might perhaps be deduced from the use of "and" in the third line. Cf., "And we far away on the billow."

L. A. W.

The lines "If thou art borrowed by a friend," &c., are given in full in the first volume of his 'Lectures to My Students,' by the late C. H. Spurgeon, who refers to the common practice of book-owners inserting these lines in their books, adding that many people who have proved themselves good book-keepers have also proved themselves to be bad accountants.

DUDLEY WRIGHT.

Beaumont Buildings, Oxford.

In vol. i. of *The Antiquary*, Jan.-June, 1880, are several articles containing information on this subject as dealt with in *ex-libris*.

W. BRADBROOKE.

THE DEATH OF WILLIAM RUFUS (12 S. viii. 308).—The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, a contemporary, gives the following brief account:—

On the morning after Lammas Day (August 1st, 1100), King William was shot with an arrow in hunting, by one of his men, and afterwards brought to Winchester, and buried in the bishopric. . . . On the Thursday he was slain, and on the morning after buried.

This is much enlarged by Orderic Vitalis, William of Malmesbury, Matthew of Westminster, and others. It is stated that the Royal party went into the forest to shoot. The King and Sir William Tyrrel kept together during the day. While resting, a hart came bounding by, at which the King drew an arrow without effect. The hart paused and looked round startled: and William, who had no second arrow, called aloud to his companion, "Shoot, shoot, in the devil's name." Tyrrel drew his bow; and the arrow, glancing against a tree (or "against the beast's grizzly back," according to Orderic), pierced the King's left breast and entered the heart.

But there are no authentic records extant to show how the King met his death. Sir Walter Tyrrel himself asserted on oath, before the Abbot of St. Denys, many years after, when he had nothing to hope or to fear in relation to the matter, that he never saw the King on the day of his death, nor entered the part of the forest in which he fell.

JAMES SETON-ANDERSON.

39, Carlisle Road, Hove, Sussex.

Extracts from original authorities take some space. Reference should be made to Appendix, Note U, vol. v., of Freeman's 'Norman Conquest,' and to Appendix, Note SS, vol. ii., of 'Reign of William Rufus' by the same author. Both these works are usually available in a good public library. The death of William Rufus is discussed and extracts given from contemporary and other authorities.

F. M. M.

Wise, in his 'History of the New Forest' (1883), quotes original authorities in his footnotes on pp. 93, 94, 95, 96, viz., the two chroniclers William of Malmesbury and Vitalis. Wise states, p. 94, that William of Malmesbury says nothing about the tree from which nearly all modern historians represent the arrow as glancing. Vitalis ('Historia Eccl.' pars. iii., lib. x., cap. xii., in Migne, 'Patrologiæ Cursus,' tom. clxxxviii., p. 751) expressly states that it rebounded

from the back of a beast of chase (*fera*), apparently, by the mention of bristles, a wild boar. Matthew Paris (ed. Wats., tom. i., p. 54) first mentions the tree, but his narrative is doubtful. Wise also states that neither William of Malmesbury nor Vitalis, who go into details, mentions the spot where the King was killed.

F. CROOKS.

See text and note in Earle and Plummer's 'Two Saxon Chronicles Parallel,' Oxford, 1892-9: vol. i., p. 235, Annal 1100, for death of the King; and vol. ii., pp. 286-7, for note on the text and mention of other authorities and versions of the event.

A. R. BAYLEY.

Appendix U of E. A. Freeman's 'History of the Norman Conquest,' vol. v., might be helpful to MR. O. G. S. CRAWFORD, as mention is made of the earliest chroniclers of the circumstances of the Red King's death. These were Henry of Huntingdon, Florence, William of Malmesbury and Orderic, but Mr. Freeman refers to many other recorders of the event and his note strikes me as being very valuable. Remembering his horror of field sports one need not be surprised, as I was, to read in the text (p. 147) that Rufus died

in that spot which his father's cruelty had made a wilderness, glutting his own cruelty to the last moment of his life by the savage sports which seek for pleasure in the infliction of wanton suffering.

I should think the local tradition of the New Forest must be highly respectable. It does not seem likely that fresh evidence will be obtained.

ST. SWITHIN.

CHERRY ORCHARDS OF KENT (12 S. viii. 211, 275).—The following list of varieties of Kentish cherries may prove of interest:—

*White Varieties.*—Adams Crown, Governor Woods, Elton Hearts, Frogmores, Ambers, Bigarreux, Napoleons and Florence Hearts.

*Black Varieties.*—Bowmans May, Early Rivers, Victoria Blacks, Maydukes, Waterloo Blacks, Circassians and Turks.

A very common small cherry called Brandy Blacks might also be included.

I have given them in order of their appearance under each heading.

It is possible some readers may be cognizant of other kinds, but those I have enumerated are the chief commercial kinds known to the trade.

REGINALD JACOBS.

1, Heathercliff, Grove Road, Bournemouth.

THE HABEAS CORPUS ACT (12 S. viii. 311).—The following is from 'A Treatise on the Writ of Habeas Corpus Act,' by W. A. Church, San Francisco, p. 22 :—

The familiar story of Rome's being saved by the cackling of geese seems to have a parallel in the manner in which this Act is related to have been passed. Burnet is reported to have said that the Act was passed by an odd artifice in the House of Lords; and in these words he tells the substance of the story :—"Lord Grey and Lord Norris were named to be the tellers. Lord Norris, being a man subject to vapours, was not at all attentive to what he was doing; so a very fat lord coming in, Lord Grey counted him for ten, as a jest at first; but seeing Lord Norris had not observed it, he went on with the misreckoning of ten. So it was reported to the House, and declared that they who were for the Bill were the majority, though it indeed went on the other side; and by this means the Bill was passed." This almost incredible story, however, seems to be borne out by the minute-book of the Lords, which, it is said, shows that there were only one hundred and seven peers in the House, while Lord Campbell is credited with mentioning that the numbers declared were fifty-seven and fifty-five.

The references given in support of this statement are 'Bacon's Abridgment' (1832), vol. iv., p. 147, and 'The English Constitution' (1857), by Amos, p. 190. Burnet seems to have been the first person to mention that the Habeas Corpus Act was carried in the House of Lords in this singular way.

This information was given to me in this excellent library. HARRY B. POLAND.

Inner Temple Library.

I take the following from W. D. Christie's 'Life of the First Earl of Shaftesbury' (1871), ii., pp. 335-6 :—

There appears to be good reason to believe that the Habeas Corpus Act was passed on the last day of the Session (May 26, 1679) by a mistake and a trick. There had been, at the last, differences between the Lords and the Commons as to amendments introduced into the Bill of the Lords, on the day of the prorogation, on the question whether the Lords should then immediately agree to a proposal of the Commons for a free conference. The question was carried in the affirmative. Had it not been so carried, the Bill would have been lost. Bishop Burnet ('Own Time,' ii. 250) relates this story :—"Lord Grey and Lord Norris (Norreys) were named to be the tellers; Lord Norris, being a man subject to vapours, was not at all times attentive to what he was doing; so a very fat Lord coming in, Lord Grey counted him for ten as a jest at first; but seeing Lord Norris had not observed it, he went on with this misreckoning of ten; so it was reported to the House and declared that they who were for the Bill were the majority." Incredible as this story would at first sight seem, it derives

support from an entry in a MS. journal of the Lords that the numbers in the division were 57 and 55, making in all 112, while the journals record the presence of only 107 members that day. Five more, therefore, were made to vote than the total number of Peers in the House at any time of that day. Mr. Martyn improves the story by telling that, when the numbers were reported, the opponents of the Bill showed surprise, and that Shaftesbury, seeing that there was a mistake, immediately rose, and made a long speech on some other subject, and several Peers having gone in and come out while he was speaking, it was impossible to re-tell the House when he sat down.

A. R. BAYLEY.

Prof. Richard Lodge, in a note to p. 164 of 'The Political History of England, 1660-1702,' writes :—

Burnet (ii. 263) is responsible for the story that the Bill would have been rejected if a jocose teller had not counted an obese peer as ten men, and if the teller against the Bill, being "subject to vapours," had not accepted the figures. The story is supported by the fact that the numbers recorded in the division exceeded the total number of peers who were present. See 'MSS. of House of Lords, 1678-88,' p. 136.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

THE ROMAN NUMERICAL ALPHABET (12 S. viii. 250, 317).—Can either of your correspondents explain the method by which the Romans performed the operations of multiplication when the figures were too complex or too numerous to admit of mental calculation. It was said that Lord Kelvin could suggest no solution, but perhaps it has been since explained. J. P. DE C.

OLD LONDON: THE CLOTH FAIR (12 S. viii. 310).—The Prior of St. Bartholomew, being perfectly aware that the greater the number of persons he could get to visit the monastery on St. Bartholomew's Day, the more would his shrine be loaded by offerings, hit upon the expedient of asking from the King the permission to establish a Fair in and about his holy dwelling. The grant was obtained from Henry II., and thus was established the well-known Bartholomew, or, as it was vulgarly called, Bartlemy, Fair, and later the Cloth Fair.

A full account of the Fair—its origin, and some of its peculiarities under date 1539—will be found in 'Old London Bridge,' by G. Herbert Rodwell, published by Willoughby and Co., 22, Warwick Lane, and 26, Smithfield.

I possess an unbound copy of the book.

JAMES SETON-ANDERSON.

39, Carlisle Road, Hove, Sussex.



BANQUO (12 S. viii. 308).—The name Banquo seems to be of genuine Keltic origin. The word *Cú* = "dog," but is also used to designate a warrior.

As to the initial syllable, its meaning may be either "female," in which case it is properly spelt *bean*; or "white," "pale," in which case it is spelt *ban*. The latter seems preferable, but the word *bean-cú* = "bitch" is commonly used in Gaelic. Legends and poems in that language, derived from ancient times, contain many names of which *Cú* forms a part, either as prefix or affix. The "qu" in Banquo is due to the aspiration of the second part, in a name compounded of two words, according to a common rule of Gaelic grammar.

N. POWLETT, Colonel.

Malone says :—

Fleance, after the assassination of his father, fled into Wales, where, by the daughter of the Prince of that country, he had a son named Walter who afterwards became Lord High Steward of Scotland, and from thence assumed the name of Walter Steward. From him, in a direct line, King James I. was descended; in compliment to whom our author has chosen to describe Banquo, who was equally concerned with Macbeth in the murder of Duncan, as innocent of the crime.

But Duncan I. was slain in 1040, Macbeth was slain in 1057, and Walter Stewart, who was steward of Malcolm IV. of Scotland, and from whom Robert II., the first Stewart King, was sixth in descent, died in 1177: so that he cannot have been son of Fleance. As a matter of fact Walter Stewart and his elder brother William Fitzalan, who died in 1160, were descended from a Norman baron named Alan, and their original home was either Clun or Oswestry. William Fitzalan was ancestor of the Earls of Arundel. Lewis's 'Topographical Dictionary of England' says :—

Oswestry is not mentioned in the Norman Survey: according to Dugdale, it was given by the conqueror to Alan, ancestor of the Fitz-Alans, Earls of Arundel, in which noble family the barony continued upwards of 500 years; but another authority states that the Fitz-Alans became lords of it by marriage of one of the lords of Clun with Maud, widow of Madog ab Meredydd, who on partition of Powysland by his father, succeeded to the division termed Powys Vadog, of which Oswestry formed part.

This Madog died in 1160. Unless Fleance was an ancestor of Alan, it is difficult to see how Banquo comes into the Stewart pedigree. If he had any historical existence at all it may be conjectured that he was of Norwegian or Danish extraction.

JOHN B. WAINSWRIGHT.

SHERINGTON: OLD CHURCH REGISTERS (12 S. viii. 249).—If A. C. C. consults Burke's 'Key to the Ancient Parish Registers,' he will find that the registers commence in 1698, and that the marriages from 1688-1812 have been printed. The book or books were therefore returned.

ARTHUR T. WINN.

HUNGER STRIKE IN THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY (12 S. viii. 293).—In Mark's 'Tyburn Tree, its History and Annals' (published, I believe, about 1910), in the chapter on 'Torture et Peine Forte et Dure,' p. 38, is to be found this paragraph :—

In 1357 Cecilia, wife of John de Rygeway, indicted for the murder of her husband, stood mute, and was sentenced to imprisonment accordingly. In this case it was reported to the King "on trustworthy testimony" that Cecilia had lived without food or drink for forty days. This was regarded as miraculous and Cecilia was in consequence pardoned. Here, in intention at least, the punishment went to the length of depriving of all food.

Rymer, 'Fœdera,' vi. 13, is the authority cited, which, however, I have not looked up.

J. M. O.

TAVERN SIGNS: "FLYING SCUD" (12 S. viii. 170, 236, 276, 313, 335).—'The Flying Scud; or, A Four-Legged Fortune,' a four-act drama by Dion Boucicault, was produced at the long-defunct Holborn Theatre, on Oct. 6, 1866, and was revived at the Adelphi in Aug., 1868. Its success in a period of unusually heavy betting was very marked; and similar success attended another of Boucicault's plays aimed at "aristocratic vice," 'Formosa; or, The Railroad to Ruin,' first given at Drury Lane on Aug. 5, 1869.

ALFRED ROBBINS.

GIUSEPPE PARINI (12 S. viii. 191).—With regard to bibliographical details the following are the most modern and most complete works :—

A. Ottolini: *Bibliografia fosciana*. (Firenze, Battistelli, 1920, pp. 400. Lire 20.)

G. Bellorini: *La Vita e le Opere di G. Parini*. (Livorno, Giusti, 1918.)

The latter is the most satisfactory work on Parini and supersedes the essays not only of De Sanctis, but also of Carducci and M. Scherillo. It contains a very full bibliography.

Needless to state, no English authority can be quoted, since Italian literature still remains *terra incognita* in this country.

HUGH QUIGLEY.

PUBLICATIONS OF FREDERICK LOCKER-LAMPSON (12 S. viii. 307).—In 'Frederick Locker-Lampson, A Character Sketch,' Mr. Birrell says:—"Mr. Locker . . . died at Rowfant in Sussex in May, 1895, and left behind him five books. . . ." He, too, enumerates them, and not in the order of publication. The point, however, I desire to refer to is the *number* of the books, as this is a little puzzling.

I take down from a shelf behind a glass door (Andrew Lang, who writes the first poem in the Rowfant Catalogue—"Bourhope's guid enuch for me!"—has a good word for glass doors) three of the books, namely:—

1. 'London Lyrics'—not the original edition of 1857, but the one privately printed (with the violet or lilac coloured preface-verse by "A. D.," dated Oct. 1, 1881).

2. 'London Rhymes,' privately printed, 1882 (in the Notes of which 'London Lyrics' is referred to as a separate book).

3. 'The Rowfant Library. A Catalogue of the Printed Books, Manuscripts, Autograph Letters, Drawings and Pictures collected by Frederick Locker-Lampson,' 1886.

Adding the other three books mentioned by Mr. Birrell as part of the five:—

4. 'My Confidences,'

5. 'Patchwork,' and

6. 'Lyra Elegantiarum,'

I arrive at a total of six books.

R. Y. PICKERING.

Conheath, Dumfriesshire.

REGATTAS (12 S. viii. 310).—The etymology of the Italian word *regata* is a puzzle. In the original edition (Paderborn, 1891) of Gustav Körting's 'Lateinisch-romanisches Wörterbuch,' reference is made to the theory of Caix, 'Studj di etimologia italiana e romanza' (Florence, 1878), according to which *regata* is ultimately derived from the Latin adverb *ergo*; compare the French *ergoter*, to cavil, quibble. In the third, 1907, edition of his dictionary Körting suggests as the source the Old High German *riga*, circumference, Italian *riga*, line, row, so that *regata* would originally denote the competing gondolas drawn up in a line. The 'Nôvo Dizionàrio scolàstico della Lingua Italiana' of P. Petrocchi, after noting that the etymology of *regata* is unknown, suggests, with a query, *re-ex-capture* or *riga*, the latter being the source which Körting regards as possible. EDWARD BENSLEY.

THE YEAR'S ROUND OF CHILDREN'S GAMES (12 S. viii. 309).—In the town of Marlborough, Wilts, children's street-games are gradually disappearing. The two staunch survivals are skipping and whip-top. In the former some girls attain great dexterity; in the latter the indomitable perseverance of quite small performers commands unstinted admiration. I have some notes made in 1893 and 1894 of the dates of the appearance of such games, but much depended on the weather.

In January the boys played an evening game imitative of prisoners' base, necessarily attempted only in broad spaces and subject to interruption by traffic.

In 1894, in a very mild season, marbles appeared as early as January 27. But the art was already decadent. The old ring, from which the expert shot at the spoil within, was not attempted. A small pit or well was excavated against a wall, and at this marbles were bowled from a prescribed distance. Or an even meaner sport sufficed: that of placing marbles in a row and casting at them a disc of tile or slate. February was the season for marbles. Indeed the lengthening days and milder weather of February encouraged some such games as hopscotch (now wholly neglected), hoops, whip-top, and skipping. In March tipcat and battledore-and-shuttlecock came in; neither now in vogue.

Street games have probably suffered from the rival attractions of the cinema and the frequent passage of motor vehicles.

R. W. MERRIMAN.

"THE HAVEN UNDER THE HILL" (12 S. viii. 228, 275, 314, 336).—The claim that it was Salcombe which suggested 'Crossing the Bar' is definitely disposed of by the present Lord Tennyson, who writes in his Memoir:—"Crossing the Bar' was written in my father's eighty-first year on a day in October when we came from Aldworth to Farringford." The whole question has been ably dealt with by Mr. A. H. Anderson in the 'Homeland Handbook to Salcombe and Kingsbridge,' p. 58.

PRESCOTT ROW.

The Old House, Waddon, Surrey.

TRIBAL HIDAGES (12 S. viii. 309).—If I remember rightly Mr. H. M. Chadwick, in his 'Studies on Anglo-Saxon Institutions' (1905), discusses the subject.

A. R. BAYLEY.

RAINING IN THE SUNSHINE (12 S. viii. 307).—A similar saying to that of the Normans but in a highly particularized form may be seen in Swift:—

*Colonel Atwit.*—It rain'd, and the Sun shone at the same time.

*Neverout.*—Why, then the Devil was beating his Wife behind the Door, with a Shoulder of Mutton.—'Polite Conversation,' Dialogue I.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

The French fancy was, "C'est le diable qui bat sa femme et qui marie sa fille, quand il pleut et fait soleil à la fois."

ST. SWITHIN.

PATRICIUS WALKER: "JUAN DE VEGA" (12 S. viii. 308).—"Patricius Walker" was the "pen-name" of Mr. William Allingham, the delightful poet, the accomplished writer and magazine editor, and the friend of Carlyle. He died in 1889. Mrs. Allingham, the well-known and admired artist, is still alive. There is a capital portrait of William Allingham, by C. F. Murray, in the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge.

G. BUCKSTON BROWNE.

80, Wimpole Street, W.1.

Patricius Walker was William Allingham (1824-89) the well-known poet. The 'Rambles' were reprinted from *Fraser's Magazine*, to which he was a contributor and sub-editor.

Juan de Vega was Charles Cochrane (the natural son of the Hon. Basil Cochrane, Lieut.-Colonel 36th Foot). He traversed the United Kingdom dressed in Hungarian costume and sang songs while playing the guitar, 1825-6. The farce of 'The Wandering Minstrel,' by Henry Mayhew, produced at the Fitzroy Theatre, London, Jan. 16, 1834, was founded on his eccentricities. He died, aged 48, on June 13, 1855.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

"SOURCE OF LINES WANTED" (12 S. viii. 310).—The lines asked about are of course a version of those sung universally on the 5th of November, when around the bonfires in commemoration of "Guy Faux Day"; but the version we sang as boys sixty odd years ago was:—

A rope, a rope to hang the Pope,  
A penn'orth of cheese to choke him,  
A pint of beer to wash it down,  
And a bundle of faggots to burn him.

D. K. T.

The doggerel verse about which MR. THURSTAN MATTHEWS inquires was formerly

chanted by boys on November 5, when begging for coppers to purchase fireworks, with which they celebrated the burning of the effigy of Guy Fawkes after they had carried it through the streets in the earlier part of that day. As a boy, living in the south of London, the words were very familiar to me at that season, but I can vouch for it that the use of them was not confined to any one district. The "No Popery" cry is not nearly so popular as it was thirty or forty years ago, and Guy Fawkes' Day is not anything like the festival it used to be with the London *gamin*. Last November, in the vicinity of the Buckingham Palace Road, I noticed some boys were carrying a "Guy" and were repeating some verses which seemed to be the old familiar ones, though I did not stay to identify them.

I may add that, while I agree with our editor that "A jolly good fire to smoke him" would make a better rhyme, I feel almost certain that "roast him" were the words that I used to hear.

F. A. RUSSELL.

116, Arran Road, S.E.6.

Readers of 'Father and Son' will remember that in 1857, or thereabouts, a tall and bony Jersey Protestant with a raucous voice used to perambulate the streets of Islington carrying a yoke across his shoulders, from the ends of which hung ropes of onions. He used to shout at abrupt intervals, in a tone which might wake the dead:—

Here's your rope . . .

To hang the Pope . . .

And a penn'orth of cheese to choke him.

"My Father," adds Mr. Gosse, "did not eat onions, but he encouraged this terrible fellow, with his wild eyes and long strip of hair, because of his 'godly attitude towards the Papacy,' and I used to watch him dart out of the front door, present his penny, and retire, graciously waving back the proffered onion."

BENJAMIN WALKER.

Langstone, Erdington.

A loaf of bread to feed the Pope.

From personal knowledge, for I joined in the fun on many occasions, the lines almost as quoted by MR. THURSTAN MATTHEWS, but commencing "A ha'penny loaf," &c., were, between forty and fifty years ago, sung, or chanted, or shouted by the boys of St. Peter's School, Upper Kennington Lane, S.E., particularly as the 5th of November approached.

DUDLEY WRIGHT.

Beaumont Buildings, Oxford.

"FOUR-BOTTLE MEN" (12 S. viii. 310).—  
"Two-bottle men" I have often heard of, but  
"four-bottle men" is rather a large order,  
and I do not think is correct. As our fore-  
fathers dined at 4 o'clock in the afternoon,  
and did not leave the table until 9 o'clock or  
so, they would have had ample opportunity  
to put comfortably away the contents of  
a couple of present-day port wine bottles,  
and I do not think that theirs differed in  
any way in size. D. K. T.

CAREW FAMILY OF BEDDINGTON, SURREY,  
BART. (12 S. viii. 308).—The arms inquired  
for at above reference, Quarterly, sable and  
argent, are those of the family of Hoo.  
Papworth states that Sir Thomas Hoo,  
created Baron Hoo by Edward III., left three  
co-heirs, the eldest of whom, Aleanore,  
married Sir James Carew of Bedington,  
Surrey, Knt., and thus brought the arms into  
that family. She appears to be called  
Margaret in some of the Visitations.

H. J. B. CLEMENTS.

Killadoon, Celbridge.

ISAAC WALTON (12 S. vii. 231, 253).—A  
further search in the Banbury registers  
shows that the Isaac Walton there mentioned  
was a different person from the angler.

The following entries are found:—

1633. October. Mary Walton daughter of  
Isaac Walton bapt. the 15 day.

1635. December. Izaac Walton sonn of Izaac  
Walton baptized the 6 day.

1639. February. Alyce Walton daughter of  
Isack Walton baptised the 10 day.

1641. John sonne to Isaac Walton christened  
10th of March.

1643. February. Richard Walton sonne to  
Isack Walton baptysed 12th day.

1644. February. Ailce Walton wyffe to Izack  
Walton buried 21st day.

A list follows headed "Those supposed. to  
dye of the plague in this month of March,"  
i.e., 1644. In this list we find

Mary the wyff and Ailce the daughter of  
Izack Walton buried.

These are bracketed with eight others  
and there is added

The dayes of burial uncertain.

A. D. T.

LILLIAN ADELAIDE NEILSON (12 S. i. 329,  
370, 452).—Brompton Cemetery. Marble  
cross with inscription:—

In loving memory of | Adelaide Neilson | Died  
August 15th, 1880 | Gifted and beautiful |  
Resting.

J. ARDAGH.

M. GORDON, MINOR POET (10 S. xi. 189 ;  
12 S. viii. 313).—The identification of M.  
Gordon, author of 'Minor Poems' (1836),  
with Michael Gordon is borne out in  
'Crockford' (1876). The author was the  
Rev. Michael Gordon, deacon 1842, and  
priest 1845. He was curate at Nunney,  
Frome, 1865-72, and at Cradley, Brierley  
Hill, Staffs, 1872-74, and appears in 'Crock-  
ford' as late as 1880 at least. The 1876  
'Crockford' states that he re-issued his  
Trinity College prize poem in 1862, and  
contributed eleven sonnets entitled 'Nature  
Pictures' to the *Dublin University Review*  
(Dec., 1859, July, 1860, and Jan., 1861).  
Perhaps some of your readers can say  
what he was doing between 1836 and 1865  
and when he died. E. R.

THE GOLDEN BALL (12 S. viii. 268, 317).—  
Is it not possible that the address given  
at p. 268 by G. B. M. as "Southampton  
Street, St. Giles," may be an error for  
"Henrietta Street, Covent Garden" ? There  
appears to have been a house at the latter  
address of that name, for Mr. Edward  
Walford, in 'Old and New London,' 1876,  
vol. v., p. 362, says of the engraver of  
Hogarth's portrait of Capt. Coram, that  
he "resided at the Golden Ball in Henrietta  
Street, Covent Garden." M. A. ELLIS.  
5, Tavistock Street, W.C.2.

"BRITISHER" v. "BRITON" (12 S.  
viii. 304).—Mr. Bayley quotes R. L.  
Stevenson, among other writers, as using  
on one occasion the ugly word "Britisher."  
Stevenson, however, did not share the usual  
Scotch jealousy of the use of the words  
"Englishman," "English," "England,"  
when referring generally to the British  
Isles and their inhabitants. In 'Travels  
with a Donkey in the Cevennes' he uses  
the word "Englishman" of himself. Talking  
of beating his donkey he says:—"I am  
worthy of the name of an Englishman,  
and it goes against my conscience to lay  
my hand rudely on a female." And in  
'Virginibus Puerisque' he uses "English,"  
"England" in preference to "British,"  
"Britain" when speaking of the English  
Admirals of the past and their achieve-  
ments.

So it is not only Englishmen who offend  
the susceptibilities of the Scotch in this  
way, but a Scot of the Scots. After all it  
is the English and not the British language  
that the people of the northern Kingdom  
talk. PENRY LEWIS.

'THE GOLDEN MANUAL' (12 S. viii. 331).—In the Bodleian Library there is a copy of 'The Golden Manual, being a Guide to Catholic Devotion, compiled from approved sources.' It was published by Burns and Lambert, Portman Street and Paternoster Row, 1850. It consists of 761 pages, in addition to 21 pages of Devotions to the Most Holy Sacrament and is, therefore, one of the largest (if not, indeed, the largest) Catholic prayer-books published. It contains a number of indulgenced prayers literally translated from the 'Raccolta,' Bouvier's 'Treatise on Indulgences,' and the 'Coelste Palmetum.' The name of the compiler, however, is not given.

DUDLEY WRIGHT.

Beaumont Buildings, Oxford.

This was published by Burns and Oates: the title page bears no date, but the book has the *imprimatur* of Cardinal Wiseman, dated January 1, 1850. It is described on the title page as 'A Guide to Catholic Devotion, Public and Private, compiled from Catholic sources,' and is very comprehensive, containing 821 pages.

JAMES BRITTEN.

41, Boston Road, Brentford.

GRAY'S 'ELEGY' (12 S. viii. 319).—The very smoothness of Gray's lines seduces the ear and diverts the reader from an inquiry into the meaning of a poem which is by no means, in every passage, clear, simple, or direct. C. C. B. raises the question of the interpretation of the first stanza of the Epitaph. Ingenious explanations have, at different times, been offered. The more recondite suggestions may be dismissed as improbable. It is unlikely that

Fair Science frown'd not on his humble birth refers to the casting of a horoscope, especially as the young poet of the preceding stanzas is described as of humble and obscure origin. And it is difficult to believe that Gray's personification of Melancholy involves a reference back to Milton's description of "divinest Melancholy" as

O'erlaid with black, staid Wisdom's hue,  
thus giving a juxtaposition and contrast of Science (*i.e.*, Knowledge and Wisdom).

The Epitaph should be read first with the memory of the preceding characterization of the "drooping" and melancholy poet, and, secondly, with a recollection of the

fact that Gray was also thinking of himself. The word "Science" is used in a wide and general sense of knowledge and the arts, not in its modern and restricted meaning; and "frown'd not" is an equivalent of "smiled upon" or "favoured." The poet of the Epitaph is thus described as a youth unsuccessful in the pursuit of Fortune or Fame; Knowledge, however, despite his "humble birth," smiled favourably on his aspirations; and, at the same time, Melancholy (according to Burton, students are "more subject to this malady than others") afflicted or seized upon him.

If this reading be accepted the "and" which couples "Melancholy mark'd him for her own" to the preceding line seems to fall naturally into its place.

HAROLD WILLIAMS.

CULBIN SANDS (12 S. viii. 190, 235, 318). SAND MOUNDS AT SOUTHPORT.—An account of the origin of the Lancashire Sandhills will be found in 'The Battle of Land and Sea' by William Ashton.

The tradition mentioned by your last correspondent probably refers to Raven Meols, the district between Formby and the Alt River, which was overwhelmed by sand during the sixteenth century. The old town of Formby was also overwhelmed by sand, the last house disappearing about 1739. There is an account of this in the above-mentioned book, of which an enlarged edition has recently been published.

F. CROOKS.

KATHARINE TUDOR OF BERAIN (12 S. viii. 311).—This much-married lady was daughter and heiress of Tudor ap Robert Fychan of Berain, Denbighshire. It seems unlikely that she could have been descended from Henry VII., although she may have been akin to the Royal House. Henry VII.'s grandfather, Owen Tudor of Anglesey, who claimed descent from Cadwaladr and who married Henry V.'s widow, Catherine of France, was son of Meredith ap Tudor (Theodore) by Margaret, daughter of David Vaughan, and grandson of Tudor ap Grono and Margaret, daughter of Thomas ap Llywelyn ap Owen.

A. R. BAYLEY.

Mrs. Thrale, herself a descendant of Katharine, says:—

I guess not why this man was a Yorkist. The other party was natural to the inhabitants of North Wales where the proud Duke of Somerset had married a daughter of his to the son of

Owen Tudor by the Princess Katharine of France ; another of whose sons, Fychan Tudor de Beraine, married his son to Jasper the Earl of Pembroke's daughter. These were immediate parents to the father of Katharine de Berayne by Constance d'Aubigné, *dame d'honneur* to Anne de Bretagne. She brought him this one only child, an *heirress*, who was ward of Queen Elizabeth, and in her fifteenth year married, with Her Majesty's consent, to Sir John Salusbury of Llewenny Hall. . . . After his demise fair Katharine gave her hand to Sir Richard Clough, the splendid merchant. . . . After Sir Richard Clough's death [she] married Maurice Wynne of Gwydir. . . . He was not, however, her last husband. She wedded Thelwall of Plasyard after she was quite an old woman.—'Autobiography of Mrs. Piozzi' (ed. Hayward), ii. 8.

So many persons of rank and fortune were descended from Katharine that she was called *Mam y Cymru* (the Mother of the Welsh).

Pennant says there was a tradition that Maurice Wynne proposed to her on the way home from the burial of her first husband. She replied that Sir Richard Clough had proposed on the way to the burial, and that she had accepted him, but if she survived her second husband she would be pleased to have Wynne for the third.

DAVID SALMON.

Swansea.

AUTHOR WANTED (12 S. viii. 311).—The lines on the book collector are from Alexander Barclay's 'Ship of Fools,' where they are found in the first stanza of the first chapter, that on 'Inprofitable bokes.' The correct form of the quotation (see p. 20 in Paterson's reprint of the first edition) is this :—

"Styll am I besy bokes assemblynge  
For to haue plenty it is a plesaunt thyng  
In my conceyt and to haue them ay in honde."

The line that follows is less flattering to the collector,

"But what they mene do I nat vnderstonde."

Barclay's satire, written in 1508, printed by Pynson in 1509, was a translation, founded on Jakob Locher's Latin version (1497) of Sebastian Brant's 'Narrenschiff' (1494). The lines in Locher are these :—

"Congestis etenim stultus confido libellis,  
Spem quoque nec parvam collecta volumina  
praebent,  
Calleo nec verbum, nec libri sentio mentem."

The passage in Brant being :—

"Vff myn libry ich mych verlan  
Von büchern hab ich grossen hort  
Verstand doch drynn gar wenig wort."

The accompanying woodcut in the original Basel edition is familiar in reproductions. The collector is seated with a book-hutch before him, his fools-cap hanging on his shoulders and huge spectacles on his nose, while he dusts one of the volumes with a feather broom:

EDWARD BENSLEY.

## Notes on Books.

*Counsels and Ideals from the Writings of Sir William Osler.* Selected and edited by C. N. B. Camac. (Oxford University Press, 8s. 6d. net.)

THIS second edition of a pleasant and inspiring compilation has been enriched by the addition of passages from articles by Sir William Osler which have appeared since 1904. Osler himself, we are told, during his last illness, expressed a wish that a second edition should be produced—the remainder of the first having gone down in a torpedoed vessel on its way to America in 1918. He was well inspired in that wish, for this "mosaic" represents in a happy manner those special qualities of the writer's mind and character which made him, good man of science as he was, a yet better trainer and leader of the young.

He had the peculiar feeling for goodness which makes the teacher *par excellence*. In fact, there is more than a touch of moral genius in his ever-fresh realization of the importance and the beauty of simple principles, which are very apt to appear trite to people who do not live by them. Concentration on the day's work, fraternal kindness, equanimity—these formed his three-fold ideal—and it is paying tribute to his success in following that ideal to say that he could write of them to the last with the eagerness of a discoverer, as well as with the assurance born of a life's experience.

The purely intellectual counsels of this volume present the same clear, wholesome simplicity and the same kindly wisdom, expressed in an easy, unaffected English which runs readily, on the one hand into epigram, on the other into fluent description, and, without rising exactly to distinction, keeps true in its ring of unflinching vitality. Osler's appreciation of outstanding personalities, whether among scientific workers or in literature, his eager interest in the oncoming generation, his grasp of the difficulties, material, mental and moral, of the rank and file in medicine, and his enthusiasm for the medical profession as a vocation, bear, in an indefeasible youthfulness which permeates them, a certain transatlantic character which well becomes them. Necessarily, humour is rarely much in evidence though its presence may often be felt, and there is at least one good example of it in the picture of a country doctor in his surgery.

The eagerness with which Osler thought and wrote sometimes, as was to be expected, betrayed him into small slips. We do not see why these should have been perpetuated. Why should Aug. 22 be called St. Bartholomew's Day, or Bernard of Morlaix be confused with St. Bernard ; or Elijah, instead of Elisha, be said to have been summoned from the plough—when there cannot be any doubt that Osler would have corrected these tiny blemishes at a word? A more considerable and very curious infelicity appears twice in these pages. Osler is urging the medical practitioner to beware of tittle-tattle and says, in two different works, that a man should make it a rule—"never believe what a patient tells you to the detriment of a brother, *even though you may think it to be true.*" The important words are employed in both passages, and what

"believe" is apart from "thinking to be true" is a nice question. We are bound also to say that we think intellectual honesty is made too little of in this rule.

The advice on reading, both general and professional, is sound. He recommends ten authors for the medical student's bedside library. As "close friends" the chosen may win approval, though Emerson and Oliver Wendell Holmes are paid a high compliment in being included; but we think that, at the end of a hard day's work, lighter literature would prove more acceptable than Marcus Aurelius and Epictetus, and recommendations as to lighter literature would have been useful and interesting from such an authority.

In the way of comment on things in general or on curious matters there are several telling passages, as the note on the French recognition of great men, the brief account of the American peripatetic teachers, or the remark on Austin Flint's notes of cases that they covered 16,922 folio pages all written with his own hand. And happy phrases are occasionally lit off—as when, urging his favourite counsel to "take no thought for the morrow," he speaks of an "anticipatory attitude of mind" as disturbing and leading to disaster.

Not the least valuable part of the compilation is that which is concerned with science in itself, its function in human history, and the discipline it involves for those who pursue it, and we are glad that Mr. Camac has included a certain amount of strictly scientific matter.

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FIVE numbers of this new series lie before us. In a rose-pink paper wrapper, beautifully printed, each one offers us the text of a good piece of literature which most people have—some more, some less—neglected. For all five we give due thanks, but most for the Fuller and the Donne. From Fuller the selection is ii. 1-15 of 'The Holy State.' This includes those excellent pieces 'The Life of Mr. Perkins,' 'The True Church Antiquary,' 'The Good Landlord,' and 'The Good Master of a College.' From Donne we have Sermons xv. and lxvi.—both on the subject of death. It is no wonder if, when writing of Donne, one's pen runs away—yet we think the introduction, signed by that well-known initial "Q," and full of the charm every reader associates with that same, a thought excessive. Johnson furnishes us with papers from *The Idler*, and the remaining numbers are Goldsmith's 'Good-natured Man' and Carlyle's 'The Present Time.' We shall look with great interest for future numbers of the series.

*The Print Collector's Quarterly* (Dent: £1 per annum) for April, 1921, is the first English issue of a little magazine which has proved itself useful and acceptable in America and has now been transferred to this side of the Atlantic. We have here a competent article on Forain's etchings by Mr. Campbell Dodgson, who maintains that Forain is one of the great etchers of the world; and one on Tiepolo by Mr. A. M. Hind—a careful piece of work which, with its bibliography and list of the artist's etchings, would

make a sound beginning of a study of Tiepolo from this point of view. Alexander Cozens's work presents an unusually interesting topic of which Mr. A. P. Oppé gives a good discussion. In the way of modern English etching we have Mr. Malcolm C. Salaman's paper on Mr. E. S. Lumsden—highly appreciative, and furnished with a list of works.

All the articles are lavishly illustrated and the illustrations have suffered much less than is usually the case in the process of reduction. We learn that this magazine has subscribers in 23 different countries: it is certainly worth any print-collector's looking into.

**FAMILY OF COLLETT.**—The writer, who is completing a History of the Collet and Collett families, will be glad to hear from any of the name who desire to have their pedigrees inserted. A large amount of information—mostly from wills—has been collected. Many pedigrees have already been carefully compiled with accompanying notes, and an introduction giving the history of the family from the earliest times written.—H. C., c/o 'N. & Q.'

## Notices to Correspondents.

EDITORIAL communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publishers"—at the Office, Printing House Square, London, E.C.4; corrected proofs to The Editor, 'N. & Q.,' Printing House Square, London, E.C.4.

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ALL communications intended for insertion in our columns should bear the name and address of the sender—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

"SAND MOUNDS at Southport," *ante*, p. 318.—Mr. R. D. Whittenbury-Kaye, of Newchurch, Culcheth, nr. Warrington, writes:—"If any of your correspondents, especially 'G,' would care to write to me, they may have the tradition relating to these sand-mounds related to them. The late Mr. John Roby, in his 'Lancashire Traditions' (published by J. Heywood, Manchester), tells the story under the heading of 'The Lost Farm; or, The Haunted Casket.'"

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## Notes.

## 'PERICLES' ON THE STAGE.

THE revival of 'Pericles' at the "Old Vic." affords a suitable occasion for putting together a few notes on the meagre stage history of this play. It was first printed in 1609, and the earliest known reference to it as an acted play dates from the same year. The anonymous writer of some doggerel lines entitled 'Pimlyco or Runne Red-Cap,' describing a noisy crowd of "Gentiles mix'd with Groomes," exclaims:—

I truly thought all These  
Came to see *Shore* or *Pericles*.

Five years later Robert Tailor bears witness to its popularity in the prologue to his play, 'The Hogge hath lost his Pearle,' which ends:—

And if it prove so happy as to please  
Weele say 'tis fortunate like *Pericles*.

From these allusions we are entitled to infer that the play pleased the million. The earliest record of a particular performance of it shows that it was also regarded with favour at Court. On May 24, 1619, Sir Gerrard Herbert, writing to Sir Dudley Carleton, the English Ambassador at The Hague, describes a farewell entertainment given to the French Ambassador, the Marquis de la Trémouille, at Whitehall, on the preceding Thursday, May 20 ('S.P., Dom., James I.,' vol. cix., No. 46). "The supper was greate & the banquet curious." It was followed by music, and then

In the kinges great Chamber they went to see the play of Pirrocles, Prince of Tyre. which lasted till 2 alocke. after two actes, the players ceased till the french all refreshed them wth sweetmeates brought on Chinay voiders, & wyne & ale in bottells, after the players, began anewe. The Imbassadour parted next morning for Fraunce at 8 alocke, full well pleased,

a state of mind which does him credit, considering how late he had been up the night before.

Our next piece of information comes from another Herbert, Sir Henry, who was Master of the Revels under Charles I. In this capacity he enjoyed a number of little perquisites from the players, who were largely dependent upon his good will for their livelihood. Thus, on June 10, 1631, he received from the King's Company £3 10s. "for a gratuity for ther liberty gaind unto them of playinge, upon the cessation of the plague." And he adds, "This was taken upon *Pericles* at the Globe." The amount suggests that the play was no longer a great favourite, for two days later 'Richard II.,' played for Herbert's "benefitt," brought in £5 6s. 6d.; and 'Every Man in His Humour,' in February, 1630, as much as £12 4s. These particulars are taken from the extracts from Herbert's Office Book, now lost, made by Malone for his 'Historical Account of the English Stage,' and printed in the 'Variorum' of 1821, iii. 176-7. It may be worth noting, however, that in this same year, 1631, Jonson refers slightly to the favour shown to "some mouldy tale like *Pericles*" in the verses appended to his comedy 'The New Inn,' which had failed on the stage in 1629.

After the Restoration the play remained for a time in the repertory of the stage. In his 'Roscius Anglicanus' John Downes, who was prompter to Davenant's company, mentions it among the plays revived at

Lincoln's Inn Fields in 1662, and records that "Mr. *Betterton*, being then but 22 years Old [this is a mistake for 27] was highly Applauded for his Acting" in it.

Its popularity, however, was short-lived. Its outrageous defiance of the unity of time offended the critics. Dryden, the most eminent of them, chooses it as an example of the inferior plays of "the last age":—

Witness the lameness of their plots . . . made up of some ridiculous, incoherent story, which, in one play, many times took up the business of an age. I suppose I need not name *Pericles*, *Prince of Tyre*.—'Defence of the Epilogue,' 1672.

At any rate it had the good fortune to escape the abhorred shears and still more abhorred additions of the Restoration adapter. It was not altered for the stage till 1758, when George Lillo, author of the once celebrated play of 'George Barnwell,' cut away the first three acts and expanded the last two into a drama which he called 'Marina.' Except for this work, which was acted three times at Covent Garden, the laborious Genest could not find a single revival of the play between the time of *Betterton* and the publication of his 'Account of the English Stage' in 1832. And it is significant of the oblivion into which 'Pericles' had fallen that he thinks it necessary to give a full account of its plot, whereas he always assumes that his readers are familiar with Shakespeare's undoubted works. It will be remembered that this play was not printed among them between 1725, when Pope rejected it from his edition, and 1793. Malone, indeed, had appended it and 'Titus Andronicus' to his edition of 1790 as doubtful plays, but it was left to Steevens in 1793 to restore it to full canonical honours.

During the nineteenth century I believe it was only once revived for public performance. In 1854, Phelps produced it at Sadler's Wells, himself playing *Pericles*. According to Henry Morley, this production "may be said to succeed only because it is a spectacle" ('Journal of a London Playgoer,' p. 84). If I have overlooked any revival perhaps some reader better versed in stage history will supply the deficiency.

GORDON CROSSE.

P.S.—Since writing this I have learned that 'Pericles' was revived by Sir Frank Benson at one of the Stratford Festivals, but have not been able to discover the year.

## LEGAY OF SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.

(See *ante*, p. 341).

III. Peter Legay of Southampton, the eldest son of Isaac (II.), is the most prominent member of the family. He was admitted to the Lord's Supper in 1618, and is named later two or three times in the registers of the Huguenot churches at Southampton and London, but appears to have separated from the congregation. Probably he regarded himself as an Englishman, as belonging to the third generation of his family settled in the country. He became a burgess by 1638 (Hist. MSS. Com., XI. iii. 133) and an alderman of Southampton, and served the town as bailiff in 1640, sheriff 1641, and mayor 1647. In November, 1642, he was one of those placed in charge of the town's defence, for Holy Rood Ward (Hist. MSS. Com., XI. iii. 29), and appears generally to have been an important townsman. On January 10, 1658/9, Jacob Legay as sheriff summoned a court to choose the Parliament men for Southampton; Mr. Knolles, Mr. Roger Gollop, and Peter Legay were nominated, the two former being elected (Note-book).

On December 29, 1623, he married Martha Delamotte, who, on the evidence of the Note-book, may be regarded as a sister of Joseph and daughter of the Huguenot pastor, Philip. She was born October 27, 1604, but no baptisms are recorded in the register between August 8, 1604, and May 12, 1605, so that the wife and family had probably been sent away from the town to avoid the plague. Calamy ('Nonconformist's Memorial,' ed. Palmer, iii. 336; ed. 1727, ii. 832) has a romantic story of the marriage of "the eminently religious Mr. Peter Legay." He says:—

This worthy person left France when Lewis XIII. oppressed his Protestant subjects and besieged and took Rochelle, bringing little or nothing with him. After he had been a while in England, he was greatly surprized to meet a young lady in the street at Southampton whom he had courted in France. They renewed their acquaintance and married; and by an extraordinary blessing of God upon his industry and merchandize he in a few years so increased his substance, that he bought the estate of West Stoke, where he lived in great credit to the day of his death.

The story cannot be accepted as it stands. It has been shown that both Peter and his wife belonged to Southampton. Yet Peter may have been trading in Rochelle when

hostilities were begun in 1621 by the rebellion of the Protestants there; the town was not taken until 1628, long after the marriage. It is interesting to note that at the Walloon church on February 10, 1621/2, Peter Legay and Martha Delamotte were godparents of a child named Pierre Behot. Further, it seems certain that they were related by blood, for in the registers it is found that Baltasar des Mestres and Martine le Gai, his wife, were admitted to the Lord's Supper in 1574, and they were apparently the parents of Judith des Mestres, born at Armentières, the home of the original Peter Le Gay, who was second wife of Philip Delamotte and mother of Martha (see Note-book under 1615, and Register of same date). Baltasar des Mestres was godfather of Peter Legay in 1602. In the Note-book under 1641-42 a minor detail is entered, indicating the connexion of the families:—

This year, about October and November were very dangerously sick Peter Legay and Martha his wife and myself Joseph Delamott. Philip Delamott was so likewise in Lincolnshire. All of us recovered, God be praised, but our sister Elizabeth . . . died.

Peter Legay in 1651 purchased the manor of West Wellow, and in conjunction with his son Isaac sold it in 1662 to Richard Biggs (V.C.H., Hants, iv. 537). According to Dallaway's 'West Sussex' (I., pt. ii., 110, 111), Peter Legay the elder was lord of West Stoke, near Chichester, in 1659, and at the death of Peter Legay the younger, an eighth part passed to Randolph Tutte, gent. The manor of West Stoke had in 1626 become divisible among the six sisters and coheirs of Thomas Stoughton or their representatives. How one-eighth came to the younger Peter does not appear, but the elder Peter (of whom we are treating) finally secured his seven-eighths in 1664 and 1665 by purchases from Thomas Germon and Thomas Phillips, to whom portions had descended (Sussex Rec. Soc., Inquisitions p.m. and Fines; Close Roll 4187, Nos. 31, 31). Chancery proceedings in 1658/9 give some information as to how the Legays obtained their entry on the Manor (Reynardson, 243/121, where deeds are cited).

After the Restoration the Legays became Nonconformists. During the temporary Indulgence of 1672, a licence was granted for John Abbot, a Congregationalist, to minister at Peter Legay's house at West Stoke (Cal. S.P., Dom., 1672, pp. 199, 203, 222). Calamy states that Abbot was ejected in 1662 from Fishbozne in

Sussex, but gives no further notice of him. He records, however, that Mr. John Willis (son of Mr. John Willis of Pinner and brother of Mr. Thomas Willis, ejected from Heathfield, near Taunton), having been ejected from West Lavington, in Sussex, lived with Peter Legay at West Stoke and preached in his house to others besides the family. Willis's first wife died a little before his ejection, and he then married a daughter of Peter Legay; on her death he married again, and moving from his father-in-law's house had a meeting in Chichester, where he was licensed in 1672. He died about that time, however, being 40 years of age (Calamy, iii. 336). Peter Legay's nonconformity appears at the outset of his will, of which the following is an abstract (P.C.C., 39 Bath):—

November 7, 1679; proved, March 27, 1680. To pious necessitous ministers, £10. To sister Hester Toldervey, *alias* Ingpen, distracted in mind, £18 a year for life. The manors of West Stoke, Funtington and Lavant to son Isaac Legay of London, merchant. To son Jacob Legay £10, to be paid after my wife's decease. To executors £250 in trust for daughter Dorothy Phillips (whose husband, William Phillips, is to have nothing to do with it), and after her death for her children. Residue to wife Martha Legay for life, with remainder to son Isaac. Executors: Wife, son Isaac and grandson Samuel (son of Isaac). Witnesses: John Ridge, Thomas Horne, John Browne.

It will be noticed that Peter and Martha had a married life of fifty-six years. Their known children were three sons, Peter, Isaac, and Jacob, and two daughters, one the wife of John Willis and the other Dorothy Phillips. The second son, Isaac, carried on the male line. The eldest son, Peter, was a London merchant, who prospered like his father. In 1654 he purchased from the Trustees for the Sale of Forfeited Estates the manor of Pilkington, with extensive lands there and in Manchester, Bury, and the neighbourhood, for £3,302. The then Earl of Derby concurred in the sale (Close Roll 3796, No. 35; the deed occupies 18 membranes). In 1658, in conjunction with his brother Isaac, he purchased from the Earl the manors of Much and Little Woolton, and Childwall, but shortly afterwards released his right to Isaac (V.C.H., Lancashire, iii. 110). The younger Peter was twice married. First, about 1654, to Elizabeth, daughter of William Edwards, of Alveston in Gloucestershire, and Mary his wife. Elizabeth died soon after the marriage, without issue, for on November 13,



1655, administration of her estate was granted (P.C.C.) to her husband, described as of the parish of All Hallows Berking. He afterwards began a suit in Chancery to recover parts of the estate which he asserted should have come to her and so to him—under the wills of her father (1648), her sister Ursula, and her grandmother Ursula Atwell of Thornbury (1640). The defendants were Mary Edwards, (widow of William), John Hagatt, John Clement, and Walter Clement. They alleged among other points that as there was no issue of the marriage the next heir was a kinsman named William Edwards (Bridges, 426/80). Secondly, about 1658, to Grizilla, daughter of Col. John Hotham (son of Sir John), executed in 1645. A male child of theirs was buried in a vault at St. Olave's, Hart Street, September 30, 1659. There was a posthumous daughter, Juda, who in 1668 was licensed to marry Thomas Wheeler. Peter died in 1660; his will, dated October 5, and proved December 12 (P.C.C., 269 Nabbs), makes bequests as follows:—

To the poor of the congregation of Christians walking in fellowship with Mr. John Simpson, but not to the poor of any parish where he usually preaches, £20. To father and mother, brothers and sisters, 40s. each and a ring. To father, Peter Legay, Esq., and brother, Isaac Legay, all lands purchased of Charles Earl of Derby in Pilkington and Bury; the lands to be sold and the money given as to £1,500 to wife Grizilla for her own use, and all residue to the child of which she is enceinte. The wife to be guardian of the child. Reversion to Isaac Legay. To man-servant, James Jerome, £10. To maid-servant, Dowse, 40s. To friend George Perier, scrivener, £5 to buy a sword hilt. Household stuff, plate, &c., to wife Grizilla, who is to be sole executrix. Witnesses: John Chilwell, Dowsabell Coleman, George Perier.

The widow continued the suit against the executor, &c., of William Edwards (Bridges, 426/75), but a settlement seems to have been arrived at, and on June 19, 1664, an entirely new grant for the administration of the goods of Elizabeth Legay, *alias* Edwards, was made to John Clements, "her natural and lawful brother." Grizilla soon afterwards married James Heyes, a London Alderman, and had issue by him (Visit. of Yorkshire, 1664; Lyson's 'Environs of London,' iv. 460.) The minister John Simpson is frequently mentioned in the Cal. S.P., Dom., for 1661-2 (also in Pepys); he had a "conventicle" in Anchor Lane and preached in All Hallows the Great. On February 11, 1664/5, Peter Legay of West Stoke and his son Isaac of London, mer-

chants, reciting the will of Peter Legay the younger, son of the former Peter, sold the Manor of Pilkington and the various lands in Pilkington, Bury, &c., to Charles Earl of Derby, who thus regained possession. Some of the tenements had, however, been disposed of by the younger Peter during his lifetime. The price paid was £6,800; warranty was given against Grizilla, widow of Peter the son, and the daughter born after Peter's death (Close Roll 4162, No. 2).

Jacob, the third son of Peter and Martha, had suits with his brother Isaac and his father. The brothers Peter and Isaac traded with Barbados, and Isaac had lived there till 1657, when he returned to London. The brothers then sent Jacob out, together with another kinsman named Jacob Butler, to carry on trade there. They considered him a raw and inexperienced youth, but supplied him with £500 capital (really advanced by their father) and treated him as a partner. In 1673, many years after the brother Peter's death, the suits were going on, Jacob claiming various sums and alleging that the £500 was his filial portion, or in lieu of it. He said that before he went out to Barbados he had had some mercantile training under his father and one Francis Samson. The father, however, regarded him as an undutiful son, and that no doubt accounts for the slight bequest to him in the will recited above. A settlement favourable to him seems to have been arrived at, for in November, 1673, Jacob Legay of London, merchant, and Peter Legay of West Stoke, gent., mortgaged seven-eighths of the manor of West Stoke to Robert Thorner and Richard Davis, both of London; and by this Jacob was to receive £690 (Close Roll 4383, No. 17). A Jacob Legay in 1674 married Hanna Legay at Marylebone. From Hotten's 'Emigrants to America' it appears that two Jacobs were living in Barbados in 1680.

J. BROWNBILL.

(To be continued.)

## GLASS-PAINTERS OF YORK.

(See *ante* pp. 127, 323.)

### III.—THE SHIRLEY FAMILY.

1. THOMAS SHIRLAY, glasyer ('Freemen of York,' Surtees Soc.).—Free of the city 1439. After the death, in 1437, of John Chamber the elder, who, it is presumed, was the John Chaumbre mentioned in the

Fabric Rolls (' Fabric Rolls of York Minster' ed. by the Rev. Canon Raine, Surtees Soc.) of 1421, 1422, 1432, and 1433, from the fact that the only Rolls extant covering the life of his brother, John Chamber the younger (free 1414, died 1451), viz., those for the years 1443, 1444, 1446, 1447 and 1450, do not make any mention of a Chamber as doing work for the Dean and Chapter; the glass-painter mentioned in the next extant roll after the date of the elder Chamber's death, viz., that for the year 1443, is Thomas Shirley. Wife, Katherine; natural son, Robert (free 1458); brother, John; workmen, John Newsom (probably the John Newsom free in 1442, son of the John Newsom, free in 1418, who was one of the witnesses to John Chamber the elder's will in 1437, and father of Thomas Newsom, free in 1470; and, in 1481, in the employ of Thomas Shirwin, who bequeathed him "two tables of English glass") and Thomas Clark, who is mentioned in the Fabric Roll of 1471, at which time he would be in the employ of another master (probably Matthew Petty, as Shirley had died thirteen years previously). Neither Clark nor Newsom seems to have risen to have a shop of his own. These two were evidently the "ij serviencium Thomae Schirley vitriatoris" mentioned in the Fabric Roll of 1443. As he tells us in his will, Shirley had several other servants both male and female. One of the men was probably William Cartmell, no doubt the "Willelmus vitriator" mentioned in the roll of 1443 immediately after the above "ij serviencium Thomae Schirley," and under his full name in the rolls of 1444, 1446, 1447 and 1471. By this last date he would be fifty-four or more years of age, as he was free of the city in 1438, and, like Newsom and Clark, would have passed into the employ of another master. Either because he had been engaged entirely upon the mechanical side of the business, cutting and glazing, rather than on the artistic, such as designing or painting; or because he was unlucky enough to have been born outside of that charmed circle of a few select families, who had, and were careful to keep, the whole of the business in their own hands, to be afterwards handed on to sons equally bent on conserving the profits and emoluments to themselves, he had never been able to set up in business for himself, and remained a journeyman to the end of his life.

Shirley was evidently a man of position and property. He made his will (Reg. Test. Ebor., ii. 380d.) Jan 15, 1456, desiring to be buried "within the high choir of my parish church of St. Helen in Stanegate" with a funeral upon which a sum of seven marks (£4 13s. 4d., equal to about £56 present value) was to be spent, besides one cierge of 1lb. weight; two of 3lb. weight each, and "two wax torches of the value of 8s. [equal to £4 16s. present value] to burn likewise around my body; and after my burial I will that the said two torches shall serve for the high altar of the church of St. Helen aforesaid to give light there at the elevation of Our Lord's Body." To the fabric of the Cathedral Church of York 2s., and a similar sum to Beverley Minster. Also to the four orders of mendicant friars in York, to the friars of Saint Robert of Knaresborough, every Maisondieu in the city and suburbs, and to every leper of either sex in the four houses for lepers on the outskirts of the city, various sums. "To John Sharley my brother, a gown with a hood and 6s. 8d. in money. Also I bequeath to John Newsom, if he be in my service at the time of my decease, 3s. 4d. Also to Thomas Clerk, my servant, on the same condition, 3s. 4d. Also to every one of my other men and women servants being with me in service on the day of my decease, 2s." To his natural son Robert he left his glass-painting business, a quantity of household necessaries, and a sum of four marks of money; his wife Katherine he made his residuary legatee. Executors, his wife and William English, the universally respected glass-painter to whom he left "10s. for his trouble if he shall be willing to take upon himself the burden of this my will." This clause provides not only strong testimony to the uprightness of character of English but also additional evidence that business rivalry must have been practically non-existent; for English, who at this time would be about twenty-nine years of age, had, as there is every reason to believe, succeeded to the Chamber business in 1450, so that at the time Shirley died the two must have been ostensibly rivals for eight years or more. Thomas Shirley evidently lived for two years after the date on which he made his will, which was proved Oct. 11, 1458.

2. Robertus Shirley ('Freemen of York,' Surtees Soc.).—Natural son of Thomas Shirley (free 1439, died 1458). He was free

of the city the same year in which his father died, so that he was just of age to succeed to the business. At his death his father bequeathed him "all my drawings (*pro-tractoria*\*), appliances and necessaries, also the tables and trestles belonging in any way to my artifice. . . . Also I bequeath to the same Robert 13s. 4d. to be delivered in glass (*in vitros liberandos*).” He also left his son one coverlet, one pair of blankets, one pair of sheets, two coodds (pillows), one mattress, one plain chest, one bronze jar, one ewer, one wash basin, and four marks of money (£2 13s. 4d.), so that the son evidently had a fair start in life. His name does not occur in the York Minster Fabric Rolls, but many of these are missing and it is to be regretted that those extant have not been printed *in extenso*. Robert Shirley was one of the glass-painters who appeared before the mayor in 1463. It is not known when he died.

JOHN A. KNOWLES.

“MAGDALEN” OR “MAWDLIN.”—It was recently stated in *The Church Times*, in answer to a correspondent, that “Mawdlen” was “a corrupt mediæval pronunciation” of Magdalen. This drew a protest from another correspondent (Canon Maclean), who claimed “Mawdlen” as “pure French (Madeleine), like the traditional pronunciation of St. Maur, St. John, or St. Leger.” The writer then went on to say, “I doubt whether anyone said Magdalen till the nineteenth century schoolmaster era. Izaak Walton certainly wrote and said Maudlin, and

\* These were evidently cartoons on paper which could be kept and used over and over again. Examples in ancient glass where, in order to save trouble, the same drawing of a figure has been used many times, with slight alterations such as changing the emblem so as to make the figure do duty for different saints, are common. Thus at Great Malvern, North Clerestory, a figure of St. Joachim is made to serve for the single figure of Joachim alone in the fields, and the subject of the Meeting at the Golden Gate; a figure of a bishop variously coloured, and with slight alterations such as changing crossier for pastoral cross, orphrey for pallium, &c., constitutes a small army of variously named bishops and archbishops; whilst a figure of St. Edward Confessor granting a charter makes an excellent King William performing the same function in another light. (For large scale photographs of the most interesting glass in this church see ‘The Stained Glass of Great Malvern Priory Church,’ photographed by Sydney A. Pitcher, with descriptive notes by G. McNeil Rushforth, M.A., F.S.A.)

doubtless Donne, though I grant that he made three syllables of the Lady Magdalen Herbert’s Christian name!”

In going through the registers of the parish church of Oldham, Lancashire, a few days after Canon Maclean’s letter appeared in *The Church Times* (March 18, 1921), I came across two entries in the eighteenth century which support his view as to the late date of the pronunciation Mag-da-len.

1738. November 30. Buried. Maudlin wife of Albain Brierley of Bardsley Brow.

1770. December 6. Married. Thomas Mills coal-miner to Maudlen Brierley, spinster.

And in two later baptismal entries the children are styled sons of “Thomas Mills by Maudlen his wife.” F. H. CHEETHAM.

54, Sussex Road, Southport.

A PROJECTED ESCAPE OF NAPOLEON FROM ST. HELENA.—The following letter from Sergeant John Beard to the late Mr. S. R. Townshend Mayer concerns a projected escape of Bonaparte from St. Helena. This letter is given in the “vernacular” of the writer.

I should explain that there is no relationship between the Sergeant and the sender of this copy. It is merely a curious coincidence in nomenclature. The letter came into my hands through the means of Mrs. S. R. Townshend Mayer.

St. Helena Cottage, Cheltenham Road,

Nr. Gloucester, Dec. 2, '76.

Dear Sir,—Since I received your letter with the magazines I have lost my dear wife which was the reason of my delay. I noticed in the *Gloucester Mercury* of the death of Joseph Pitman, late of the 66th Regiment, and on Monday, the 21st of Augt. I delivered to the Editor of the *Mercury* to put in his next Issue, which was Augt. 26th which you saw in the *Gloucester Journal*, but that was not printed most likely until September in the *Journal*, what you saw concerning me was the 26th Augt. or at least it should be so. Dear Sir, with respect to Frank Stewart I have some recollection of him, Admiral Las Cass [Las Cases?] and two others was banished from St. Helena, it was rumored at time they was put on some uninhabited island, but I do not believe so. Every Guard Mounting, the General Orders was read to those a-mounting Guard, any Officer, Non-Commissioned, or Soldiers that was guilty of aiding or assisting in the escape of the then General Boneyparty or Napoleon, was to be tried by General Court Marshal to suffer Death or such other punishment as should be awarded, it was the night it was reported that Bonny was to make his escape in a hen-cub (hen-coop!). I was Serjeant of Gregory’s Battery Guard, not a move was heard during the night, there was not a landing place around the Island, but was well guarded. A Man of War, Brig, or some Ship was cruising

round the Island, the Officer in charge of Napoleon was Major Popelton of my Regt., the 53rd. Dear Sir, I beg to state I was discharged with 24 years Service and 20 years in the Gloucester Com-[p]any of Pensioners, my character in the British Army was that of a very good and a most deserving soldier, I can say I served under four crown Heads. Dear Sir, I am not up to the mark now at age of 81 years to write as my sight is very dim. I return you my best thanks for the two magazines.

I remain, Dear Sir, Your Obedient Servant,  
(Signed) JOHN BEARD,  
late Serjeant the Royal Pension Staff.  
N. T. BEARD.

EDMUND HYDE HALL'S 'NOTES UPON CARNARVONSHIRE.' — Descriptive writers besides touring jotters have dilated on this county. Deserving of mention is the recently issued 'Manual,' by Prof. J. E. Lloyd, in the Cambridge Series of County Geographies. Nicholas Owen's 'Sketch History' appeared 1792, and the antiquary, the Rev. Peter Bailey Williams's 'Tourists' Guide through the County,' 1821. As specialistic prize-essay dissertations are nameable A. W. Harker's 'Carnarvonshire and Associated Rocks,' and J. E. Thomas's 'Geographical and Geological Description,' while J. E. Griffith and Dr. Lloyd Williams dealt with the peculiar flora of the county.

The existence of an early unknown pioneer and a conscientious laborious compiler, Edmund Hyde Hall, whose love of research, equipment and output were considerable, should not escape notice. This observant annalist tramped the whole county, covering over 2,000 miles, industriously and methodically gathered facts, and strove to verify assertions. The completed comprehensive conspectus of 'Notes upon Carnarvonshire,' arranged and intended for publication, has remained unpublished, and the entire MS. is in private hands—intact, but the Clynog portion missing, though doubtless recoverable. Composite materials, succinctly strung together, marked an advance on anything preceding it. A circulated prospectus, which detailed the general scope of the work, bore the paged imprint *Broster*, Bangor. Next, written sheets contain a list of subscribers and paid and unpaid entries. A synopsis of contents under divisional heads is interesting. Prominence is given to a question from John Speed. A sepia vignette by Isaac Wells is assigned for the title page, exhibiting a coast headland and a finger-post at a bifurcation of country roads.

Subscribers were promised a coloured facsimile of a Welsh landscape reduced from the original painting of an artist of European renown.

In the order of sequence a dialized diagram schedules various parishes for treatment in their respective *cantrefs* or hundreds, uniquely spaced out in separate allocative foolscap sheets. Interspersed also is a hand-coloured grouping showing the heights of the mountainous range stretching from Penmaenmawr to the sisterly rivals outside Carnarvon bar. Outlined hand-drawn county and road maps and other subsections are thrown in.

Mr. Hall's script was small and neat on both sides of foolscap. Statistical information was well set out together with tabulated particulars of taxation on the returnable 1809 basis, &c., &c. Without adverting to other features the concluding wind-up is pathetic. Writing in a lowly Dublin room-dwelling, a cripple and overtaken by vicissitudes too delicate to reveal, he appeals to friends and former Harrow schoolmates loyally to see to the publication of this monumental undertaking.

One surmises the foregoing dates back to 1810 or 1811. Of *personalia* and biographical information there are no clues. Supposition lends belief to the West Indies being Mr. Hall's birthland, possibly Trinidad or Barbados. He merits a claim to indebtedness and regard. Perchance a reader can supply family or other addenda concerning this scriptorial worthy.

ANEURIN WILLIAMS.

Menai View, Carnarvon.

MARRIAGES (12 S. v. 262; 12 S. viii. 188).—In continuation of my Notes at these references, the following information may be found useful:—

At Edinburgh, Feb., 1789, John Morthland, Esq., Advocate, to Miss Mary Menzies, dau. of the late Rev. Dr. Menzies, of Feston, in the County of Kent.

At Bath, Feb., 1789, Thomas Ivie Cook, Esq., to Lady Amelia Murray, second dau. of 3rd Duke of Atholl.

At Auchinbowie, Feb., 1789, Captain Ninian Lewis, of the "Woodcot," East Indiaman, to Miss Isabella Monro, youngest dau. of John Monro, Esq., of Auchinbowie.

At London, March, 1789, John Kirkpatrick, Esq., Banker, Isle of Wight, to Miss Godman, of Chichester.

At Edinburgh, March 2nd, 1789, William

Hamilton, Esq., of Wishaw (subsequently Lord Belhaven and Stenton), to Miss Penelope Macdonald, dau. of Ranald Macdonald, Esq., of Clanranald.

At Edinburgh, Feb. 25th, 1789, Alexander Duncan, surgeon in Cullen, to Miss Duncan, dau. of John Duncan, Esq., of Jamaica.

At Hart-thorn, Dumfries, Sept., 1789, John Martin, of Kilwhanity, to Miss Mary King.

At Durham, Sept., 1789, Edward Clavering, Esq., of Berrington, Durham, to Miss Jacobina Leslie, youngest dau. of Patrick Leslie Duguid, of Balquhain.

At Edinburgh, Sept., 1789, Richard Hinekman, merchant in Glasgow, to Miss Jane Jaffray, dau. of Provost Jaffray, Stirling.

At London, Sept., 1789, Hervey Aston, Esq., to the Hon. Miss Ingram, dau. of the Earl of Irwin.

At Holyrood House, Sept., 1789, John Maclaren, Esq., of Jamaica, to Miss Lea.

At London, Sept., 1789, Thomas Pitcairne, Esq., Major of the 17th Regiment of Foot, to Miss Charlotte Proby, second dau. of Charles Proby, Esq., Commissioner at Chatham.

At Edinburgh, Sept., 1789, John Johnson, attorney in Hull, to Mrs. Macdowal, widow of Mr. Macdowal, surgeon in Edinburgh.

At Aberdeen, Sept., 1789, Thomas Black, druggist in Aberdeen, to Miss Margaret Innes, dau. of Mr. Innes, Commissary Clerk of Aberdeen.

At Kirktonhill, Sept. 7th, 1789, William Richardson, of St. Vincent, to Elizabeth, dau. of David Gardiner.

JAMES SETON-ANDERSON.

32, Carlisle Road, Hove, Sussex.

**BANNS - CUM - MARRIAGE REGISTERS.**—Genealogists can often trace a marriage to some limited locality, and though convinced that the ceremony took place thereabouts, fail to find any written record of it.

I am now at work on some Suffolk registers which throw a little light on elusive marriage entries.

The earlier banns books are too often missing, but here I found a torn sheet of a banns book, containing portions of ten forms for the publication of banns. Six of these are torn off, leaving only a little lettering on the margin, but three of the remainder are not only banns, but banns-cum-marriage registers, signed and witnessed as well. The form for publication

of banns is duly filled in and signed, and at the foot of the form, in the cramped space available, is a statement that "This marriage was duly solemnized" on such and such a date, signed by the contracting parties, the clergyman, and two witnesses.

These three marriages took place in 1757 and 1760 and though the marriage registers proper of the parish cover these dates, they are not mentioned in them.

The marriages are those of Thomas Vincent of Wilby, Matthew Abbot of Eye, and Thomas Mark of Redlingfield, all of Suffolk.

I have explored many church chests and rescued "slips" containing entries, omitted in the registers, and the deliberate crime of "camouflaging" a marriage as banns conveys a hint of great importance to genealogists.

H. A. HARRIS.

Thorndon, Suffolk.

'HOW TO BE HAPPY THOUGH MARRIED.'—

It may be worth recording that the above title of a work by the late Rev. — Hardy, C.F., which had a considerable vogue some years ago, was not original. It occurs as the title of Discourse **xxiii.** in the fourth volume of the Works of the Rev. Philip Skelton, Chaplain of the Magdalen Asylum, Dublin, which were published for the benefit of that institution in Dublin in 1770.

H. L. L. D.

## Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

"ZOO."—The earliest instance at present forthcoming is in a letter of Macaulay's of about the year 1847:—"We treated the Clifton Zoo much too contemptuously" ('Life and Letters,' 1878, vol. ii., p. 216). Can readers of 'N. & Q.' furnish earlier examples? In the early 'thirties of the nineteenth century the current colloquialism was "the Zoological." C. T. ONIONS.

**A BLACKSMITH'S EPITAPH.**—The oldest example I have of this epitaph is from the tombstone in Walton churchyard, near Liverpool, to George Miles, blacksmith, who died in 1719. Can any reader quote an earlier one? CHAS. HALL CROUCH.

204, Hermon Hill, South Woodford, E.18.

THE YEAR 1000 A.D.—It was very generally assumed by writers on architecture during the last century that the approach of the millennial year, accompanied by the apprehension that the end of the world was at hand, discouraged building and the repair of buildings towards the end of the tenth century. How far has more recent research and scholarship upheld this view about the alleged terrors of the year 1000, and their consequent influence on architectural development? A few extracts from nineteenth-century writers may be given:—

HAWKINS (1813).—Towards the latter part of the tenth century an opinion had been advanced by some persons, that the world was intended to exist no longer than one thousand years from the birth of our Saviour. . . . Under this expectation, which, if well founded, would have rendered any other conduct useless, the churches and other religious edifices, which, at various periods, had been erected in most parts of Europe, had been permitted from time to time to fall, for want of repair, almost universally into a state of decay. But in the year 1003, when the time predicted had elapsed without the accomplishment of the prophecy, the Christians in all parts of the world began to recover from their panic, and vigorously applied themselves to the repair of the old and the erection of new churches and monasteries.

RAMÉE (1843).—Au dixième siècle il s'était généralement répandu une idée ridicule qui contribua puissamment à laisser tomber en décadence les arts et les sciences. Toute la chrétienté croyait à la fin du monde, et l'an 1000 était désigné comme l'année fatale où tout devait périr. . . . Enfin l'an 1000 arriva: la peur de la chrétienté fut apaisée lorsque, contre l'attente générale, le monde se conserva tel qu'il avait été auparavant. Alors une nouvelle ardeur de bâtir s'empara des esprits; on répara à l'instant les anciennes églises menacées de destruction par le temps.

BLOXAM (1845).—At this epoch also the expectation of the destruction of the world, at the expiration of a thousand years from the first advent of our Lord, which notion, as the close of the tenth century approached, had become prevalent amongst many, having proved unfounded, many churches, which had in consequence of that belief been suffered to fall to decay, were repaired, and a new impulse was given to the erection of others.

PARKER (1849).—It is most probable that at this period the Christians in England partook of the general belief of Christendom that the world was to come to an end in the year 1000, and of the lethargy which accompanied that belief.

CORROYER (1887).—L'an 1000 est une date célèbre dans l'histoire des terreurs superstitieuses du moyen âge. C'était une croyance universelle au Xe siècle que le monde devait finir l'an 1000 de l'Incarnation. . . . Mais lorsque la date fatale eut passé sans tenir ses sombres

promesses, l'humanité se sentit renaître et revivre. Alors d'innombrables pèlerinages et de magnifiques édifices sont nés en Europe de ce grand mouvement de foi religieuse.

Thus the writers of the last century, more or less echoing one another. But now comes M. Justin de Pas, secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of Morinia, who pokes fun at the "romantic imagination" of the older writers, and in a book published at St. Omer in 1914 writes:—

Nous savons malheureusement (ou heureusement) que les terreurs de l'an mil n'ont existé que dans l'imagination des chroniqueurs qui les ont inventées plusieurs siècles après l'échéance fatale, et qu'on peut les reléguer sans scrupule au rang des vieilles lunes.

Hence my question. Is M. de Pas justified in his apparently very definite opinion? My own books do not furnish a reply, and I write at a distance of twenty miles from a good reference library. F. H. C.

OLD NOVELS AND SONG-BOOKS.—I shall be extremely glad to have any reader tell me who wrote the following novels, and also inform me where I shall be likely to find the books at the present day:—

- 'Fatherless Fannie'—published circa 1860.
- 'Nan Darrell, or the Gypsy Mother'—circa 1860.
- 'A Royal Bride.'
- 'Isola.'
- 'Badly Matched.'
- 'In Rank Above Him.'

I am inclined to think that the last four novels appeared originally in *The Young Ladies' Journal* during the late 'seventies and early 'eighties.

I shall also be glad to know where I can buy the Song-Books of Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, two popular English singers of 60 years ago. ROBERT J. O'DONNELL.

Morris Run, Penna.

NAPOLEON AND LONDON.—At the centenary of the death of Napoleon it may be possible to settle the query whether he was ever in London. Some years ago a correspondence appeared in *The Standard* in which Mr. John Burns stated that there was evidence to this effect, the suggestion being that, as a young man, Napoleon accompanied his friend Talma, the actor, to England, and sought an appointment under the East India Company. Certain writers were quoted to confirm this, but Lord Rosebery informed me that he could not accept it. J. LANDFEAR LUCAS.

101, Piccadilly.



**WEATHERALL.**—I shall be much obliged if anyone can give me particulars of the family of this name showing the connexion therewith of Grace Lady Smith, who died in 1832, and who was the wife of General Sir John Smith, G.C.H., Colonel Commandant, Royal Horse Artillery; he died in 1837. CHRISTOPHER W. BAYNES, BT.

27, Lowndes Square, S.W.1.

**CULVER HOLE, GOWER, GLAMORGANSHIRE.**—Perhaps some South Wales reader could tell me, or put me in the way of finding out, about the Culver Hole in Gower, Glamorganshire. The cliff has been built up several hundred feet and inside there is a network of passages. This wild coast was famous, or infamous, for smuggling and wrecking, but I have not been able to find out any records or detailed account.

H. E. JAMES.

Magdalene College, Cambridge.

**SIMEON MUSGRAVE.**—Can any correspondent of 'N. & Q.' give me particulars of the parentage of Simeon Musgrave, or the maiden name of his wife Hester, by whom he had—? *inter alios*—a son Simeon, baptized in St. George's Chapel, Mayfair, London, March 30, 1742?

Was he the son of Simon Musgrave who died in the East Indies in 1756?

WM. JACKSON PIGOTT.

Manor House, Dundrum, Co. Down.

**MARY BENSON, alias MARIA THERESA PHIPOE.**—Maria Theresa Phipoe, of Hans Square, Brompton, was on April 15, 1795, brought to Bow Street, charged by John Courtois, of Oxenden Street, with having obtained from him a note for £2,000 under a threat and attempt to cut his throat. She was committed for further examination, and on May 23 was found guilty of felony. On February 23, 1796, however, at the Old Bailey sessions, Mr. Justice (William Henry) Ashurst found that her case did not come within Stat. 2 Geo. II., cap. 25, and that the judgment against her must be rescinded. On April 9 following she was tried for the assault on Courtois, found guilty, and on April 11, 1796, sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment. On December 8, 1797, Mary Benson, *alias* Maria Theresa Phipoe, was tried for the murder of Mary Cox, her intimate friend, and found guilty. She was executed on Monday the 11th. Has any account of this interesting criminal been written? JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

**ALIENS IN NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, SIXTEENTH CENTURY.**—Can anyone tell me if there were any settlements of aliens, Huguenots or other, in Northamptonshire during the first half of the sixteenth century, also if such aliens would be likely, in the absence of any chapels of their own, to become members of the Church.

R. MERIVALE.

**FIRE PICTURES.**—I have in my collection of Fire Pictures one representing the burning of H.M.S. Bombay, which I am informed took place at Monte Video.

I should be so much obliged if any reader could give me any information as to the date and circumstances of the fire and also if there were any other of H.M. ships in the harbour at the time, and, if so, their names. In my picture there are two other ships, apparently men-of-war. The burning ship appears to be a frigate, but as only one mast is standing I cannot be sure.

C. F. FOX, Lieut.-Colonel.

**REFORMATIONS OF THE CALENDAR.**—At the time of the reformation of the Julian Calendar, in 1582, ten days—those between October 4 and October 15—were omitted for the purpose of rectification. Similarly in 1752 eleven days were omitted. The reason commonly assigned is that error had arisen by accounting as Leap Years those terminal years of the centuries ending in 00, of which the significant digit, or digits, were not multiples of four.

If this explanation had been entirely sufficient, eleven days should have been omitted in 1582 and twelve in 1752; for the century years that could have caused error were 100, 200, 300, 500, 600, 700, 900, 1000, 1100, 1300, 1400, 1500.

What is the true explanation?

Does any English manual give the various forms of the Cisojanus, with explanation of their uses? J. C. WHITEBROOK.

24, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

**FARNDON COMMUNION CUP.**—At Farndon, near Chester, is a plain oviform cup, dated 1840, bearing the following inscription:—  
Received in exchange for a Cup the Gift of John Speed to the Church of Farndon.

As it seems probable that the cup given by Speed bears an inscription to that effect, we should like to know where it is, even if it cannot be restored to the church for which it was originally bought.

W. F. JOHN TIMBRELL.

Coddington Rectory, Chester.



**EPIGRAMMATISTS.**—The following epigrammatists are quoted in Wright's 'Delitiae Delitiarum,' 1637, of whom I have not been able to find any record. I should be grateful for their un-Latinized names and at any rate their death-dates:—(1) Raph. Macentinus; (2) Timotheus Polus; (3) Georgius Thurius, a Hungarian; (4) Jacobus Røegrius; (5) Franciscus Remundus.

SLEUTH-HOUND.

**CATHERINOT: EPIGRAMMATA.**—In 1664 was published at Bourges 'Nicolai Catharini Epigrammatum,' Libri VI., VII., VIII. Can anyone tell me when and where the earlier books were published and whether there were any subsequent ones? N. Catherinot, Sieur de Coulons, died in 1688.

SLEUTH-HOUND.

**GRIFFITH.**—Philip Griffith, born Nov. 7, 1808, Robert John Griffith, born Nov. 13, 1809, and John Delane Griffith, born June 1, 1812, were admitted to Westminster School in September, 1820. I should be glad of any information concerning them.

G. F. R. B.

**GAGE.**—Could any correspondent of 'N. & Q.' help me to identify the following members of this family who were educated at Westminster School?—(1) H. H. Gage, who was at the school in 1782; (2) Henry Gage, who was there from 1813 to 1817; and (3) W. H. Gage, who was at the school in 1796.

G. F. R. B.

**"CLUB" VERSUS "SOCIETY."**—Will some one learned in such matters define clearly the difference between a Club and a Society? Is it that in a Club *every* member is personally responsible for its good conduct, and in a Society the council or committee protects members from personal responsibility. This affects archaeological societies and other learned bodies and will interest many readers.

ANTIQUARY.

**HENRY BELL OF PORTINGTON.**—On the memorial tablet in the church at Eastrington in Yorkshire to Henry Bell of Portington, Esquire, who died on December 18, 1816, it is recorded that he was a friend of John Wesley. In Wesley's diary, however, he is not mentioned, nor have I been successful in my search for mention of him in other books relating to Wesley or his doings. Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' tell me anything about any mention of Henry Bell in any works relating to the life of the great divine?

LEBEL.

**J. YOUNG PINNET.**—I should be glad of any information about J. Young Pinnet, landscape painter, c. 1790. Whether the above is the date of birth, death, or painting of a picture is not known.

PRISCILLA.

**STATE TRIALS IN WESTMINSTER HALL.**—The great State trials in Westminster Hall, some order, or precedent, was probably always observed as to the part of the Hall where the judges were benched; where the accused stood, and where the jury sat. Is there any old print illustrating these positions?

G. B. M.

**REFERENCE WANTED.**—Can anyone give me the reference for the following quotation from Cicero? "Nescire quid antequam natus sis acciderit, id est semper esse puerum."

SLEUTH-HOUND.

**AUTHOR OF QUOTATION WANTED.**—Can any correspondent tell me where the following quotation is to be found?—

These are not dead, their spirits never die.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

## Replies.

"JUAN DE VEGA":

CHARLES COCHRANE.

(12 S. viii. 308, 356.)

MR. ARCHIBALD SPARKE'S reply induces me to recall two references to this curious personality. Mr. T. Frost, in his 'Reminiscences of a Country Journalist,' narrates that when Beulah Spa Gardens, Upper Norwood, were a fashionable resort, with pump-room, rosery, archery-ground, maze, &c., there appeared a handsome young man known as "the Spanish Minstrel," who sang love-lyrics on the lawn. He had a dark complexion, a good voice, and wore an ample cloak, turban hat, and accompanied himself on the guitar. (Boase says Cochrane was in Hungarian costume, but this is, I think, a mistake.) Frost adds that there was a great mystery about his identity, but it was never cleared up during his stay at Beulah Spa. Subsequently, however, Charles Cochrane appeared in society as the husband of a wealthy widow and many persons recognized him as the "Spanish Minstrel" of Beulah Spa. He subscribed largely to charitable societies, organized the corps of street sweepers, and entertained the design of associating himself

with the movement for the extension of the franchise.

Shortly after the French Revolution of 1848 Cochrane called, on his own initiative, a meeting in Trafalgar Square for March 6, 1848, to protest against the income-tax. He was warned by the authorities that the meeting would be suppressed and did not appear. A large crowd of Chartists and others assembled, and G. W. M. Reynolds, the novelist, mounting a wall, delivered a violent speech which made him the popular hero of the hour, introduced him to the Chartist movement, and led to the establishment of *Reynolds's Newspaper*. Trafalgar Square was cleared by the police by force, and many arrests were made.

There is contained in a local publication called 'Richmond Notes,' published in December, 1885, another account of a mysterious minstrel which I expect also refers to one of Charles Cochrane's appearances. The date is given as 1833, but that may be a mistake, for "Juan de Vega's" book was published in 1830 and his tour was made in 1828-9. This Richmond narrative tells of one "Leander" or "The Wandering Minstrel," who appeared in a troubadour's garb with a guitar every evening on Richmond Hill Terrace. It was whispered that he was a great nobleman in disguise exercising his talents to win a wager, and he would never receive any humbler offering than silver coins from his audiences. His entertainments became so popular with the upper and middle classes of Richmond and the neighbourhood that the watermen at the foot of the hill found no demand for their boats. They accordingly arranged with a workman in the employ of a tradesman in the town, who, dressed in an exact copy of the "Wandering Minstrel's" attire, every evening sang vulgar songs and absurd parodies to the accompaniment of a guitar quite close to the original "Minstrel." This burlesque attracted large numbers of the "lower classes," whose noise completely ruined the more refined entertainment of "Leander." One evening there was a regular scuffle between the partisans of the two "Leanders," in which a Richmond belle struck the spurious one with her parasol. The riot which followed ended the appearances of the "Wandering Minstrel"; the watermen had won.

There is no evidence so far that this was Charles Cochrane, but the narrator concludes by saying that years afterwards

it became a matter of conversation that our old friend Leander had again become popular, not as a minstrel but as a member of Parliament, that he had stood a contested election and in the name of — had been triumphantly returned as a member of the British House of Commons.

Now it is true that Charles Cochrane stood as a Liberal candidate for Westminster in 1847, and was very nearly successful, and it may well have been that writing many years afterwards this had been exaggerated into his actual return as M.P. I suggest, therefore, that he was the hero of this serio-comic adventure on Richmond Hill Terrace.

From the fact that he died in Nelson Square, Blackfriars Road, which even in 1855 was an unfashionable neighbourhood, I assume that the wealthy widow's money had mainly vanished. R. S. PENGELLY.

12, Poynders Road, Clapham Park.

MONTE CRISTO (12 S. VIII. 229).—As this question is constantly coming up, and as it was settled by Dumas himself in the preface to one of his less well-known books, 'The Company of Jehu,' I think it would be worth while to print what he says on the subject. After some remarks on his carefulness as to facts he goes on to say:—

That gives such a character of truth to what I write that the personages I plant in certain places seem to grow there; and some people have been led to think they have actually existed; in fact, there are persons who say they have known them. With regard to this, I shall tell you a little thing in confidence, my dear readers, only don't repeat it. I do not wish to injure worthy family-men who live by the little industry, but if you go to Marseilles they will show you Morel's house on the Cours, Mercédès' house at the Catalans, and the dungeons of Dantès and Faria at the Château d'If.

When I brought out 'Monte Cristo' at the Théâtre Historique, I wrote to Marseilles for a drawing of the Château d'If, which they sent me. I wanted it for the scene-painter. The artist to whom I had written not only sent me the sketch, but he did more than I had ventured to ask of him; he wrote underneath it: "View of the Château d'If on the side from which Dantès was flung."

I have heard since that a worthy fellow, a guide attached to the Château d'If, sells pens of fish-bones made by the Abbé Faria himself. Unluckily, Dantès and the Abbé Faria never existed except in my imagination; consequently, Dantès could not have been flung from the top to the bottom of the Château d'If, neither could the Abbé Faria have made pens. But that is what it is to visit localities.

AVERN PARDOE.

Toronto, Ont.

SIR THOMAS CHALONER (12 S. viii. 329).—In J. E. S.'s inquiry, reprinted at the above reference, it is suggested that the Latin verses under a portrait of Sir Thomas Chaloner the elder were written by Sir Thomas himself, and that some one who is in possession of his '*De illustrium quorundam encomiis miscellanea, cum epigrammatis [not epigrammatibus], ac epitaphiis non nullis*' might be able to supply a copy of the epigram in question. Possessing the work mentioned, which is printed, with a separate title page, at the end of the volume containing his '*De Rep. Anglorum instauranda*' (London, Thomas Vautrollier, 1579), I can say that it does not offer the lines that appear under the portrait. Is there any direct evidence to indicate their author? EDWARD BENSLEY.

ARCHBISHOP TILLOTSON AND THE LAST SACRAMENTS (12 S. viii. 331).—The plural "Sacraments" is, presumably, a mistake of the writer in *The Cornhill*. Further, Queen Mary could not possibly have been ministered to on her death-bed by Archbishop Tillotson, as he had died on the 22nd of the previous month.

As may be seen in Burnet's 'History of his Own Times,' it was from Archbishop Tenison, who had acquainted her with the danger she was in, that she received the Sacrament on the day before her death. She died not in 1692, but in 1694 (Dec. 28).

EDWARD BENSLEY.

The date 1692 must be a misprint for 1694. From March 5 to Oct. 18, 1692, Mary was acting as sole sovereign in these realms during William's absence in Holland. She was taken ill of the small-pox at Kensington, Dec. 21, 1694, and died Dec. 28, in the 33rd year of her age, and the sixth of her reign. Archbishop Tillotson predeceased her, dying on Nov. 22, 1694, at Lambeth, of paralysis, in the 65th year of his age. It is therefore impossible that he could have attended her on her death-bed.

Dr. Thomas Tenison was translated from Lincoln to Canterbury, Jan. 16, 1695. So there was no actual Archbishop of Canterbury during Queen Mary's illness, though Tenison was Archbishop-designate as from Dec. 9. The prelate who probably was present at the Queen's death-bed was the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, as would appear from John Evelyn's 'Diary' under date March 8, 1695.

JOHN B. WAINSWRIGHT.

ROBERT WHATLEY: JAMES STREET, WESTMINSTER (12 S. viii. 243, 333).—There is confirmation of the correctness of the suggestion of M. E. W. in the following extracts from the letters of Charles Lamb:—

In his letter to Charles and James Ollier, dated June 18, 1818, Lamb directs that a copy of his 'Works' should be sent to "Mr. Ayrton, James Street, Buckingham Gate." In another (undated) to Thomas Allsop he writes: "M.B.'s [Martin Burney's] direction is 26, James Street, Westminster"—James, not St. James, Street.

S. BUTTERWORTH.

CHURCHES OF ST. MICHAEL (12 S. viii. 190, 231, 298, 336).—It seems to have been customary in early times to dedicate churches on the top of a hill and on the site of a pagan temple to St. Michael to signify the defeat of Paganism by the angel hosts of Christianity, of whom St. Michael was the chief. But there were other reasons for building churches in his honour. Thus, for instance, his name is closely connected with springs of water, the reason being that angelic agency was associated with a source, especially when it had healing properties. On Sept. 6 (O.S.) the Greek church honours St. Michael in connexion with a stream at Chonæ in Phrygia. So many miracles had occurred in a church there that the pagans resolved to destroy it by diverting the stream into another channel so that it might sweep away the sacred building. But St. Michael appeared, smote the rock with a bough, and opened out a new bed for the torrent. Hence he is asked in a special prayer to protect the faithful in the hour of danger. The church in the Via Salaria is also famous for its spring.

Again, churches were consecrated to him in the spirit of imitation. Thus, on the Bosphorus, there was once a group of churches known as Michael churches. Ancient Kiev, the cradle of Russian Christianity, was at one time modelled upon Constantinople, and that no doubt is a reason why the most ancient monastery in the city is consecrated to "the prince of angels." In an age of war, St. Michael, the leader of the Cherubim, the Seraphim, angels and archangels, and all the ghostly principalities and powers was likely to cast a potent spell upon the imagination of the Christian convert.

T. PERCY ARMSTRONG.

The Authors' Club, 2, Whitehall Court, S.W.

DEATH OF WILLIAM RUFUS (12 S. viii. 308, 352).—In his 'National and Domestic History of England,' W. H. S. Aubrey writes as follows:—

No one could answer the questions: no one could tell, or dared to tell. It is impossible to even guess at the truth, when the faithful Eadmer, the eye and ear witness of the transactions, which at the distance of nearly eight centuries are narrated from his words, declares his utter inability to dispel the doubts he raised.

I think it is generally agreed that the priests hated William Rufus, and what they say about the place and manner of his death can only be regarded as tainted evidence.  
OLIVER YEOMAN.

OLD SONG WANTED (12 S. viii. 250, 299, 315).—The complete words for which J. W. F. inquires appear in the Salvation Army's Song Book, No. 798:—

'Tis the very same Jesus  
The Jews crucified.  
But He rose, He rose,  
But He rose, and went to Heaven in a cloud.

One Joseph begged His body,  
And laid it in the tomb.  
But He rose, &c.

The grave it could not hold Him,  
For He was the Son of God.  
But He rose, &c.

Down came a mighty angel,  
And rolled away the stone.  
But He rose, &c.

The earth began to tremble;  
The Roman soldiers fell.  
But He rose, &c.

Poor Mary she came weeping,  
And looking for her Lord.  
But He rose, &c.

Oh, where have you laid Him?  
He's not within the tomb.  
For He rose, &c.

Go tell to John and Peter  
Their Jesus lives again.  
For He rose, &c.

But, oh, He said He'd come again,  
And take His people Home.  
For He rose, &c.

The song was introduced by the Army from the Southern States of America in 1874. It was written much earlier probably than the 'seventies. Whilst in its style it is suggestive of the negro songs, there was nothing in the "imported" copy to indicate that it was so.  
G. L. CARPENTER.

"SINGING BREAD" (12 S. viii. 269, 297, 333).—Anyone who knows what "singing hinnies" really are, namely, thickish cakes made of very moist paste containing much cream, lard or butter, &c., and hence also called "fat rascals," can very well understand what a hissing noise proceeds from them while baking on the hot girdle, "singing" indeed, as is said of a kettle "on the boil." But the verb "sing" has been used of the recitation, musical or otherwise, of the Mass and other church services, ever since before A.D. 850—see 'N.E.D.' under sing, v. 3, 11. The wafer-bread used in the Mass makes no noise in the baking, but is closely connected with the "singing" of Mass. The 'N.E.D.' gives also "singing cake" as a Scottish term for a cake given to singers on Hogmanay or "Cake-day," the last day of the year, "an oatmeal cake or the like." "Singing hinnies" are, or used to be, supplied to visitors at the farmhouse at Finshale Abbey, with plenty of good tea and cream *ad libitum*, and I remember how Bishop Lightfoot once enjoyed some (and their names) in my rooms at Durham.  
J. T. F.  
Winterton, Lincs.

I think our old friend James Pigg would have been much surprised if he had been told there was any connexion between "singing hinnies" and the wafer. Readers of 'Handley Cross' will remember the *locus classicus* where he describes these dainties to the farmer and his wife, on the night of the celebrated bye-day, when the field, consisting of Mr. Jorrocks, Pigg, and Charley Stobbs, got lost.  
T. F. D.

RESIDENCE OF MRS. FITZHERBERT (12 S. viii. 331).—Kelly's Directory of Brighton, 1920, at pp. 16, 17, says:—

The mansion so long inhabited by Mrs. Fitzherbert, on the west side of the Old Steine, was sold in January, 1884, to the Committee of the local Young Men's Christian Association. Since the death of Mrs. Fitzherbert, March 27, 1837, when it was bought by the late Judge Turner, who resided there for several years, the house has undergone several changes in its internal arrangements, though externally it remains in much the same condition as when it was constantly visited by George IV. and his associates. The mansion itself was built by Mr. Porden, who was employed as an architect for part of the Pavilion, and cost Mrs. Fitzherbert £4,000; during 1913 it was restored and re-decorated, the basement being adapted for a Junior Section and the Gymnasium enlarged at a cost of £2,000. The antique stoves, and "Adams" [*sic*] mantelpieces in most rooms still

remain, also Mrs. Fitzherbert's private oval chapel.

This latter feature would appear to be conclusive.

During the war the Y.M.C.A. devoted it to the Services and built a temporary hall over the forecourt, which has now been demolished. JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

JOHN WILLIAM ROSE (12 S. vii. 249, 374).—He was elected Recorder of the City of London, June 31, 1789, at a salary of £600 per annum. On Jan. 6, 1799, when he was at Dover, the mansion occupied by him at Walworth was burnt to the ground. He married a daughter of Mr. Sheriff James Fenn. He died suddenly of gout in the stomach at Peckham, Oct. 11, 1803, and was buried on the 16th at Horsell, Surrey, where his monument and that of his father-in-law are to be seen.

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

TAVERN SIGNS: THE QUIET WOMAN (12 S. viii. 170, 236, 276, 335, 354).—The Quiet Woman Inn at Earl Sterndale, referred to at the fourth reference, has as its sign a decapitated female bust. The origin of the name is thus given in an advertisement of the inn which appeared in a local guide book published in 1897:—

A former occupant of this wayside inn used to attend Longnor market weekly, and being a man of regular habits always returned punctually at the same hour. On one occasion, however, he was by some means delayed, and his wife becoming anxious sent to inquire after him. This gave him great annoyance, and on his arrival home he found that his better half was also equally annoyed, and the consequence was a hot debate, so hot that he left the house vowing that if he could not have a Quiet Woman *inside* he would *outside*. He went and ordered the sign to be painted and put up over the door.

The paragraph is between quotation marks in the advertisement, so was probably taken from some printed source, but its origin is not stated. The inn is about a mile from Hindlow station on the railway between Buxton and Ashbourne and near the Staffordshire border. F. H. CHEETHAM.

54, Sussex Road, Southport.

LANCASHIRE SETTLERS IN AMERICA (12 S. viii. 227).—Robert Vose, with sons William and Edward and other children, settled in Milton, Massachusetts, and became the ancestor of a numerous family, still prominent in Milton and widely scattered throughout the United States.

Robert died in October, 1683, aged 84 years; Jane, his wife, in October, 1675.

William died Aug. 1, 1669, and Edward, Jan. 29, 1716, in his 80th year.

Tradition in this family gives Lancashire as its place of origin, and the many descendants who are interested in the family history will be very grateful to Mr. J. BROWN-BILL for the clue to a more exact location contained in his note so thoughtfully supplied.

There is a strong desire on the part of most New England families to locate the district which was the early home of their ancestors in England, and any clues tending to establish such locations will be brought to the attention of some interested descendant or noted in some genealogical publication, if they are furnished to 'N. & Q.' or forwarded directly to the undersigned.

M. RAY SANBORN.

Yale University Library, New Haven, Conn.

WAR PORTENTS (12 S. viii. 329).—The waxwing, *alias* "silk-tail," *alias* "chatterer," *alias* "Bohemian chatterer," the *Ampelis garrulus* of Linnæus and *Bombycilla garrulus* of some modern systematists, is doubtless the bird referred to by ST. SWITHIN.

The Rev. Charles Swainson, in his 'Folk Lore and Provincial Names of British Birds' (1886), p. 45, states:—

In German Switzerland the country people give this bird the names of *Pest-* and *Sterbevogel* (i.e., Pest- or Death-bird); and say that the Waxwing is only seen in their country every seven years, and that war, pestilence, and famine are inseparable from its visits. (Schinz, 'Fauna Helvetica'.)

The waxwing is an irregular winter visitor to the British Isles and has occurred in considerable numbers in 1686, 1834-5, 1849-50, 1866-7, 1872-3, 1892-3, 1903-4, 1913-14, and during the past winter waxwings seem to have been more numerous than in most years, though in nothing like the numbers of 1913-14.

It is certainly a curious coincidence that a large irruption of this species to Great Britain should have taken place in 1913-14.

HUGH S. GLADSTONE.

The second year of the war two curious grey birds arrived here. They apparently nested in a big oak-tree, but no one could see them, though their call was incessant and peculiar. They arrived again in early spring, 1921, but have now disappeared. I believed them to be chatterers or waxwings.

E. E. COPE.

Finchampstead Place, Berks.

**SMALLEST PIG OF A LITTER** (12 S. viii. 331).  
 Cheshire:—"Rit," "ritling," or "ruckling"—given in the Cheshire word-books. I think "ritling" is the commonest form. Halliwell says "ritling" is in use in various districts.  
 Shropshire:—"Ratling," "reckling," "rickling." "William aumust al'ays buys the ratlin,' cause his wife is sich a good 'and at tiddin 'em on—'er never fails to make a good bacon on 'em." See Jackson's 'Shropshire Word-Book.'

Kent:—"Tantony pig"—Tantony being a corruption of St. Anthony. See Grose. "To follow like a Tantony pig" is "to follow close on one's heels." See Hone's 'Everyday Book,' vol. i. p. 60.

JOSEPH C. BRIDGE.

Christ Church Vicarage, Chester.

In Somerset this pig is called "nestle-tripe" (the first "t" is not sounded): "an undersized, weakly, sucking-pig." Jennings adds:—

The weakest and poorest bird in the nest, applied, also, to the last born, and, usually, the weakest child of a family; any young, weak or puny child or bird.

In Devonshire the word is often written "nuzzletripe," but the ordinary pronunciation of the first syllable is the same as "nest," which is oftener sounded "nas" than "nus" or "nuz."

W. G. WILLIS-WATSON.

Single's Lodge, Pinhoe.

The name invariably used in Buckinghamshire is "dilling"; it is sometimes applied to other diminutive objects, animate or inanimate, but the primary application is to the least of the litter of pigs.

VALE OF AYLESBURY.

Dr. Brewer's 'Dictionary of Phrase and Fable' supplies "piggy-wiggy" or "piggy-whidden," with which is associated the name of a dwarf in Drayton's 'Nymphidia.' According to the compiler the diminutive pig was "wiggy" also because of its paleness, "whiddy"—meaning *white*. ST. SWITHIN.

Co. Cork:—"Bonneen" or "bonnine."  
 Montgomeryshire:—"Ratlin." C. B. E.

"SOME" (12 S. viii. 307).—The same use of this word occurs in Shakespeare. "That were some spite," says Mercutio in 'Romeo and Juliet,' II. i. 28. I do not find this noted in the 'N.E.D.'

C. C. B.

The use of this word to give emphasis, as in modern slang, will be found in J. Russell Lowell's poem, 'The Courtin';

"Thet night, I tell ye, she looked *some*"—the word being italicized in the original.

Again, in chap. i. of 'Tom Sawyer' there is an exchange of compliments between Tom and another boy, in which the former uses the expression, "Smarty! You think you're *some* now, don't you?" Here again the word is printed in italics.

"I don't think!" is used by Sam Weller, and will also be found in Kingsley's 'Ravenshoe.'

F. W. THOMAS.

**THE THAMES RUNNING DRY** (12 S. viii. 332).—Strype, in his edition of Stow's 'Survey of London' (i. 58), mentions an instance, of which he was an eye-witness, in September, 1716, when the water of the Thames was so reduced by long drought and from the effects of a W.S.W. gale that people crossed the channel on foot both above and below the bridge and passed through most of the arches.

A further instance is given by Stow in his 'Annals' and is quoted by Richard Thomson in his 'Chronicles of London Bridge,' p. 359:—

Wednesday, the sixth of September [1591], the wind West-and-by-South, as it had beene for the space of two days before, very boysterous, the riuer of Thamis was so void of water, by forcing out the fresh and keeping backe the sault, that men in diuers places might goe 200 paces over, and then fling a stone to the land. A Collier, on a mare, rode from the North side to the South, and backe againe, on either side of London Bridge, but not without danger of drowning both wayes.

T. B. Redman, in a paper read before the Institute of Civil Engineers (*Proceedings*, vol. xlix., Session 1876-7, Part iii.), mentions further instances of pedestrians crossing the river-bed near London Bridge, in the years 1114 and 1158, and again on Dec. 13, 1717, but gives no authorities.

R. L. C.

Does this help your correspondent? I remember a particularly dry summer in the early 'eighties when I was in the habit of bathing every morning from a boat off Hammersmith.

One morning the river looked so low that I determined to see if I could walk across. I started from the steps of Chiswick Ferry, walked to the end of the causeway, and just managed to cross on my toes to the other side. As I am 5ft. 6½in. in height this means that the river was not more than 5ft. at its deepest at that spot.

I hear it was very shallow at Isleworth that year.

WILLIAM BULL.

Carlton Club.

BOOK BORROWERS (12 S. viii. 208, 253, 278, 296, 314, 334, 350).—I am much gratified that my note at the first reference has produced a crop of interesting additions which is apparently not as yet exhausted. One of its products has been that the lines copied by Benjamin Bury on his bookplate and attributed by me somewhat unguardedly to his authorship have other claimants for their originality. Thus as a latest instance Mrs. Emily Janson writes from South Kensington, under date April 25 :—

I see in *The Guardian* of March 4 that the lines "If thou art borrowed by a friend" are attributed to the late Benjamin Bury. I have firm belief that my grandmother, Martha Hall, composed them, but this is my only evidence. She always told me she had composed them, and I have every reason to believe that is true. Henry Dennett Cole would only be 14 when my grandmother wrote them in her proof sheets" (of a serial story in *The Lady's Magazine* of 1810).

That these lines under discussion have gained a wide celebrity is clear from this correspondence, notably from the statement of Mr. R. E. THOMAS, but their authorship seems as liable to evasion as the disputed sites of Brunanburgh or Homer's birthplace.

J. B. MCGOVERN.

St. Stephen's Rectory, C.-on-M., Manchester.

In 1887 I made a note of the following lines, at that time on the inside of the cover of the copy of Britton's 'Cathedral Antiquities' in the Birmingham Reference Library. On going to-day, however, to verify them I find that the volumes have been rebound and the lines have not been preserved.

To whomso'er this book I lend,

I give one word—no more :

They, who, to borrow condescend,

Should graciously restore.

And whoso'er this book should find,

(Be't trunk-maker or critic,) I'll thank him if he'll bear in mind

That it is mine :—George Whitwick.

George Whitwick of Plymouth was born in 1802 and died in 1872. He carried on an extensive architectural practice in the West of England and was the author of 'The Palace of Architecture, a Romance of Art and History,' and 'Hints to Young Architects,' a popular little book of which several editions have appeared. Whether he was the author of the above lines which Mr. R. S. Mansergh (see the fifth reference) has adapted or whether both have copied from a common source, I am not able to say.

BENJAMIN WALKER.

Langstone, Erdington.

A printed bookplate, found in 'A Collection of Many Select and Christian Epistles,' by George Fox, 1698, reads as follows :—

James Smith  
of Aylesbury, in the County of Bucks.  
His Book, 17—

Thou Finder Kind,  
Have this in Mind,  
For unto thee it's known.  
Within thy Heart,  
Who e'er thou art,  
Each Man would have his own.

VALE OF AYLESBURY.

SCOTCH HANDS (12 S. viii. 331).—The earliest reference given by the 'N.E.D.' is 1883, quoting an article on cookery in *The Girl's Own Paper*, in which the writer describes the glazing of a tongue :—"Little rolls of butter, made with the two little wooden bats known as Scotch hands were laid across."

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

Here the term "Scotch" appears to have no direct Scottish association, but bears the colloquial meaning, to mark or decorate :—*scotch*, to cut slightly; *scote*, to plough up (*vide* Halliwell's 'Dict. of Archaic Words'); *scotch*, to score or cut (Nares, 'Glossary'). Used also in this sense by Izaak Walton, and in several plays of Shakespeare, e.g. :—

... We'll beat them into bench-holes,

I have yet room for six scotches more.

'Antony and Cleopatra.'

He scotch'd and notch'd him, like a carbonado.  
'Coriolanus.'

The wooden implement used for shaping butter conforms roughly to the shape of the human hand and also resembles the oaken horn-books of Shakespeare's day.

W. JAGGARD, Capt.

COWPER : PRONUNCIATION OF NAME (12 S. viii. 110, 179, 237, 299, 338).—Reverting to my previous note, my friend has courteously informed me that his relatives were interested only in property opposite Cowper's Court. He says they were a "Cumberland family, and that the local pronunciation is certainly 'Cooper.'" So I must, perforce, cry "*Peccavi!*" But how the conversion of "Cow" into "Coo" came about would seem, as our eccentric friend Lord Dundreary was wont to lisp across the footlights, to be "one of those things no feller can find out."

CECIL CLARKE.

Junior Atheneum Club.



SONG WANTED: 'BRYAN O'LYNN' (12 S. viii. 331).—I append the words of the song Mr. ELLIOT wants, which I take from one of the penny song sheets I pasted in a book in the 'sixties.

Bryan O'Lyinn had no coat to put on,  
He borrowed a goatskin to make him a one.  
He planted the horns right under his chin,  
They'll answer for pistols said Bryan O'Lyinn.

Bryan O'Lyinn had no breeches to wear  
So he got him a sheepskin to make him a pair.  
With the woolly side out and the skinny side in  
They're pleasant and cool said Bryan O'Lyinn.

Bryan O'Lyinn had no watch for to wear,  
He bought him a turnip and scooped it out fair.  
Then he slipped a live cricket clane under the  
skin,

They'll think its a ticking said Bryan O'Lyinn.

Bryan O'Lyinn went to bring his wife home,  
He had but one horse that was all skin and bone.  
I'll put her behind me as nate as a pin  
And her mother before me said Bryan O'Lyinn.

Bryan O'Lyinn and his wife and her mother  
Were all crossing over the bridge together,  
The bridge it broke down, they all tumbled in,  
We'll find ground at the bottom said Bryan  
O'Lyinn.

WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

The full text of the Irish ballad on Bryan O'Lyinn will be found, amongst other places, at p. 215, vol. iii., of 'The Poetical Works of Edward V. Kenealy,' Lond. ('Englishman' Office), 1879; where it is accompanied by rhyming translations into Greek and Latin. What Mr. W. G. ELLIOT takes to be the title of the ballad is really the first line of the second verse, the ballad itself beginning: "Bryan O'Lyinn was an Irishman born." Kenealy does not seem to mention the original author's name.

EDWARD SULLIVAN.

Reform Club.

AGE OF LIONS (12 S. viii. 338, *v. sub* 'Lions in the Tower').—The keeper of the lions in the Dublin Zoo told me that a lion "has only a dog's life." Hagenbeck, in his 'Beasts and Men,' London, 1909, p. 111, says:—"It is my experience that lions, if they are well taken care of, will frequently live for more than thirty years." The seventy years' confinement of the lion named Pompey would appear to be as uncertain as the age of the Countess of Desmond. H. B. SWANZY.

The Vicarage, Newry, Co. Down.

HAREWAY, ENGLEFIELD, BERKS (12 S. viii. 331).—The articles referred to were written by me. E. E. COPE.

Finchampstead Place, Berks.

"HE WILL NEVER SET THE SIEVE ON FIRE" (12 S. viii. 331).—I am a Devonshire man, but I never heard the expression "He will never set the *sieve* on fire." I have often heard, however, "He will never set the *temse* (old name for sieve) on fire." A *hard* worker would sometimes do his sifting so strenuously that the *temse* burst into flame. As a boy I was told that "He will never set the Thames on fire" was only a corruption of the Devonshire saying.

W. COURTHOPE FORMAN.

The word sieve here is used instead of "temse," and according to Wright's Dialect Dictionary is fairly common in most northern counties. The *temse* or sieve was provided with a rim, which projected from the bottom of it and was worked over the mouth of the barrel, into which the flour or meal was sifted. An active person who worked hard not infrequently set the rim of the sieve on fire by force of friction against the rim of the flour-barrel. (See also 'N. & Q.,' 3 S. viii. 239.)

The same class of utensil was in use among brewers to separate the hops from the beer. (*Ibidem*, p. 306.) ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

This is equivalent to the judgment "He won't set the *temse* on fire," for in many English shires a sieve, especially one used for sifting flour, is called a "temse." Some people hold that the prediction that anybody will not set the Thames aflame comes from this, but I do not assent to the supposition, if only because I believe the sneer is not peculiar to our own land and folk. In these days a conflagration of the Thames would be more easily produced than the firing of a sieve by any manner of hard labour. ST. SWITHIN.

### Notes on Books.

*A Manual of Modern Scots.* By William Grant and James Main Dixon. (Cambridge University Press. £1 net.)

Not long ago scientific people, studying food production and digestion, came to entertain a belief that chemistry could produce artificial foods containing all the essential properties of natural foods. Doubts have now come over this belief; we hear talk of "vitamines"—of properties, that is to say, which are indispensable to the constitution of a true food, are mysteriously connected with its natural origin, and, for the moment at any rate, beyond the power of chemistry to supply. As chemical food is to natural food, so, we are inclined to think, is speech learnt by means of "phonetics" to speech learnt by

ear, and we find it rather difficult to imagine circumstances in which it would be really worth while to acquire a dialectal pronunciation by getting up its phonetic formulæ. We agree with every word anyone has ever said in praise of the "Lingua Scottica"—it is a noble tongue and we congratulate any foreigner who masters it—but we cannot believe it possible to capture, simply by means of the eye and the inward ear, that force and subtle natural quality which constitute its charm, and make, in truth, that for the sake of which anyone not born to it would trouble to learn Scots at all. The one true method is the frequentation of the Scotch and the easy, not over-earnest attention to Scots talk. For those who have no chance of this we believe that the usual literary conventions for the rendering of Scots, rough and limited though they are, suffice, and that more elaborate study would be waste of good time.

However, if we allow what Messrs. Grant and Dixon must feel convinced of, that sounds can, in some useful and satisfactory degree, be imparted by the eye, and if there are, indeed, people who wish to acquire Scots though they have little or no chance of learning it by a Scotchman's speech, then we can only recommend this work as excellent for its purpose. It consists, first, of a very careful setting out of the phonetics of the subject; secondly, of what is called a "grammar," and, thirdly, of a reader consisting of about fifty pieces—prose and verse—very happily chosen.

The Alphabet used is that of the International Association, with which the authors justifiably assume some familiarity on the student's part. A more frequent use of keywords would be an improvement nevertheless.

The principal feature of the book is the Grammar, which may be described as a collection of instances and idioms grouped under parts of speech. To the lover of language it offers a feast. The dictionary reader will browse in its pages with delight; and that fortunate person who savours phrases as rudimentary epigrams will find an abundance of enjoyment, for the wit and expressiveness of Scots—an idiom where its peculiar logic is a noticeable quality—gain in point by being seen in this systematic, "grammatical" setting.

This is to say that the collection and the scheme are both deserving of the highest praise, and that this work is likely to be for many years the authority on the subject.

The Scotch dialect includes numerous variations. That of the Lothians, being the Scots of the old Scottish Court and of the main body of the population, has naturally been taken as the representative dialect for the present purpose, but a few texts in other speech have been added, and some words and idioms from such included in the grammar.

Traces of French in Scotch are always interesting, and we noticed one, if it be one, new to us: the call used by Ayrshire girls to their cows: *proo*, *proo*, *prochimoo*, which is supposed to be a corruption of *approchz-moi*.

Dr. Dixon was first inspired with the idea of this manual by his experience when lecturing on Scottish literature in America. In America we should expect it to be of considerable service; and also as part of an actor's working library.

#### BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.

'Bibliotheca Incunabulorum' is the title of MESSRS. MAGGS's Catalogue No. 402. We have long been used to enjoy their catalogues, but this one we have enjoyed even beyond our wont. It is so lavishly illustrated as to be the nearest possible substitute for an examination of the books it describes, and the careful accounts which form the text are worth real study. Some 760 items are included, and among them are about half a hundred books of which only one copy is known and a score or so which are known in no more than two copies.

The English works are few, but precious; we may mention Caxton's 'Myrrour of the World' (c. 1490: 875*l.*) and 'Lyt of Saint Katherin of Lene' (1493: 500*l.*), with Wynkyn de Worde's 'St. Jerome'—the 'Vitae Patrum'—(1495: 200*l.*). The French presses are represented by 68 books. The most magnificent example of Paris work is Gering and Rembolt's 'Missal' (1497) printed on vellum. The copy offered is from the library of Colbert, and 1,950*l.* is the price asked for it. Mentelin of Strassburg printed, not later than 1463, as his second book, the second part of the 'Summa' of St. Thomas Aquinas; a copy of this in a nineteenth-century binding is offered for 200*l.* We noticed also St. Bonaventura's 'Quaestiones' by the printer of 'Henricus Ariminensis' (1472: 75*l.*). The German books number over 120. Here, from Augsburg, are Aurbach's 'Summa de Sacramentis' (1469: 200*l.*), Bämler's 'Buch der Kunst' (1477: 375*l.*), and Ratdolt's 'Chronica Hungarorum' (1488: 250*l.*), from Mainz, Schoeffer's 'Clement V.' on vellum (1471: 750*l.*), and from Nuremberg Creussner's delightful 'Zeitglocklein' of Bertholdus (1493: 105*l.*).

The great bulk of the catalogue is, however, concerned with Italian incunabula, which number well over 400 and present a mass of matter much beyond what a short notice can do justice to. From Ferrara we have Rossi's 'St. Jerome'—'Vita e Epistole' (1497: 250*l.*), and from Florence no less a treasure than the great 'Homer' of Bartolommeo di Francesco di Libri (1488: 500*l.*). There is a copy of de Lignamine's 'Quintilian' (Rome, 1470: 250*l.*), and from Planck's press at Rome come Carvajal's 'Oratio ad Alexandrum VII.' and the 'Oratio ad Innocentium VIII. de Obedientia' of Valasco (c. 1494: 75*l.*). The works we have mentioned are beyond the reach of the collector of small means, but there are many delightful items from the Italian—and particularly the Roman and Venetian—presses which are offered for a few guineas. We must mention, from among the Venetian books, Jenson's 'Cicero' (1470: 350*l.*), and from Verona, Valfurius' 'De re militari,' printed by Johannes of Verona (1472: 525*l.*).

The Spanish books, if fewer in number, are even more interesting than the Italian. Here are Mela's 'Cosmographia,' printed at Salamanca in 1498 (375*l.*); Duran's 'Glosa sobre Lux bella,' printed in the same place and year (450*l.*), and, again, Madrigal's 'Confessional,' (200*l.*). Paul Hurus' edition of Boccaccio in Spanish—'De las Mugerres illustres en Romance' (1494: 750*l.*) from Saragossa, and a wonderful missal of

which Messrs. Maggs have here the only known copy, printed by Ungut and Stanislas Polonus at Seville (1499: 1,250*l.*) must conclude an all too brief selection of examples from Spain.

Bergmann's 'Columbus' from the Basle Press must not go unmentioned (1494: 500*l.*), but having done so we must resist the temptation to quote further from these fascinating pages.

MESSRS. MYERS'S Catalogue No. 226 deals with 264 items of which the most interesting are two French manuscript Books of Hours, on vellum, the one belonging to the middle, the latter to the end of the fifteenth century. The former, by a Parisian artist, on 191 leaves, contains 12 large miniatures, five somewhat smaller, 12 small miniatures of the months and the signs of the zodiac, and 214 large ornamental initials, with rich ornamental borders and numerous capitals (380*l.*). The latter, on 98 leaves, has also a dozen large miniatures and is richly adorned, too, with capitals and borders (175*l.*). There are one or two very good autograph letters, among which Crabbe's well-known appeal to Burke—"I am one of those outcasts on the world who are without a friend"—interested us most. It seems cheap at 18*l.* 18*s.* Lovers of Cruikshank and lovers of Dickens will find satisfactory *pabulum* in these pages. So, too, may students of Chinese art, for whom, from the Towneley Collection, there is a series of 110 drawings of Canton, c. 1780, bound together in a morocco-covered folio volume (250*l.*). A particularly fine binding is that of 'Les Pseaumes de David' in Marot's version, 1648—contemporary, having covers of tortoiseshell, carved, with silver clasps and back hinges—40*l.* Messrs. Myers have copies of several well-known black-letter bibles; a first edition of 'The Great Bible' (60*l.*), and a first edition of 'Matthew's version' (50*l.*) may be mentioned. Among the historical documents the most important is a collection of MSS.—Ships' Letter-books, Log-books, Journals and other papers—belonging to the career of Admiral Sir William Cornwallis. This is being offered in sixteen divisions, the most important of which are the documents connected with the War of Independence (200*l.* and 175*l.*) and those connected with Cornwallis's employment in the East Indies (105*l.*).

We noticed a complete set of first editions of Lever's works (125*l.*), a fine proof of Watson's engraving of Reynolds's portrait of Dr. Johnson done in 1770, without his wig (30*l.*), a set of French eighteenth-century engravings illustrating 'Il Decamerone' in five vols. (1757: 42*l.*), and a copy of the first edition of the Nuremberg Chronicle (1493: 95*l.*). A most tempting catalogue.

WE have received MESSRS. CRADDOCK & BARNARD'S Catalogue No. 8, a carefully-drawn-up and well-illustrated list of drawings and engravings. The drawings present much that is of high interest: Koninck's 'Three Holy Women,' for example, once belonging to Sir Joshua Reynolds (20*l.*); or Rubens's study of the head of his three-year-old son asleep (25*l.*). Among works of the English school under this heading is described an eighteenth-century silk picture of a young gallant in a landscape which

appears attractive (14*l.*). There is a capital caricature drawing of a king by Thackeray upon which is a note—possibly by Frau von Littrow—"Thackeray. In Weimar gezeichnet." A water-colour drawing of a lime-kiln in a hilly landscape by Turner is offered for 60*l.* We noticed one or two Bonaparte items—Detaille's charcoal drawing of the meeting between Napoleon III. and Garibaldi (25*l.*); and Isabey's caricature portrait of Napoleon I., 'Buonaparte l'An IV.' (1795-6: 45*l.*). A most delightful item is Claudio Coello's 'Don Quixote and Sancho Panza,' from the collection of Henry Reveley—a drawing which was once supposed to represent two Jesuits reading (15*l.*). Of the pictures, the principal is a portrait of the school of Leonardo da Vinci—a fine work, to be compared with the master's silver-point drawing at Windsor (250*l.*). There is a lovely little head of the Madonna—a bit of Venetian fresco, Cinquecento—to be had for 25*l.* Kneller's portrait of Abraham Simon, again, is exceedingly attractive—in an old oval gilt frame, (80*l.*). In the way of engravings we have also marked a number of interesting modern works—but a mention of eight good Meryons, which include 'La Rue des Mauvais Garçons' (45*l.*) must suffice.

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ALL communications intended for insertion in our columns should bear the name and address of the sender—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

FOR the convenience of the printers, correspondents are requested to write only on one side of a sheet of paper.

OLD INNS (12 S. viii. 228).—Mrs. Stephen, Wootton Cottage, Lincoln, writes: "Many thanks to R. A. Cunningham, Esq., for information re the proprietor of the Dolphin Inn, Ludgate Hill."

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## Notes.

TRIAL BY COURT-MARTIAL OF A  
DUELLIST. NEWFOUNDLAND, 1826.

CAPTAIN MARK RUDKIN, the duellist here in question, belonged to a family which has been traced as owning property in Norfolk and Rutland from the thirteenth century onwards, and a branch of which had been settled in Ireland, in Co. Carlow, since the middle of the seventeenth century. He was the second son of William Rudkin of Corris, Co. Carlow, born June 4, 1786. A Captain in the 50th and 100th Regiments, and afterwards in the Royal Newfoundland Veteran Company, he served in the Peninsular War from 1808 to 1813, being engaged in the disastrous Walcheren Expedition in 1809. He was present at nearly all the great battles in the Peninsular War, being several times wounded, and received a medal with five clasps. He was finally

placed on half-pay in May, 1828, and died, unmarried, Dec. 15, 1869, at Blackrock, Dublin.

The following account of his trial by court-martial for shooting John Philpot in a duel is taken, somewhat abbreviated, from *The Public Ledger and Newfoundland General Advertiser* of Friday, April 28, 1826:—

## SUPREME COURT.

April 17, 1826.

THE KING vs. MARK RUDKIN, GEORGE FARQUHAR MORICE, and JAMES STRACHAN, for the wilful murder of JOHN PHILPOT, by shooting him with a pistol-ball, in a duel on the 30th March last.

(Mark Rudkin, Capt. Royal Veteran Companies, as principal; and James Strachan, Surgeon of the same, and G. F. Morice, Capt. R.N., as accomplices-principals in the second degree.)

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL opened the proceedings, and gave an outline of the case intended to be proved. In whatever point of view it was regarded, he said—whether as it respected the individual whose death was the cause of the present inquiry, who had been suddenly cut off, in the vigour of health from all the endearments of social life—whether considered in reference to the violated laws of the country—or as affecting the personal safety of the prisoners, it was one of the most serious with which he had ever had to do; but he exhorted the jury to dismiss from their minds whatever they might have heard out of doors; or, if they could not entirely divest themselves of those recollections, it were better to set upon them the seal of falsehood and cast them from them. They were bound upon their oaths to be governed in their decision by the evidence which would now be brought before them. The principles of law upon which the prosecution was founded were then laid down; first, in order to enable the jury with more facility to embrace the principles of the case; and, secondly, he felt it due to the defendants to facilitate their defence in the perilous situation in which they were placed. The following citations were then made:—

"The fact of killing being first proved, all the circumstances of accident, necessity, or infirmity are to be satisfactorily proved by the prisoners, unless they should arise out of the evidence produced against them; for the law presumeth the fact to have been founded *in malice* until the contrary shall have been made apparent . . ." *et seq.* (Foster, p. 255).

The same learned writer (Mr. Justice Foster), whose high authority he (the Attorney-General) had just cited, speaking of duelling, says that:—

"If death ensueth from deliberate duelling, such death is, in the eye of the law, *murder*. And though a person should be drawn into a duel, not upon a motive so criminal, but merely on the punctilio of what swordsmen falsely call honour, that will not excuse; for he that deliberately taketh the blood of another, upon a private quarrel, acteth in defiance of all laws human and divine . . ." *et seq.* (*ibid.*, p. 297).

As to the malice which the law implies in such cases, the same learned Judge says that:—

“Most if not all the cases which are ranged under the head of implied malice will, if carefully adverted to, be found to turn upon this single point, that the fact hath been attended with such circumstances as carry in them the plain indications of a heart regardless of social duty, and fatally bent upon mischief” (*ibid.*, p. 257)

On the subject of accomplices the same learned Judge says that:—

“In order to render a person an accomplice and a principal in felony, he must be aiding and abetting at the fact, or ready to afford assistance if necessary” (*ibid.*, p. 350).

A distinction was then drawn between the second of the deceased duellist and the second of the survivor. The Attorney-General observed that the law which he had cited was to be traced in the earliest authorities, and was recognized in our own days in Rice's case (3 *East*, 581); and among the cases therein referred to, the distinction between the seconds was again recognized. He then proceeded to call the evidence.

LIEUT.-COLONEL THOMAS ROWLAND BURKE, of the Veteran Companies, sworn and examined:—Knows the prisoners at the bar. Captain Rudkin is under his orders; Dr. Strachan is Assistant-Surgeon in the military establishment; Captain Morice commands the Governor's yacht in the harbour. John Philpot was lately Ensign in his corps; he is recently dead. On the 30th March last, between three and four o'clock in the afternoon, Captain Rudkin rushed into witness's room, seemingly out of his mind, and told him that Mr. Philpot was dead. Witness asked for an explanation; thinking from his manner that he was distracted. Captain Rudkin said that Mr. Philpot had kicked him last evening, that they had just fought, and that he had shot him dead. Mr. Philpot had been with witness several times that morning; he was then in good health.

By the Court:—Witness inquired who the seconds were, when Captain Rudkin said, “Mr. Strachan”; and, after some hesitation, added “Captain Morice.” Thinks Captain R. told him that Mr. Strachan was his (Capt. R.'s) second, but he is not very certain. Witness had seen Mr. Philpot several times that morning upon points of duty; there was nothing peculiar in his manner.

CAVENDISH WILLOCK:—Knows all the prisoners. Knew Ensign John Philpot. Knows of his death. Knows how and when he came by his death. He was killed in a duel by Captain Rudkin. On the last Thursday in March witness was in an enclosure at the back of West's farm, within a mile from the town, and saw there Captain Rudkin, Mr. Philpot, Dr. Strachan, and Capt. Morice. The ground was measured out by Captain Morice and Dr. Strachan. The distance was 15 paces. At that time Captain R. was standing upwards of 100 yards from the others. Philpot was standing close to the seconds, and was the first who took his station, having previously taken off his coat. Captain Rudkin then took his station upon being beckoned to by the others,

without taking off his coat. The pistols were then given to them by the seconds, who tossed up, and the words “Ready—fire” were given by Dr. Strachan. They instantly fired, but without effect. Mr. Philpot immediately extended his pistol, as if to return it to Captain Morice, who took it. Rudkin kept his by his side until Strachan went up and took it from him. The seconds then talked together; but witness could not hear what they said. After conversing a short time, each went to his principal and talked to him with a view, as witness concluded, to an accommodation of the dispute, because he afterwards heard Captain Morice say that it was a pity Mr. Philpot would not apologize after the first shot. The seconds then returned to each other, and after a short time re-delivered the pistols to Captain Rudkin and Mr. Philpot. Strachan and Morice again tossed up, and the same word was given by Captain Morice as that which had before been given by Dr. Strachan. Instantly on the word they fired together; both shots appeared like ore and Mr. Philpot fell. Witness immediately ran up to him and caught him by the hand; Captain Rudkin, at the same time, caught him by the other hand, and appeared very much agitated. He said he hoped he was not much hurt, and that he believed it was only in the arm. Dr. Strachan and witness both asked Mr. Philpot where he was hit; but he never spoke nor uttered even a groan except when he fell. Witness, Strachan, and Morice then turned him on his side, and having torn his shirt discovered that the ball had entered his right side, opposite the heart. Dr. Strachan immediately said the wound was mortal and that he was dying. Captain Rudkin then said he would go and tell the Colonel what had happened, and send persons to take care of the body. Witness, on perceiving that Mr. Philpot was quite dead, covered the body over with his coat and then left it.

By the Court:—The occurrence happened between 1 and 2 o'clock. Witness was, he believes, not more than fourteen yards from the parties. He went into the enclosure with Philpot and Morice. From the means which he had of knowing the parties, could have no doubt that Capt. Morice, Capt. Rudkin, and Dr. Strachan were the persons who were on the ground.

EDWARD KIELLEY:—Is a surgeon. Knew Ensign John Philpot, was sent for by the Coroner, during the inquest, to inspect the body. Found a wound between the 5th and 6th ribs, on the right side, through the membrane and lining of the chest. It was a pistol-ball wound. It had penetrated the third lobe of the right lung. Found the pistol-ball in the body and extracted it. Has no doubt that that wound was the cause of the death of the deceased. (This witness was about to give an anatomical description of the appearance of the body upon opening it, but the Court thought this unnecessary, and therefore dispensed with it.)

Cross-examined:—The ball entered between the 5th and 6th ribs; and from the situation in which it entered, the arm of the deceased must have been extended, as if in the act of firing when he received the wound.

This was the case for the prosecution.

MR. DAWE, for the defence, addressed the Court, and read the following appeals from the respective prisoners.

#### CAPTAIN RUDKIN'S ADDRESS.

*"My Lords, and Gentlemen of the Jury,*

"Labouring under feelings of the deepest regret, for the melancholy circumstance which has placed me and my fellow-prisoners in the unhappy situation in which we now stand before you, and charged as we are by the indictment, as principal and accessories in a crime at the bare mention of which human nature shudders, I have thought it prudent to commit to paper the few observations I have to address to you, lest, in the agitation I must naturally feel on so awful an occasion, I should omit anything which might be material to our defence.

"You have as yet only heard the mere naked facts immediately attending the fatal encounter in which I have unhappily, though unintentionally, deprived a fellow-being of existence; but I trust, gentlemen, that when the circumstances which led to it have been given in evidence, you will be satisfied that, as a British Officer, I was bound to seek that satisfaction which, according to the laws of honour and the established rules and customs amongst military men, could alone atone for the gross insults and provocation I received—or, that I must otherwise for ever have forfeited all claim to that character which I had acquired by years spent in the arduous service of that country in whose cause I have so often fought and bled.

"Gentlemen, we stand indicted for wilful Murder. To constitute this crime, to use the language of a learned Judge, 'the fact must be attended by such circumstances as are the ordinary symptoms of a wicked, depraved, and malignant spirit; a heart regardless of social duty, and deliberately bent upon mischief.'

"It is not for me, nor for my fellow-prisoners, to speak of our own characters. What they are, gentlemen, you will hear from the witnesses; and I trust that when you have heard them . . .

"By some means, gentlemen, it has acquired publicity that the insults offered me by the deceased, on the night previous to the fatal meeting, were not the first that I received from him: it is, indeed, but too true. . . .

"For his previous conduct he had apologized; and I most solemnly declare, standing, as I now do, at the bar of this tribunal, through whose decision I might, perhaps, in a few short hours appear before the more high and awful tribunal of my Creator, that I had, with all that candour and sincerity which are the characteristics of my countrymen, with all my heart and soul forgiven him, and that I entertained the same friendly disposition towards him which I had felt from our first acquaintance. And, gentlemen, it has been laid down, by the highest legal authorities, that 'if there be an old quarrel between A and B, and they are reconciled again, and then upon a new falling out A kills B, this is not murder, for it is not to be presumed that the parties fought upon the old grudge, unless it appears from the whole circumstances of the fact.'

"I will not, gentlemen, detain you by stating all the minute facts attending the lamentable occurrence. . . .

"The fatal quarrel, gentlemen, arose at a card-party at the quarters of a brother-officer, and the deceased addressed me in language which I will not repeat. I saw, however, that he was in a state of great mental irritation, and therefore left the room to prevent his further committing himself; when, gentlemen, he followed me out of the door and kicked me. Yes, gentlemen, I blush to acknowledge that I suffered the vile indignity; aye, and in the presence of a gentleman, and that gentleman I will call to prove the fact.

"Of all the personal insults one man can give another, a kick is, gentlemen, the most galling and degrading. A blow is certainly a very gross provocation, but the man who strikes you, treats you as if you were upon a level with himself in the scale of the creation; but, gentlemen, in a kick, contempt is coupled with violence; it sinks you in your estimation, as it were, below humanity; it is an act which a man of correct and humane feeling would scarcely commit towards a dog he regarded; it leaves a stain upon the character of the injured party, especially in military life, which verbal apologies never can efface; and, gentlemen, had I not redeemed my character by pursuing the course I did (however much the event of it is to be deplored), I should have been scouted by my brother-officers and held in contempt by my men. Vain would it have been for me to quit my present regiment; the disgrace would have stuck to me through the army, would have driven me from it, and have followed me even into the retirement of private life. What would it have availed me that I had served, with a reputation for courage unsullied and undoubted, in all those campaigns which have raised the British Army to the highest pitch of military glory, had I submitted to this degrading indignity without resenting it as an officer and a gentleman. I should, notwithstanding, for ever have been branded as a poltroon and a coward.

"Gentlemen, I had no alternative. If I had reported his conduct to the commanding officer, his ruin would have been certain—but that would not have repaired my injured honour. An officer in the army, however high his rank, is bound to resent such an insult as I received in the manner I did; nor can he ever refuse a challenge from an inferior officer. It is not long since the Marquis of Londonderry, Colonel of the 10th Hussars, went out with Mr. Battier, a Cornet in his regiment.

"I requested Dr. Strachan, who was the friend of both parties, to wait upon him. He accepted my challenge. We went, gentlemen, to the fatal field, but with widely different feelings, and for widely different purposes—I, gentlemen, to repair my injured honour, and he, to seek my life. Had that, gentlemen, not been his fixed determination, he might, without even the shadow of an imputation on his courage, or indeed even without submitting to an apology, have averted his untimely fate. He might have fired in the air, and then the matter must have ended. He was by a mutual friend advised to do so, and

in full confidence that he would have followed that advice, I did, as it will be proved in evidence, fire the first shot in the most careless manner, purposely to avoid injuring him; but when I found that, instead of doing so, he did deliberately fire at me—that he afterwards resisted all the earnest entreaties and endeavours of our seconds, who were alike the friends of both, to effect an accommodation—when I saw him change his position, and fix his eye upon me as if to make sure of his intended victim, I was compelled, in defence of my own life, to fire the second time. But, gentlemen, you will be satisfied from the evidence that I fired in the most fair and honourable manner. My pistol was not raised till the word was given, and we fired instantaneously. The distance was unusually great. The pistols I had never seen before; they were not adapted for duelling, but were of the commonest description—such as must convince even the most inexperienced in such matters that the fatal result was the effect of chance and not of superior skill or deliberate aim.

“Gentlemen, as a further proof that the deceased went out with a fixed determination not to quit the ground till one of us had fallen—a short time previous to leaving his quarters he took off a flannel waistcoat and flannel shirt (which were articles of dress he always wore), that in case my fire took effect nothing might be carried in with the ball likely to irritate or increase the inflammation of the wound. On the ground he threw off his coat, keeping nothing on but trousers and a linen shirt.

“It is not, gentlemen, in the power of language to convey to you my feelings of regret for the fatal result; but even should your verdict consign me to the scaffold, my conscience would, in my last moments, acquit me of any vindictive feeling towards the ill-fated man who fell by my hand. But, gentlemen, the more I reflect on the melancholy event, the more I am convinced that I could not possibly have acted otherwise than I have done. My God! Gentlemen, could I have lived a disgrace to that honourable profession to which my life has been devoted—to my family and to my country?

“I must here, on behalf of the gentlemen who are implicated with me in this unhappy business, beg most solemnly to declare that their conduct throughout was honourable in the extreme: they were alike on friendly terms with us both, and they evinced the greatest anxiety, before going to the field, and when there, before we fired, and after the first shot, to bring the matter to an amicable conclusion. Most gladly, gentlemen, would I have complied with any terms they proposed, confident that the honour of both parties could not be placed in safer hands.

“Gentlemen, I have been nearly 22 years a soldier, and have served my country in all the campaigns in the Peninsula, at Walcheren, and in America. I have been frequently wounded, and I have been a prisoner of war. During this long period, you must naturally suppose, I have met with brother-officers of all tempers and dispositions, and under circumstances calculated to prove them both; but, gentlemen, till this unfortunate business, I do most solemnly assure you that I never before was party to a similar affair.

“This is, gentlemen, I am informed, the first case of this unhappy description which has oc-

curred in this or the neighbouring colonies, with the exception of that of Mr. Uniacke, who, with his second, was tried at Halifax for the murder of Mr. Bowie, as is, most probably, within the recollection of you all.

“In that case the parties were not military men, neither was the provocation of such a nature but that it might have been decided by a legal tribunal, without any imputation upon the courage of either party. Mr. Uniacke, however, was a man possessing high spirit and honourable feeling, and preferred appealing to the laws of honour instead of those of his country. He called Mr. Bowie out; they fought, and at the second fire the latter fell. Mr. Uniacke and his second, Mr. McSwiney, were, as I before stated, indicted for wilful murder, but as it appeared from the whole of the evidence that the unfortunate transaction had been fairly and honourably conducted, the jury (after an impressive charge from the Judge, in which he recapitulated the evidence, laid down the law on the subject, and pointed out the general conduct of jurors on such occasions) returned a verdict of *Not guilty*.

“In the United Kingdom, where matters of this unhappy description are of more frequent occurrence, they are, I might almost say, sanctioned by custom, and whatever might be the strict letter of the law, in some degree even by the Judges themselves—as in the case of Mr. Alcock and his second, who were in the year 1808 indicted at the Wexford Assizes for the wilful murder of John Colclough, Esq., in a duel, which arose from a quarrel at a contested election. They were honourably acquitted by the jury; and Baron Smith, before whom the cause was tried, in discharging the prisoners, expressed his satisfaction at the verdict.

“I will only detain you, gentlemen, to mention one case more, of which you, no doubt, all have heard—that of Col. Montgomery and Capt. Macnamara. A quarrel took place between those gentlemen in Hyde Park, in consequence of their dogs fighting. A duel ensued, and Col. Montgomery fell. Capt. Macnamara stood his trial at the Old Bailey, in 1803, for wilful murder, and was acquitted by the jury; and I cannot close my address to you in words more manly and eloquent than those in which that gentleman concluded his on that occasion. He, gentlemen, was a captain in the navy, as I am in the army; the same high sense of honour, the same tenacious regard for character, are alike common to the officers in both services; but I will give you his own words:—

“Gentlemen (said he), I am a captain of the British Navy—my character you can only hear from others; but to maintain any character in that station I must be respected. When called upon to lead others into honourable dangers, I must not be supposed to be a man who had sought safety by submitting to what custom has taught others to consider as a disgrace. I am not presuming to urge anything against the laws of God, or of this land. I know that, in the eye of religion and reason, obedience to the law, though against the general feelings of the world, is the first duty, and ought to be the rule of action; but, in putting a construction upon my motives so as to ascertain the quality of my actions, you will make allowances for my situation. It is impossible to define in terms the proper feelings of a gentleman; but

their existence has supported this happy country for many ages, and she might perish if they were lost. Gentlemen, I will detain you no longer; I hope to obtain my liberty through your verdict, and to employ it with honour in defence of the liberties of my country.”

H. E. RUDKIN, Major.

Wallingford.

(To be continued.)

## LEGAY OF SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.

(See *ante*, p. 341, 362).

IV. ISAAC, the second son of Peter, was born about 1625, his age being given as 65 at his death in 1690 (Dallaway). As already shown, he was a London merchant, trading to Barbados and New England also, and lord of the manors of Childwall, &c., in Lancashire, succeeding to West Stoke on his father's death. He married Katherine, one of the daughters of Edward Williams, of a Dorset family. Her sister Honor married Richard Lardner of Kingston, in Portsea, merchant (will P.C.C., 64 Duke), and so became grandmother of the celebrated Nonconformist scholar Nathaniel Lardner (1684-1768). Isaac and Katherine had issue—Samuel, Hannah, Elizabeth and Martha. Of these Hannah married Thomas Hollis; Elizabeth seems to have died unmarried, and received in 1690 a legacy of £100 under the will of Robert Thorner of Baddesley, Hants (Waters, 'Geneal. Gleanings,' i. 477), who may be the Thorner named in the deed cited above; and Martha married John Solly (not Nicholas Solly, as in V.C.H., Lancashire) of Sandwich and Ash. Elizabeth and Martha died between 1700 and 1716. By his will, dated December 10, 1689, and proved June 8, 1691 (P.C.C., 99 Vere), Isaac Legay of West Stoke bequeathed

to his wife Katherine and only son Samuel all manors, lands, &c., in Childwall, Much Woulton and Little Woulton, in Lancashire, and West Stoke, near Chichester; to be disposed of, if necessary, to pay debts, &c. To his daughters Elizabeth and Martha (both unmarried and under age) £500 each, with £500 more after the wife's death. To servant Elizabeth Brand £5. The executors were the wife and son, to have £20 each. Witnesses: Samuel Marnar, John Forder, William Harwood.

V. Samuel Legay, the son, died in Lancashire in 1700, apparently unmarried and without issue. Soon after his death, viz., at Michaelmas, 1700, a fine was levied on the seven-eighths of the manor of West

Stoke, to which the deforciantes were Katherine Legay, widow, Thomas Hollis and Hannah his wife, John Solly and Martha his wife, and Elizabeth Legay, spinster (Sussex Record Society). The widow died in 1718, aged 85 (Dallaway), having made a will on October 5, 1716, proved June 5, 1718 (P.C.C., 120 Tenison), to the following effect:—

To Mr. John Frencham of Sandwich £50. To Mr. John Eaton of West Stoke £50. To two students in divinity to be nominated by Mr. Clarke of Crutched Friars £50 each. To Mrs. Mary Greene, now of Childwall, and Mr. Isaac Greene her son, £100 between them or to the survivor. To servant Richard Sims £20. All manors in Lancashire and Sussex to daughter Hannah Hollis and grandson Richard Solly, who are to be executors and take any residue. Witnesses: Lans. Linthorne, Mary Datchon, Thomas Barron. A codicil dated February 22, 1717/8, states that having sold her manors in Lancashire to Mr. Isaac Greene, the above-named executors are to complete the transaction in case testatrix should die before completing it. The manor of West Stoke is confirmed to them. Witnesses: Mary Datchon, Lans. Sims, Thomas Barron.

Frencham and Eaton were probably Nonconformist ministers, but very little has been done for the history of the Nonconformist congregations outside London and Lancashire; a John Eaton was sometime minister at Stoke Newington. "Mr. Clarke of Crutched Friars" was Samuel Clarke, minister of the Independent Chapel in Miles Lane, a chapel which is still commemorated by the name of Meeting House Yard in that lane; he died in 1726, and according to his will was of the parish of St. Olave's, Hart Street, in which parish is Crutched Friars (P.C.C., 94 Plymouth).

Soon after Mrs. Legay's death, by lease and release of July 17/18, 1718, between, (1) Thomas Hollis and Martha his wife; (2) Richard Solly, son and heir of Martha Solly deceased, late wife of John Solly of Sandwich, mercer; and (3) John Hollis of London, draper, and Jeremy Hunt—the estate at West Stoke (including seven-eighths of the manor) was transferred to John Hollis and Hunt as trustees for the heirs. And then on June 28, 1731, by deeds between (1) John Hollis, citizen and draper of London, and Isaac Solly of Sandwich, mercer, the devisees in trust under the will of Richard Solly, late of the parish of Holy Trinity in the Minorities, cutler; (2) Anne Solly, widow and executrix of Richard and guardian of Richard Solly, an infant, grandson of John Solly and eldest son and

heir of the said Richard; (3) Thomas Pellett of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, M.D.; and (4) Thomas Spence of the same parish and Anne his wife—the estate was sold by (1) and (2) to Dr. Pellett under the direction of the Spences for £6,000 (Close Roll 5436, No. 17).

For the Spence family see Berry's 'Sussex Pedigrees.' Thomas Spence was Serjeant-at-Arms to the House of Commons, and died in 1737. By his wife, Anne Barrett, he left a daughter and heir, Henrietta (born 1719), who married Thomas Powys. Their eldest son Thomas was the first Lord Lilford. Thomas Powys and Henrietta his wife were deforciant in a fine concerning the manor of West Stoke in 1758; and in 1764, according to Dallaway, the representatives of Anne Spence, widow, sold it to the Duke of Richmond. The eighth part held by Peter Legay the younger in 1660 has not been traced further.

As bearing on the Solly descent (see Pedigree in Add. MS. 5520, fo. 299, No. 120) may be cited a mortgage deed of December 8, 1717, between John Solly of Sandwich, mercer, and Thomas Hollis, citizen and draper of London, by which the former gave to the latter for £2,153 estates called the Moate, &c., in Ash, some purchased by himself and the rest inherited from his father Richard Solly. This latter part descended in gavelkind to Richard's three sons—Richard, Stephen and John; but Richard and Stephen had transferred their third parts to John in 1697 (Close Roll 5110, No. 7).

The Sollys became sole heirs of the Legay family, for Thomas Hollis had no children. He and his family were benefactors of Sheffield and of Harvard. See Hunter's 'Hallamshire,' p. 318, and Waters's 'Gen. Gleanings,' for wills.

J. BROWNBILL.

### "GOG AND MAGOG."

#### THE GUILDHALL EFFIGIES.

THESE their popular names have obscured the more accurate identification of "Gog-magog" for the older bearded figure armed with sword, bow and arrows, and what is derisively known as a "holy-water sprinkler." The younger figure with sword, shield and halberd only is "Corineus." Thus they would be labelled if they came to be preserved for their antiquity, and there is an allusion to the existence of effigies so named in 1558 ('Glory of Regality,' p. 287),

but until the Restoration there is no work that by description, satire or legend can commence their bibliography. The earliest dated work relating to them is (1) 'A Dialogue Between the Two Giants in Guildhall; Colebrond and Brandmore, &c., London, printed for the author, 1661.' This pamphlet is merely a satire on the meeting of citizens in the form of a dialogue between the giants, who finally express their intention to step down and leave the Guildhall:—

Thus we the Genii of this place,  
Rather than see a new Disgrace,  
Defenceless leave this thankless Hall,  
A brave Adventure doth us Call.

Apparently till this date and even later their principal use was as effigies in pageants, stored betweenwhiles at the Guildhall. A few years earlier (1659) a single sheet, (2) 'The Citie's New Poet's Mock Show,' provides:—

Against the old Change  
A Pag'ant did meet him,  
And there a Gyant also did greet him.  
There was no horse in London could fit him.

Of these early allusions most useful is that in Shirley's 'Contention for Human Riches,' 1633 (repeated in his 'Honoriam and Mammon,' 1652), where, ridiculing the civic pageant on Lord Mayor's Day and the citizens' love of good cheer, "after them," he continues, "you march to Guildhall, with every man his spoon in his pocket, where you look upon the giants and feed like Saracens."

It was near these two giants—then on the north wall, that Thomas Boreman, bookseller, published, in 1741, (3) 'The Gigantick of the two famous Giants in Guildhall, London.' This exceedingly rare and diminutive work in two volumes, 64mo. (2½ × 1½), at 4d. each, apparently attained three editions in its year of publication. They contain much useful information, and William Hone later wisely observed:—

The publisher had the best means that time and place could afford of obtaining true information, and for obvious reasons he was unlikely to state what was not correct.

It is this industrious writer's work that apparently comes next in chronological order. In 1823 William Hone had printed and published his useful volume (4) 'Ancient Mysteries Described,' &c. Part xi. on pp. 262-276 relates to 'The Giants in Guildhall.' Not only is this the first, fullest and most exact history of the effigies, but the illustration, representing them in their present position, was drawn and



tched by George Cruikshank. Hone's research was so excellent that his remarks are used and re-used to this day; in his own time (1825) J. S. Forsyth lifted them bodily into his unfamiliar work, (5) 'The Antiquary's Portfolio' (vol. i., pp. 50-60). The literature of this subject of the two giants became, after Hone's excellent work, almost fragmentary. In 1830 appeared (6) 'Civic Groans, or the Lament of Gog and Magog, with an additional Groan for the Shade of a late City Epicure.' This is a satire much after the style of No. 1, which had an earlier imitator in 1768, (7) 'A Dialogue between the two Giants at Guildhall, to which is added a vindication of two of Mr. W(ilke)'s Election Pieces,' 8vo. Almost of Hone's period is that pseudo-antiquarian (8) 'Gog and Magog, a Legendary Ballad,' published by Effingham Wilson, 1836, but not until 1859, when Camden Hotten published that pleasant little volume (9) by F. W. Fairholt, F.S.A., 'Gog and Magog, the Giants in Guildhall,' was there a serious attempt to follow Hone in the antiquarian consideration of the subject. Even this book was an enlargement of a somewhat desultory lecture, but so far as I am aware nothing has displaced it or even have there been better essays in mock or real consideration of their significance than those appearing in *The New Monthly Magazine* (June and July, 1828), 'Gog and Magog,' 'Vindicie magogianae.' If any other writer has essayed to expound the subject I shall be glad to learn of his work.

Obviously the giants require a biography worthy of their antiquity, significance and association with civic magnificence.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

#### ALDEBURGH.

#### EXTRACTS FROM CHAMBERLAINS' ACCOUNT-BOOK.

1625-1649.

(See *ante*, pp. 163, 224, 265, 305, 343.)

#### 16 RECEIPTES FOR POWDER. 28

Of Robt Saunders of walberswick July 1th to pay for shott and powder that was shott at A man of war that gave him chase .. .. . 01 00 00  
 Of John Reynolds which mr Austen of London paid him to pay for shott and powder that was spent in defending Robt Saunders against the man of war that gave him chase July 1th .. .. . 01 02 00

Of mr Thompson Jun for a pound of powder .. .. . 00 01 00  
 Of Arthur Blowers for shott and powder for A Saker shott at his apointment 00 05 00  
 Of Robt Foreman for 6 pounds of lead .. .. . 00 00 09  
 Of John Taylour for his swyne going in the street contrary to an order made .. 00 01 00

#### 16 PAYMENTS. 28

For stoning of the markett place .. 00 04 04  
 To Cooke for mending of the fence in the marsh and the sinkes in the market and sharpening of a load of spiles and other things .. .. . 00 08 08

#### January.

To Richard Pootey for pfume & oyle for the Clock .. .. . 00 01 10  
 Paid to the Sarjeants there quarters wages due at Chrimes .. .. . 01 05 00  
 For mending of the drum .. .. . 00 00 08  
 For washing of the Carpett .. .. . 00 00 06  
 For faighing of the sinke and scoring of the gutter .. .. . 00 04 09  
 For glazing of the Church windowes .. 01 15 04  
 To the masons for mending the Crosse and there stuff .. .. . 01 03 01  
 To mr John Blowers for half a hundred of fishe and a Cade of full herings for Captaine Hayward .. .. . 02 06 00  
 more to him that he paid unto Tho: Insent for woode and Coales for the Towne house fire .. .. . 00 03 06  
 More to him that he gave to soldiars and lame men at sundrie tymes .. .. . 00 05 00  
 Paid unto the widowe Blomefeild by the apointment of Mr Baylifs for healing of a poore womans legg .. .. . 00 10 00  
 For paper to make of bookes .. .. . 00 00 06  
 To Willm Bardwell for wine and dyett when Sir Simeon Stuard was in Towne .. 01 16 00  
 To Willm Bredlie for Sheetes for poore people taken by the Churchwardens as apeere by his bill .. .. . 00 09 10  
 To James Beetes for taking of a Towne childe called Phillip Durrant .. .. . 03 00 00

#### March.

To Willm Dinyngton Mch. 6 for making of two Cloakes for the Sarjeants & 2 skaines of silke .. .. . 00 03 06  
 more to mr Thompson money that he laid out at London for discharge of issues upon the quo warranto against the markett .. 00 08 00  
 more to him for sparinge proces that tearme .. .. . 00 03 04  
 more to him for the Indentures for the pliant for the Burgesses and the Clerks fee and for two procklimacons .. 00 07 00  
 To the widow Wells and John Boothe for beere and bread for men that wrought when the Ordnance were had ashore & mounted and for 4 pounds of tallow .. .. . 00 12 08  
 To Cossie the Carpenter for his worke about the Towne mill Mch. 21th .. .. . 00 02 06  
 To Charles Warne the sarjeant his quarters wages due at our Ladie .. .. . 00 12 06  
 To Mr Thomson Towne Clerke his quarters wages due at our Ladie .. .. . 03 00 00  
 Paid for Canvis for catteridges for the Ordnance .. .. . 00 02 00



Paid unto Mr Marshall that he laid out to a poore man for working at the bullworke .. .. . 00 00 04	more to John Dannell for a deale and half for Mr Baylifs seate in the Church.. 00 01 06
Paid unto Robt Beomond for a discharge for the hoight that brought the ordnance 00 02 05	To Beales the mason faighing of a well belonging to one of the Towne houses and for some other worke that he did at Church .. .. . 00 04 04
Paid to the widow Insent Aprill 6 for the pt of her husbands wages and the Cloake... .. . 01 10 00	Paid to John Cooke for worke done to the wach bell .. .. . 00 01 00
<b>April.</b>	<b>December.</b>
Paid to Sir Williams Baylif for Rent for the forge for one hole yeere due at or Ladie 1628 .. .. . 01 00 00	For Candle for the Towne house chamber december 16 .. .. . 00 00 01
Paid for provision for a barrell for the bekon .. .. . 00 00 06	To Mr John Bence sent December 17th for 16 Cuple of great lings given unto Mr Hooker .. .. . 04 10 00
<b>June.</b>	more to him for the wache bell waighing 5 pounds and half with the handle.. 00 06 04
Paid for a newe head for the Towne drum and for putting it on.. .. . 00 03 08	more to him money given unto 7 Irishe people and unto 2 Yarmouth men.. 00 02 00
To John Cocker for a dayes worke to mend the gate and fence in the Churchyard 00 01 04	To Mr Thomson for 2 daies worke and $\frac{1}{2}$ of his man about the sinks in the street 00 02 06
To John Urvis for Ringing for Joy for good newes from the pliament June 12 .. 00 05 00	Paid to Mr Thomas Johnson at London as by Receipts from him apeereh .. 62 15 00
<b>July.</b>	For drawing of tenn peecs of Ordnance from Sloughton .. .. . 01 00 00
To Richard Pootey for pfume candle, for nayles and for sope for the wheeles of the ordnance .. .. . 00 03 06	Geven to 5 men sett on shore by a Scotchman at Yarmouth and were to travell to Dartmouth .. .. . 00 07 06
To Charles Warne for Captaine Haiwards diifer and them that were with him he being in Towne and trayned the soldiers July 9. p. Mr Baylifs apout .. .. . 00 04 04	To Palmer for sheeting leads and his work about the Church to the 13 of July.. 07 19 00
To Edward Gowlding for 2 hundred lead nailes for the Church July 14 .. .. . 00 06 08	geven 3 souldiers and one woman landed August 6 .. .. . 00 04 00
Paid by the apointment of Mr Baylif Blowers for beere bestowed on John Reynolds and other with him when he brought money from Mr Austen of London to pay for powder and shott spent in defending Robt Saunders from a man of warr 00 01 00	Geven to a Daneshe marchant the 15 of September .. .. . 00 02 00
<b>August.</b>	For use of 63li for 2 monthes .. .. . 00 16 09
To Willm Lawrence for a lyne for the Clocke.. .. . 00 02 00	Mr Thomas Johnson his bill of payments for the Ordnance as followeth
Paid to John Daniell September 3 for his worke and stuff to mend seats in the Church and for mending of one of the beeres .. .. . 00 12 08	Paid to my Lord of Suff secretarie Mr More February 5 .. .. . 01 00 00
<b>September.</b>	To the Porter the 5 day .. .. . 00 02 00
To Edward Gowlding for Irons for the bells and for one of the beeres .. .. . 00 05 04	To the Earle of Totneyes Secretarie for the first warrant .. .. . 01 00 00
To Francis Chapman for his sonnes beating the drum for the wache .. .. . 00 05 00	To Mr Muttes the Clerke of the Counsell for the prefering of the petition and for wrighting out of the Counsellis order and for a Coppie of the same .. .. . 02 00 00
To John Booth by Mr Baylifs apointment for his paines for gathering the money for keyage .. .. . 00 10 00	To the dore keeper the 11th of february 00 02 00
To the wife of Robt Pootey and Roger for keeping the beakons for the haven for one yeere due at St Michaell .. .. . 02 00 00	To the Earle of Totneyes secretarie for the second warrant .. .. . 01 00 00
<b>October.</b>	for drawing of two petitions to present to my Lord Duke .. .. . 00 03 00
Paid October 4 for tryning of the Clock 00 06 04	To Mr Nicholas my Lord Dukes secretarie upon the discharge of the shipp .. 01 00 00
To Mr Taplie for Clarkes wages .. .. . 02 00 00	To the laborers of the Towre wharfe for bringing the ordnance to the Crane and for the streeking of them into the hoigh and there carriage .. .. . 01 01 00
more to Mr Taplie for lactice.. .. . 01 06 08	To the Smith which bound the cariage 00 02 00
more to Mr Taplie for Rent for Fowlers fearme for one yeere due at St Michaell .. .. . 00 00 08	To the cariage makers men .. .. . 00 02 00
To John Cooke for work about the bell in the market and for some other worke .. .. . 00 02 06	To the wheele makers men .. .. . 00 02 00
<b>Novemb.</b>	To Mr Broshe Mr Evellens man .. .. . 00 10 00
To John Daniell for tymber and planke and workemanship for a new stall in the market .. .. . 00 08 06	To the Clerke of the Towre for making of the Indenture and Counterpane .. 00 06 00
	To the Carter that brought down the shott and powder and other things .. 00 04 00
	for drawing downe of the cariage .. 00 10 00
	To Mr More my Lord of Suff secretarie the 5th day of meh for his note to Mr Evellen .. .. . 01 00 00
	To Launcelote for my Cocket and band and in the serchers office .. .. . 00 12 00

To the Overseers of the Towre ..	05 00 00
To mr John Bence sent for the hire of his horse ..	01 00 00
for my horse hire downe from London	00 10 00
For 37 daies being from the first of february to the 8th of mch at 2 <sup>s</sup> the day for my expence and diet ..	03 14 00
To mr Benes his sonne ..	01 00 00
To mr Benes himself ..	02 00 00
For a dinner with mr Hooker and mr Morres and the rest of the Overseers of the Towre ..	02 00 00
To the hoigh man for his fraught downe	08 00 00
Sum ..	34 00 00

More for 10 barrells of the best powder at £4 17s. 6d. the barell.. .. 48 15 00

Total .. 82 15 00

Aldeburgh, Suffolk. ARTHUR T. WINN.

(To be continued.)

CAPTAIN ROBERT WYARD.—In accordance with the terms of a bequest made by Capt. Wyard in 1677, I preached on April 23 my eightieth sermon on the text, Ps. cvii. 23, 24, "They that go down to the sea in ships,—that do business in great waters; these see the works of the Lord and His wonders in the deep." That Capt. Wyard was a man of some importance during the Commonwealth is evident from the fact that a very fine gold medal, of the value of £50, was presented to him, illustrating a naval action in the North Sea on July 31, 1650, when, with one ship of 22 guns and after a long fight, he beat off six Royalist frigates, whose armament amounted to 118 guns, and brought his convoy safely to their destinations. The master and officers and men received medals similar in design and of values from £5 to five shillings. One of the inferior medals, the property of the late Rev. James Cooke, was sold by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley in Jan., 1917, for £310.

The reason for this somewhat singular bequest was that Capt. Wyard, who was a native of Earl Soham, had been shipwrecked on Feb. 25 and April 23, and in thankfulness for his escapes he left a charge of £5 on land in Worlingworth for the preaching of a sermon on the above text on the anniversaries of his shipwrecks, the money to be divided between the preacher, the poor people present, the bell-ringers and the parish officials. The subject is so interesting and the Psalm itself so beautiful that it has never been difficult, especially in time of war, to interest the poor people present,

and the benefaction has, I think, been useful in reminding the parish of its duty to remember our seamen. Robert Wyard was baptized here on May 7, 1612, and was probably 38 years old at the time of the naval action. I have written this letter in the hope that some of your readers may be able to give me information about Capt. Wyard which can be added to our parish records.

R. ABBAY.

Earl Soham.

'MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT': ELIJAH POGRAM.—Has any contributor pointed out the original germ of the Hon. Elijah Pogram's eulogium on Mr. Hannibal Chollop, which appears in chap. xxxiv. of 'Martin Chuzzlewit'?

In the Appendix to vol. ii. of Mr. R. H. Thornton's 'American Glossary' there is a collection of verses, anecdotes, "tall talk," &c., from various American sources. One specimen of the last-named is quoted from *The San Francisco Call* of Dec. 3, 1856, and runs thus:—

An Illinois lawyer, in defending a thief, said to the jury:—"True, he was rude, so air our bars. True, he was rough, so air our buffaloes. But he was a child of freedom and his answer to the despot and tyrant was that his home was on the bright setting sun."

In Mr. Pogram's version this appears as:—

Rough he may be. So air our Barrs. Wild he may be. So air our Buffalers. But he is a child of Natur' and a child of Freedom; and his boastful answer to the Despot and the Tyrant is, that his bright home is in the Settin' Sun.

Dickens adds that part of this referred to a Western postmaster, who, being a public defaulter not very long before, had been removed from office; and on whose behalf Mr. Pogram (he voted for Pogram) had thundered the last sentence from his seat in Congress, at the head of an unpopular President.

Dickens's first visit to the United States was in 1842, and 'Chuzzlewit' was published in 1843.

But although this appeared in *The San Francisco Call* in 1856 no date is given to the oration, and it may well have appeared in the Eastern press about the time of Dickens's visit, and slowly worked its way (in the pre-railway era) across the American Continent.

It seems to me more probable that this was Dickens's original source than that *The San Francisco Call* "lifted" it from 'Martin Chuzzlewit.'

R. S. PENGELLY.

12, Poynders Road, Clapham Park.

**CRUCIFIXION OF DOGS.**—The following explanation of this custom is given by Pliny :—

We have already spoken of the honours earned by the geese when the Gauls were detected in their attempt to scale the Capitol. It is for a corresponding reason, also, that punishment is yearly inflicted upon the dogs, by crucifying them alive upon a gibbet of elders between the temple of Juventas and that of Summanus.—Pliny's 'Natural History,' Bk. XXIX., ch. xiv., in Bohn's 'Classical Library.'

According to the 'Book of Rites,' the ancient Chinese used to crucify the dogs in the last month of spring at the southern, western, and northern gates of the Imperial Court—the eastern one excepted, because of the east being the ward, as it were, of the growth of all living beings—thus to expel the powers inimical to their development and to complete the vernal influence. Also it was their custom to crucify the dogs at the four gates of villages to defend them from evil spirits and marauders, and to inscribe with the white dogs' blood the gates and doors of every house to repel the malevolent powers (Ying Chau, 'Fung-süh-tung,' second cent. A.D., tome viii. Similar applications of the dogs in Scotland and the Western Himalayas and among the Iroquois are described in Frazer's 'The Golden Bough,' 1890, vol. ii., pp. 194-195. Taking these into consideration, it would seem that the Roman usage had originated in regarding the dogs as scapegoats—not as punishment for their neglectful silence on the occasion of the Gauls scaling the Capitol.

KUMAGUSU MINAKATA.

Tanabe, Kii, Japan.

**DEATHS** (12 S. viii. 266).—In continuation of my Note at this reference :—

At Traquair, Jan. 10th, 1789, Rev. Alex. Adams, minister of Traquair.

At Liberton, Jan., 1789, Rev. Thos. Whyte, minister of Liberton.

At London, Jan., 1789, at the house of General Conway, Miss Campbell, dau. of the late Lord William Campbell, brother of the Duke of Argyll.

At Cumnock, Jan. 15th, 1789, Mrs. Miller, wife of Rev. Dr. Miller, minister of Cumnock.

At Perth, Jan. 10th, 1789, Mrs. Wood, wife of Dr. Robert Wood.

At Inverness, Jan. 9th, 1789, Mr. Kenneth Schevig, Merchant.

At Lauriston, Jan. 20th, 1789, James Balmain, Esq., Commissioner of Excise.

At Middleburgh, Dec. 19th, 1788, James Turing, Esq.

At Edinburgh, Jan. 21st, 1789, Charlotte Carstairs, dau. of James Bruce Carstairs, of Kinross, Esquire.

At Edinburgh, Jan. 12th, 1789, Mrs. Catherine Sinclair, relict of William Budge, of Postings, Writer to the Signet.

At Dundee, Jan., 1789, Henry Crawford, Esq.

At Edinburgh, Jan., 1789, Miss Mary Scott, of Jamaica.

JAMES SETON-ANDERSON.

39, Carlisle Road, Hove, Sussex.

## Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

**KING OF ENGLAND, LORD OF BAUX.**—Does our Sovereign, among his foreign titles, bear one from Baux, a small place in the south of France, not far from Orange, whence comes the Orange-Nassau title. I find that, many years ago, an antiquary told me when in that part of France that our Queen was Countess of Baux, and that there was an ancient prophecy that a countess of that place would become Empress of India!

J. H. RIVETT-CARNAC.

Hôtel Trois Couronnes, Vevey, Switzerland.

**LIVES OF VENETIAN PAINTERS.**—Where can I consult a copy of the following work: 'Compendio delle Vite de' Pittori Veneziani,' by Alessandro Longhi, published in Venice, 1762?

It is not in the British Museum.

There is a reference to it in 'Pietro Longhi,' by Aldo Ravà (*Collezione di Monografie Illustrate*), 1909; and it is mentioned in Lafzi's 'Storia pittorica della Italia,' 1809.

Alessandro Longhi (1733-1813) was the son of Pietro Longhi, the well-known painter.

(MRS.) HILDA F. FINBERG.

47, Holland Road, Kensington, W.14.

**MENZEL'S 'GERMAN' LITERATURE.**—This book was translated in 1840 by Thomas Gordon. Was he the Thomas Gordon of Cairness (1788-1841), who wrote the 'History of the Greek Revolution' (1832)?

J. M. BULLOCH.

37, Bedford Square, W.C.1.

**NAPOLEON AS A CHILD.**—My family have in their possession a very attractive painting of this title, said to be the work of Boily, a French painter, who exhibited the picture in the Salon.

I shall be grateful for any facts both about the painter and the picture. The latter was inherited by my family, with the above reputation attached to it.

H. WILBERFORCE-BELL.

**ARMS OF ELLINGHAM.**—Will some of your obliging correspondents kindly provide me with information concerning the arms of the North of England Ellingham family, some of whom figured in the wars of the Border?

The only cue I have as yet come across is found in Sir Joseph Foster's 'Some Feudal Coats of Arms,' in which Ellingham is a place-name, otherwise known as Elmham; whereas the arms of Sir W. Elmham are quoted from H. VI. Roll.

C. P. CORBALLIS, O.S.B.

**'LETTERS FROM GALILEE.'**—I hope it is allowable to ask the name of the writer of two leaflets published under this title and sold by Mr. J. W. Butcher, at 3, Ludgate Circus Buildings. They purport to be letters of Johanan and his friend Zachæus (S. Luke xix.), after being in company with our Lord Jesus Christ; and I first heard of them at the Three Hours' Service last Good Friday. 'Letters from Galilee' is not too exact a title as Zachæus lived at Jericho. He is said to have found sepulture in France.

ST. SWITHIN.

**JOHN WINTHROP: INNER TEMPLE, 1628.**—Was it John Winthrop, Governor of Massachusetts, or his son of the same name, Governor of Connecticut, who was admitted to the Inner Temple in 1628? The published biographies vary on this point.

E. A. J.

**FRANCIS AND JOHN GALLINI.**—Born Oct. 13, 1766, twin sons of Sir Giovanni Andrea Battista Gallini, of Hanover Square, London, an Italian dancing-master, by his wife Lady Elizabeth Bertie, sister of Willoughby 4th Earl of Abingdon, were admitted to Westminster School in January, 1782. I should be glad to obtain any information concerning them, especially the dates of their respective deaths. Francis was admitted to Lincoln's Inn, Nov. 15, 1787, but does not appear to have been called to the bar there.

G. F. R. B.

**WICHE.**—John Wiche and Magnus Wiche were admitted to Westminster School in July, 1729, aged 11 and 13 respectively. Any information concerning their parentage and careers is much desired. G. F. R. B.

**JAMES WILLIAM UNWIN** was admitted to Westminster School in January, 1780. I should be glad to obtain information concerning his parentage or career.

G. F. R. B.

**FOXHOUNDS.**—Can any reader give me information about the Craven pack of foxhounds prior to 1873? Any private correspondence on the subject of hunting would be greatly valued.

E. E. COPE.

Finchampstead, Berks.

**'STIRBITCH FAIR.'**—Professor J. E. B. Mayor, in his edition of 'The Life of Ambrose Bonwicke,' p. 153, speaks of 'Stirbitch Fair; a Mock Heroic Poem,' without author or place. Can anyone tell me where a complete copy of this work with a title page is to be found? I hear there is a copy at the Bodleian without the title page.

G. C. MOORE SMITH.

Sheffield.

**RAYNER OF WOODHAM WALTER.**—I should be glad of any information concerning the family of Eliza Rayner, of the Rayners of Woodham Walter, Essex, who married William Jones, and died at "The Cottage," Oakleigh Park, June 6, 1901, aged 85 years, being interred at the St. Pancras Cemetery, Finchley.

BEATRICE BOYCE.

**"CICERO" COOK THE LEARNED "SCOUT."**—This man, the learned "scout" of Christ Church, Oxford, is mentioned by Dr. G. W. Kitchin, late Dean of Durham, on p. 13 of his 'Ruskin in Oxford,' as helping undergraduates.

What is known of "Cicero" Cook?

FREDK. C. WHITE.

**RICE.**—Does the eating of rice tend to prevent the increase of population? Rice is largely eaten in India, where at least the birth-rate is very high, but so is the death-rate. In *The Daily Mail* of May 8, 1920, Walter M. Gallichan states that in Derbyshire girls eat raw rice in the hope of producing a pale complexion. Does it have this effect?

ALFRED S. E. ACKERMANN.

VAN DER DOES.—I shall be much obliged if some reader of 'N. & Q.' in the Netherlands can tell me from what the family of Van der Does derive their name, and, if it is a place-name, where the place is situated.

E. C. DOWSE.

42, Lansdown Crescent, Cheltenham.

THE 'EXERCITIA SPIRITUALIA' OF ST. IGNATIUS LOYOLA.—Of what historical value is the subjoined note of Ranke, in his 'Popes of Rome,' vol. ii., p. 467 (1847, English edition)?—

As early as the year 1606, belief prevailed in the sanctity of a cave at Manresa, where it was said that the 'Exercitia Spiritualia' of Ignatius were composed, although neither of the two traditions mentioned a syllable of such a story, and the Dominicans maintained, doubtless correctly, that the real cave of Ignatius was in their monastery. At that very time the differences between the Dominicans and the Jesuits were at their height; motive sufficient on the part of the latter to fix on another spot as the scene of the foundation of their Order.

Have the rival claims ever been settled and how? J. B. MCGOVERN.

St. Stephen's Rectory, C-on-M., Manchester.

CORSICAN WAR-DOGS: ISLAND OF FOWLS.—In the 'Ta-Tsing-i-tung-chi,' the 'General Description of the Chinese Empire,' compiled by Imperial command and finished in 1743, tome cccv., we read:—

I-ta-li-a (Italy) has three celebrated islands. . . . One of them, called Ko-rh-si-kia (Corsica), has thirty-three castles altogether and produces the dogs that fight well. Every dog can stand against a cavalrman, so that in the islander's tactics between every two cavalrymen one dog is placed; and sometimes the dog proves superior to the cavalrman. Near Jeh-n-u-a (Genoa) there is Ki-tau (Fowl Island), which is entirely spread over with fowls living and breeding without human protection, but very distinct from the wild fowls.

From the context these words appear to have been translated from a European work. Can any reader point it out for me?

KUMAGUSU MINAKATA.

Tanabe, Kii, Japan.

EARLY STAGE-COACHES.—Can anyone tell me the names of any books containing lists of the stage-coaches running before 1680; between 1695 and 1722; and between 1725 and 1741—contemporary lists. Possibly such particulars are to be found in compendia of general information.

Also, are any copies of 'The English Gentleman's Guide, being a New and Complete Book of Maps of all England and Wales,' 1717, known? W. A. WEBB.

THE MONUMENT: 'INGOLDSBY LEGENDS.'—On Jan. 18, 1810, Lyon Levi, a diamond merchant, flung himself from the top of the Monument and was literally dashed to pieces. The 'Ingoldsby Legends,' in the poem entitled 'Misadventures at Margate,' alludes to this in the lines:—

And now I'm here, from this here pier it is  
my fixed intent  
To jump, as Mister Levi did from off the  
Monument!

Was this suicide the occasion of the creation of the cage at the top of this column?

Is there any edition of the 'Legends' that gives any historical notes?

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

STATUES OF GEORGE IV. AT BRIGHTON.—The only existing one, so far as I know, is that in the Old Steine, a bronze figure by Chantrey, erected by public subscription in 1828 (see 11 S. ii. 243); but Toone, 'Chr. Hist.,' ii. 506, under date July 21, 1802, says:—

A statue of his royal highness the prince of Wales was lately put up in the front of the new buildings, called the Royal Crescent, at Brighton.

It is not there now. What happened to it? JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

"COMMON OR GARDEN."—I shall be glad if any reader can inform me how the phrase "common or garden" originated. Apparently it arose from the "common or garden" butterfly, but how, and when, was it turned into a popular expression?

CHARLES DRURY.

[Mr. J. F. MANSERGH, at 7 S. xii. 293, reminded a correspondent that the phrase occurs in Johnson's 'Dictionary,' where, s.v. "Lettuce," is a quotation from Miller ending:—"The species are common or garden lettuce; cabbage lettuce," &c. The first quotation in the 'N.E.D.' is dated 1657—from W. Coles's 'Adam in Eden':—"But the Common or Garden Nightshade is not dangerous."]

NORFOLK CHEESES IN THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY.—In *Archæologia*, vol. lxix., it is stated in a paper on a Roll of Household Accounts at Hunstanton, Norfolk, 1347-8, that "cheeses are mentioned at different prices from 1d. to 6d. each." What was the variety or type of these cheeses? Are there any references available from which we could learn whether the cheeses of the fourteenth century in England were of the soft or the hard pressed type, and whether type of cheese varied according to the county in which it was made? In vol. xxv. of *Archæologia*, extracts from accounts at Hunstanton, 1519-1578, are given which do

not mention cheese, but note the purchase of "calves mawes," which would be used for renneting milk, and indicates cheese production. These two extracts from household accounts seem to show that household cheese production was fairly constant in Norfolk, and the varying prices quoted may indicate not only difference in size but a variation in type. R. HEDGER WALLACE.

G. A. COOKE AND HIS COUNTY ITINERARIES.—At various dates in the early years of the nineteenth century a series of Topographical Descriptions of (I believe) the counties of England—query, of Great Britain—was published.

Each county was dealt with separately. No dates of publication seem to be given, but internal evidence in two or three that I have access to shows that the third edition saw the light between the census taken in 1821 and that of 1831. They are small pocket volumes, about  $6\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$  inches, and running into a little over 300 pages. I cannot find any reference to them in the bibliographical lists at my command.

According to the 'D.N.B.' some Cookes flourished about that period, one or more of whom were celebrated as engravers, but they appear to have no connexion with the compiler of these books.

Can any reader help me to find information on his personality, the extent of his work in this way, and what other good work he took in hand and accomplished?

W. S. B. H.

AUTHOR WANTED.—From what poem are the following lines taken and who is the author?—

"Straight is the path of duty;  
Curved is the line of beauty;  
Follow the first and thou shalt see  
The second ever follow thee."

W. H. GINGELL.

[MR. EUGENE LEESDALE, at 6 S. viii. 219, answered a like query thus:—

"The proper rendering of the lines . . . is:—

"Straight is the line of duty;  
Curved is the line of beauty;  
Follow the straight line, thou shalt see  
The curved line ever follow thee.

"They were written by William Maccall, author of 'Elements of Individuality,' &c., and a personal friend of Thomas Carlyle."]

AUTHOR WANTED.—Who was the author of the following lines, and what is the incident to which they refer?—

"A luncheon-party and a lie  
Must make it very hard to die."

CAREW MILDMAY.

Hôtel d'Atlas, Boufarik, Algeria.

## Replies.

"COR AD COR LOQUITUR."

(11 S. v. 129, 237.)

At the second reference the late Wm. H. PEET quoted a passage from Ward's Life of Cardinal Newman to the effect that Newman himself did not know where this saying was to be found and would have been glad to know.

In the great letter (cexxix.) on the office of a Bishop which St. Francis de Sales wrote to the Archbishop of Bourges in 1604, the words occur in French. They are part of the Saint's earnest exhortation on preaching, in the division 'De la forme, c'est a dire comme il faut prescher.' He says:—

Le souverain artifice c'est de n'avoir point d'artifice. Il faut que nos paroles soient enflammées, non pas par des cris et actions desmesurées, mais par l'affection interieure; il faut qu'elles sortent du cœur plus que de la bouche. On a beau dire, mais le cœur parle au cœur, et la langue ne parle qu'aux oreilles.

This is taken from the complete edition of the 'Œuvres' of St. Francis de Sales, edited by the Nuns of the Visitation at Annecy, tome xii., p. 321. An editorial note at the beginning of the letter remarks:—

On s'est longtemps demandé si cette Lettre, dont l'Autographe est actuellement introuvable, a été rédigée en français ou en latin. Aucun doute sérieux ne nous paraît possible; elle a certainement été écrite en français, car les délicates nuances du style de notre Saint que l'on retrouve ici trahissent manifestement un texte original.

This seems to imply the existence of a Latin version. Where would this be found? And is it likely that it came into Newman's hands? PEREGRINUS.

MARY RUSSELL MITFORD'S LOTTERY PRIZE: 1799 (12 S. viii. 350).—Surely there can be no doubt that the amount of the lottery prize won by Miss Mitford was £20,000.

In her Life by Mr. W. J. Roberts is given her own circumstantial description of the event, and she says:—

The whole affair was a secret between us, and my father, whenever he got me to himself, talked over our future 20,000 pounds just like Alnaschar over his basket of eggs. Meanwhile time passed on, and one Sunday a face I had forgotten, but my father had not, made its appearance. It was the clerk of the lottery-office. An express had just arrived announcing that No. 2,224 had been drawn a prize of 20,000 pounds and he had hastened to communicate the good news.

The child had insisted upon No. 2,224 as "cast up it made ten," and the day she chose it was her tenth birthday.

CONSTANCE RUSSELL.



"AMTMANN" (12 S. viii. 350).—The precise meaning of this term has varied at different times and in different places. Formerly it denoted the manager of a crown domain, who combined agricultural and judicial functions. Later, when these were separated, the title of "Amtmann" or "Oberamtman" was applied in some parts, especially in Prussia, to the official who was responsible for the cultivation of the crown land; in other parts it was only given to the man who received the rents or administered justice.

Professor Breul's German Dictionary gives the appropriate equivalents of "magistrate; bailiff; domain judge, steward." In the Stanford Dictionary, the anglicized "amtman" or "amptman" (earliest quotation 1587) is defined by "a district magistrate, a domain judge, a civil officer in charge of a district or *amt*, a steward, bailiff."

Readers of Carlyle's 'Frederick the Great' will remember Oberamtman Fromme

riding swiftly at the left wheel of Friedrich's carriage, and loudly answering questions of his, all day,

when the King inspects the crown lands in the district of the Rhyn-Zuch. Carlyle describes Fromme as "Head-Manager" and "a kind of Royal Land-Bailiff." We get the same word in the Swiss "Landaman" or district magistrate, an example of which is Arnold Biederman in 'Anne of Geierstein.'

It is worth noting that the Gifhorn of MR. DEW's query is familiarly connected with a Scottish worthy, the soldier of fortune Andrew Melville (1624-1706), at one time commandant of that town, an English translation of whose Memoirs was published in 1918.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

THACKERAY: 'THE NEWCOMES' (12 S. viii. 31).—No explanation having been offered of the substitution of "Downy" for "Cibber Wright" in vol. i., chap. ix., I suggest that Thackeray changed the name on recollecting that he had introduced a similar but less obvious piece of punning nomenclature in 'Pendennis,' where he described the "chambers on the second floor in Pen's staircase," tenanted by "that young buck and flower of Baker Street, Percy Sibwright."

EDWARD BENSLEY.

BOOK BORROWERS (12 S. viii. 208, 253, 278, 296, 314, 334, 350, 377).—I have seen, in an old lesson-book used by my father at Rugby school in the early 'forties, the following inscription:—

Si, tenté du démon,  
Tu dérobes ce livre,  
Apprends que tout fripon  
Est indigne de vivre;  
Si tu veux savoir mon nom,  
Regarde dans le petit rond.

And here follows the owner's name, in a little circle.  
KATHLEEN A. N. WARD.

Bishop Warburton's cook is said at the last reference to have "played havoc with the greatest treasures in his library." I have lately seen a like statement elsewhere, and possibly the incident may be in gradual process of transference from a less to a better known bearer of the name.

The victim was not William, Bishop of Gloucester and editor of Shakespeare, but John Warburton (1682-1759), Somerset Herald. The record of his loss, entered in one of the Lansdowne MSS. in the British Museum under a list of plays, is given thus by Blades, 'The Enemies of Books,' chap. v. :—

"After I had been many years collecting these Manuscript Playes, through my own carelessness and the ignorance of my servant, they were unluckely burned or put under pye bottoms." EDWARD BENSLEY.

It is quite likely that whoever wrote the lines in my old dictionary, from which I quoted, may have concluded his warning after the style given by MR. WEEKS. But it is impossible to decipher the words obliterated. Personally I prefer the school-boy's substitution, though rhymeless, to threats which border upon the profane.

CECIL CLARKE.

Junior Athenæum Club.

"GEEN" WHISKY (12 S. viii. 350).—Doubtless a liquor similar to sloe gin or cherry brandy.

J. T. F.

Winterton, Lincs.

This is no doubt whisky flavoured by bird-cherries, sometimes called geens, the fruit of *Prunus avium*. Sloe gin is another luxury of the same class, and is indebted to *Prunus spinosa*.

ST. SWITHIN.

Wild cherry is known as "gene" in Berkshire—possibly derived from foreign monks, as it is local French.

E. E. C.



A SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY COMPASS (12 S. viii. 309).—All surveyors' compasses are, or should be, marked in this way, viz., with the W. to the *right* of the North and the E. to the *left*, but it is interesting to find so early an example of the practice as 1661. It is done for the convenience of reading the course correctly.

If MISS GERMAN will consider that there be a pair of sights, one at N. and the other at S., and will then turn the compass to the *right*, the needle will fall away to the *left*. Now she is obviously looking to the E. and the needle will so be read in the quarter between the N. and the E. Similarly, if the instrument be sighted to the *left* the needle falls to the *right*, where can be immediately read the correct bearing of so many degrees to the *West*. Such compasses are usually graduated with 0 at N. and S., and 90° at E. and W.

C. CORNER.

"BRITISHER" v. "BRITON" (12 S. viii. 304).—Most of us will sympathize with MR. BAYLEY'S protest. As one who has heard the word *Britisher* very much used at home, in America and in the Dominions and Colonies, I should like, however, to point out that "*Britisher*" and "*Briton*" no longer mean the same thing. The former seems to have nearly acquired the signification of native or subject of the *British Empire* of European blood, and the latter to have nearly lapsed into the meaning of an inhabitant of *Great Britain*. Under these circumstances, the names are likely to persist side by side and with just so much justification as the difference gives to them.

C. CORNER.

"THE HAVEN UNDER THE HILL" (12 S. viii. 228, 275, 314, 336, 355).—A long time ago somebody assured me that this was *Weston-super-Mare*. I do not know that place, and cannot judge as to the likelihood of the attribution, but if I be right in believing that *Weston* has not been mentioned in the present discussion, it may not be a bad thing to set a fresh ball rolling.

ST. SWITHIN.

SMALLEST PIG OF A LITTER (12 S. viii. 331, 376).—In this part of *Sussex* is called "the dolling."

A. H. W. FYNMORE.

Arundel.

POLITICAL VERSES BY CHARLES LAMB? (12 S. viii. 306).—There will not be many Lamb students, I imagine, who will readily accept MR. E. G. CLAYTON'S assignment of these verses to Lamb, without, at least, some sort of external evidence; nor will they, I think, agree that the style is "remarkably similar" to that of 'The Unbeloved.'

When Lamb set out to write verses on political subjects he treated them, for the most part, epigrammatically. This characteristic is entirely absent from the 'Lines addressed to the Duke of Wellington,' and its absence tells greatly against the suggested authorship.

S. BUTTERWORTH.

CAPT. COOK'S CREW: COCO-NUT CUP (12 S. viii. 330).—I have a coin made into a brooch that my uncle brought home for me many years ago, having this inscription and similar design on the reverse side. I was told it was Portuguese, and understood that my uncle got it in either the Azores or Canary Isles.

On the obverse side it has a coat of arms surmounted by a crown, bearing date 1814 and inscription (spoilt by catch and pin):—*JOANNES · D · G · PORT · P · REGENS -- NAS · D ·* On one side of the coat of arms are the numerals '096'; on the other, three quatrefoils. The coat is gu: seven turrets, an inescutcheon arg: 5—(? 5 small shields).

I should think the "medal" is really one of these coins. My brooch is of exactly the same size, silver, and rather heavy.

1843

ELLYN M. GWATKIN.

Whilst unable to express any opinion on the history of the particular silver-mounted coco-nut cup MR. DUNCALFE possesses, it is interesting to note that there are many similar articles to be found to-day in this country, with and without carved bodies, mounted both with silver and baser metals with feet attached thereto; also they are constructed with great variety of design.

The supposition is that during the tedious voyages home before the introduction of steam, members of the crews of sailing ships returning from tropical regions occupied their spare time by carving and mounting these cups.

Occasionally only do the silver mounts bear any assay marks. Those cups I have examined were usually produced *circa* 1770-1810. The earliest in my possession is dated 1774.

F. BRADBURY.

Sheffield.

**CREAM-COLOURED HORSES** (12 S. viii. 338).—The breed of cream-coloured horses, maintained for so long in the Home Park, Hampton Court, for the provision of a team to draw the sovereign's coach on occasions of full state, has come to an end. It was the habit of newspapers invariably to refer to these animals as "the cream-coloured ponies," a ludicrous misnomer, as they were mostly sixteen hands in height and upwards.

It is understood that when orders were issued that the stud should be discontinued, his Majesty presented some of the breed to the King of Spain, who intends to continue it in his own country, which is believed to have been their original home, whence exportations took place to Germany in the sixteenth or seventeenth century. H.

**PASTORINI'S PROPHECIES** (12 S. viii. 251, 313).—The following extract from 'The Irish Book Lover,' vol. ix., p. 61, 1918, will add some information on this subject:—

"THE PROPHECIES OF PASTORINI."—In "The Carders" the opening tale of Eyre Evans Crowe's "To-day in Ireland," 3 vols., Lond., 1825, there is a reference to this work (p. 112, vol. i.), as having been privately printed and difficult to procure. Where was this printed, what was its nature, and is there any copy extant?

Ardriagh, Belfast.

F. J. BIGGER.

\* \* Charles Walmsley (1722-1797), R.C. prelate, titular Bishop of Rama, published in 1771 a "General History of the Christian Church," under the name of Signior Pastorini, which is really an exposition of the "Book of Revelations." Of this the 6th edition was printed at Belfast in 1816, by Joseph Smyth for M. Dawson. At p. 204 of that edition he says "when one reflects that of the three hundred years allowed to the reign of the locusts, there remain only 50 or 55 to run, one cannot but wish with an earnest heart that the people represented by these insects would enter into a serious consideration of that circumstance." This was considered to refer to the Established Church and the tithes system, and as the time 1820-25 drew near extracts from the work were printed in pamphlet form and scattered broadcast throughout the country. "No small stimulant," writes W. J. Fitzpatrick in his Life of Dr. Doyle, "to the turbulently illiberal spirit which prevailed was the reprint and circulation of a curious old work entitled 'Pastorini,' which prophesied the downfall of Protestantism about the year 1822." Bishop Doyle, in his famous "Whiteboy Pastoral," 1822, says: "I have been credibly informed that during the course of the past year when great numbers of you yielding to our remonstrance, and to those of our clergy had withdrawn yourselves from these mischievous associations, you were prevailed on to return

to them, excited by some absurd stories called 'prophecies,' which were disseminated amongst you by designing and wicked men." And in his Lenten Pastoral for 1825 as published in the "Dublin Evening Post," 17th February, he again returns to the subject. "In like manner, my dearest Brethren, I have only to remind you of my former charges to you on the subject of absurd predictions and silly tales called prophecies. It was only necessary for us to have pointed out to you these absurd fictions, these ravings of distempered minds in order to induce you to despise them as you ought. Continue to do so, dearest Brethren, and above all, those fictions called 'Pastorini's Prophecies'—these, I may say, impious speculations of an overheated mind. To us they are a subject of regret because they were written by a Catholic clergyman."

The pamphlet is undoubtedly very rare, there being no copy in the British Museum. But it was not privately printed. We have seen a reference to one edition printed by J. Exshaw in Dublin, 1822, and we possess a copy in 12mo, pp. 32, "Printed and Sold by Thomas Conolly, 36 Camden Street, and Robert Conolly, 9 Mary's Abbey. Price 5d." N.D.

EDITOR 'I.B.L.'

**CAREW FAMILY OF BEDDINGTON, SURREY, BART.** (12 S. viii. 308, 357).—The arms in the fourth quartering in the bookplate referred to are for Hoo. Lysons, in vol. i. of his 'Environs of London,' gives a pedigree of the Carew family, fronting p. 53, which shows that James de Carew, died 8 Hen. VII., married Eleonora, one of the daughters of Thomas Lord Hoo and Hastings, by his second wife, Eleanor, daughter of Leonard Lord Welles. See also *sub* "Hoo" in Burke's 'Armory,' 3rd edn.

CHAS. HALL CROUCH.

**DOUBLE FIRSTS AT OXFORD** (12 S. viii. 249, 294, 334).—The late Alfred Barratt, of Rugby and Balliol, got five Firsts:—1st Classical Mods., 1st Mathematical Mods., both in 1864; 1st Classical Greats and 1st Math. Greats in 1865; and 1st in Final Schools (Law and History) in 1866. E. T. B.

When writing of "quadruple firsts" we should not forget the one and only case of a "quintuple first"—Alfred Barratt, of Balliol, who, besides "doubles" in Mods. and Greats in Classics and Mathematics, crowned his academical career by taking a fifth first, in Law and History. The "Mods." firsts were taken in the same term of 1864, and the three others in three succeeding terms in 1865-6. This, I think, is a unique record. In 1870 he was also Eldon Law Scholar, and then a Fellow of B.N.C. W. A. B. C.

PUBLICATIONS OF FREDERICK LOCKER-LAMPSON (12 S. viii. 307, 335).—MR. PICKERING, quite rightly, counting by titles, *i.e.*, including 'London Rhymes,' credits Fred Locker with six works. I expect that the reason why Mr. Birrell does not count 'London Rhymes' as a separate book is due to the following fact. Locker collected his scattered poems and issued them in a single volume in 1857 under the title 'London Lyrics.' A keen critic of his own work, as new editions were called for (I can remember, I think, twelve) he had a knack of adding new poems and discarding old ones; of altering or discarding verses; of sometimes grafting a passage from one poem to do duty as a heading to another—with the result that no two editions are alike, although the size of the book remains the same. The privately printed edition of 1881, produced to present to his friends (100 copies only), was a selection of the 'London Lyrics' made at Locker's request by his old friend Austin Dobson, who prefixed to it the friendly little sextain commencing "Apollo made one April day." In the copy given to me by Fred Locker in 1885 I have made a note to this effect; also that, with the presumption of youth, I had remarked to him that in my opinion Austin Dobson had rejected some of his most characteristic verse. I remember how with a smile Locker said:—"Yes, perhaps so. Very well, you shall have a copy of 'London Rhymes.'" This was the privately printed edition of those 'London Lyrics' which had not been included in the Dobson selection.

There is much that is Fred Locker in his verse, in its wit, refinement and restraint; but as memory carries me back through the years the poet is lost in the man, so great was his personal charm. He was one of the most lovable creatures that God has made.

RORY FLETCHER.

'THE TOMAHAWK.' (11 S. vii. 369 413; 12 S. viii. 335).—The purchaser of the complete set of this extinct periodical will be a lucky man. The set in the British Museum Library is, or was, very incomplete, and the only two full sets I have heard of are contained (1) in a public library in New York, U.S.A., and (2) in our own London Library, to which I had the honour of presenting it a short time ago.

SURREY.

WILLIAM CONGREVE (10 S. iv. 148).—It is stated there that Congreve lived at one time at Merley in Dorset, and subsequently at Aldermaston in Berks. The statement was made first by the Rev. John Duncan, who was in 1787 minister of the Independent Church at Wimborne and claimed Congreve and "his family" as members in the past of that congregation. In his *Life of Congreve* Mr. Gosse says that in early life the dramatist had a house at Northall in Bucks, but does not indicate that he had afterwards a house in the country. It seems to me possible that Duncan has confounded the dramatist with a contemporary of the same name, Colonel William Congreve, who is mentioned by the dramatist in his will. He was then residing at Highgate. The dramatist was a godfather of the Colonel's son, but does not claim the Colonel as a kinsman. F. ELLINGTON BALL.

GHOST STORIES] CONNECTED WITH OLD LONDON BRIDGE (12 S. viii. 330).—MR. JACOBS in his inquiry says, "Dickens, in 'The Pickwick Papers,' when describing the George Inn in the Borough," &c.

May I point out that Dickens did not describe the George in 'Pickwick,' or in any other of his books, though there is a bare mention of that inn in 'Little Dorrit' Book I., chap. xxii.

In chap. x. of 'Pickwick' Dickens named the White Hart as the scene of the first appearance of Mr. Samuel Weller, and there is no justification whatever for assuming that he did not mean exactly what he said.

The first suggestion that, although the White Hart was named, the George was really intended, came from the late Mr. J. Ashby Sterry, who, in an article on 'Charles Dickens in Southwark,' published in *The English Illustrated Magazine* for Nov., 1888, states that "it is said that Dickens changed the sign in order that the place should not be too closely identified." In view of the number of inns mentioned by name in 'Pickwick'—not always in the most complimentary terms—the identity of which has not been questioned, there does not appear to have been the least reason for transferring the sign of the White Hart to the George.

This subject is fully discussed in 'The George Inn, Southwark,' by Mr. B. W. Matz, published by Chapman and Hall, 1918.

T. W. TYRRELL.

St. Elmo, Sidmouth.

'THE MERMAID AT HER TOILET' (12 S. viii. 309).—At Wootton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire, there is a brass to Lord Berkeley, dated 1392. The knight is wearing a collar of mermaids. This gives a date for the use of this device, but probably it can be traced much farther back.

WALTER E. GAWTHORP.

HUNGER STRIKE IN THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY (12 S. viii. 293, 354).—In vol. i. of Pike's 'History of Crime in England,' at p. 211, will be found a translation of the extract from Rymer's 'Fœdera,' vi. 13, set out nearly in full. Pike suggests that fraud on the part of Cecilia Rygeway's gaoles may account for her prolonged period without food.

J. M. O.

JOHN PYM (12 S. viii. 308).—Wymondley House is quite a modern building, it is therefore quite impossible to suppose that John Pym, the Parliamentary statesman, ever lived there. Clutterbuck, in his 'History of the County of Hertford,' does not even mention the place. The 'Victoria History' describes it as "a square modern residence," which quite coincides with my remembrance of the place when, years ago, I was at school there. There was, however, another John Pym of Little Wymondley, who was living in 1735. He was a grandson of William Pym, a London merchant, of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, who died in 1673. It is quite possible that this John Pym may have lived at Wymondley House. The Pym pedigree is to be found in Clutterbuck's 'History,' vol. iii., p. 545.

HELLIER GOSSELIN.

Bengeo Hall, Hertford.

WINE NAMES (12 S. viii. 332).—Henderson's 'Ancient and Modern Wines' and Redding's 'Modern Wines' give some of the wine names quoted. Sercial comes from Madeira, of a vine which will only succeed on particular spots. When new it is harsh and requires to be kept a great length of time before it is thoroughly mellowed, of full body and aromatic flavour. Frontignac is a French red wine, very little made, and expensive, similar to Lunel—both Muscadine wines, luscious, spirituous and sweet, the latter the lighter of the two. Leoville, from the Medoc country, is an inferior wine, but if kept five or six years in wood attains a good character. Rota is a medicinal wine from Oporto to which brandy is added previous to exportation.

Sitges is a white wine of Majorca, of choice quality, but does not keep well; Termo, a dry white wine from Portugal, of good quality when not spoiled by brandy. Tinto is a French wine, and Tintilla a Spanish wine. I cannot find Tinta or Vin de Vierge:

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

PAUL LUCAS: HIS 'JOURNEY THROUGH ASIA MINOR' (12 S. viii. 348).—The first edition of his account of his first journey was published in Paris in 1704. The first edition of his second journey in 1712, and the account of his third journey was published at Rouen in 1719.

All editions were published in French.  
H. H.

Paul Lucas was born at Rouen in 1664 and died at Madrid in 1737. He visited Greece, Turkey, Asia Minor, Egypt, &c., in search of antiquities, and in connexion with the buying and selling of jewelry and *objets d'art*. His first work was 'Voyage du Sieur P. Lucas au Levant; on y trouvera entr'autre une description de la Haute Egypte, suivant le cours du Nil, depuis le Caire jusqu'aux Cataractes; avec une Carte exacte de ce fleuve.' The date of this is given in the British Museum Catalogue as 1705, and in 'Nouveau Larousse Illustré,' as 1704. In 1710 he published 'Voyage dans la Grèce, l'Asie Mineure, la Macédoine et l'Afrique,' and in 1719 'Voyage dans la Turquie, l'Asie, la Syrie, la Palestine, la haute et basse Egypte.' The British Museum Catalogue does not mention any English translation of the above works.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

COLLET FAMILY (12 S. viii. 360).—With reference to the request of H. C. at the above reference for information concerning the Collet family, I hope the following may be found useful. In 'Letter Books of the City' it is recorded that Thomas Collet, Draper, in 1462 requested permission to marry Petronilla, the daughter of Robert Stocker, Draper. Thomas Collet was apparently one of the City apprentices, and so had to get the consent of the Corporation before marriage.

According to Sharpe (in 'London and the Kingdom') Henry Collet was Dean of St. Paul's, Alderman of the City for Farringdon and later of Castle Baynard and Cornhill Wards; Sheriff, 1477; Mayor, 1486, and died 1505. But this does not quite correspond with Beaven's 'Aldermen

of the City.' Henry's son was founder of St. Paul's School.

According to Howlett (in 'Monumenta Franciscana') Henry Collet was Sheriff in 1474, and this is confirmed by the following note:—"Thys yere beganne the reparaciones of the walls of the Cette of London and the detches abowte New Cutte. Humfry Leyford, Mayor, John Stocker, Henry Collet, Shreffys." Henry VI. 17.

Robert Stocker, father of Petronilla, the wife of Thomas Collet, was brother of Sir William Stocker, Mayor, 1485, and Alderman John Stocker of the same date. Robert was a member of the Staple of Calais, of which his brother William was also Mayor, and the three brothers, William, John and Robert, were all members of the Drapers' Company.

Any information about the Stocker family, especially of the fifteenth century, would be gladly accepted. CHARLES J. S. STOCKER.

### Notes on Books.

*Molière*. By Arthur Tilley. (Cambridge University Press, 12s. 6d.)

THE attractiveness of Molière to the Englishman might be made the theme for an interesting inquiry. It cannot be explained by the position he occupies among the classics of French literature; indeed it is a proof of the reality of his charm that it can survive a connexion with recitation books and literary primers. And it is felt by many who are not students of the drama or of history. Perhaps the medley of vague associations which his name suggests (it may be termed the legend of Molière) makes special appeal to the English imagination. He had in a supreme degree the quality of pluck, he turned misfortune into laughter and made a jest of his own sufferings. Moreover, he died in harness; his last hour was passed upon the stage—not "a good end" perhaps, but at least it was a brave one. And so he holds a place in the esteem of the ordinary Englishman which is not accorded to any other writer of an alien race, but his claim to it is not based on those qualities which have made him, to the literary mind, so fascinating a subject for study and criticism and research.

There exists a whole literature of Molière (a complete catalogue of the books written about him requires an index if it is to serve any useful purpose), nevertheless there is a place for the new study given us by Mr. Tilley. It is natural that offers of guidance made from so many quarters should excite a desire for independent exploration, but the work of Molière is not the best field for such adventure; it cannot be separated without loss from those details of the conditions and influences surrounding it with which the investigations of scholars have supplied us. The interplay of cause and effect between his personal experience and the development of his art is extraordinarily interesting. His cynicism, his scorn

of cant and of all hollow profession of religion has aroused the antagonism of some critics, among whom M. Brunetière is chief (for his condemnation by Jean-Jacques Rousseau was entirely uncritical), yet it would seem to have been the inevitable consequence of the treatment meted out to him by his contemporaries. For he was an actor first and a dramatist afterwards; the call to the stage had come in his boyhood, his vocation was a part of his being, and by that vocation he fell under the ban of the Church. At a time when external religion had so large a part in the life of the nation an actor was debarred from the practice of it. Thirty years after the death of Molière it is recorded by that delightful letter-writer President Dugas that certain Italian comedians "struck" for their Catholic privilege, and Cardinal de Noailles allowed them to bring a chaplain from their native land on whom the rules laid down for the French clergy would not be binding. If the absurdity of such a compromise was patent to the worthy lawyer who was an unconcerned observer, it may be assumed that to Molière the system that laid a ban on himself and his fellow-artists appeared too inconsistent and unreasonable to claim respect. His sight was keen, he saw vice flaunting in high places and was overwhelmed by his sense of hypocrisy. His art gave him the means to strike a blow at the evil that he loathed and Tartuffe came to life. In like manner the knowledge that came by intimate experience, the jealousy of his contemporaries, the faithlessness of those he loved, may be found expressed in those living characters that he created, and a lover of his work will not be satisfied with mere text-book knowledge of his life.

It is clear from the study before us that Mr. Tilley may be classed among the lovers of Molière. It has been written with evident enjoyment and it has the qualities and the defects of a book designed rather for the satisfaction of its author than for the illumination of any particular type of reader. Among its qualities we may note the evidence of a sympathetic understanding which is independent of the criticism of earlier authorities, and a wealth of allusion to contemporary life and literature. The plays are taken in chronological order and the incidents connected with them and the criticism and controversy they have excited are indicated. At the end are two chapters which sum up the scattered suggestion of the book. The scheme resembles that of the book by M. Donnay, although the conclusions differ materially, and both contain, in concise and intelligible form, the knowledge most needed for the full enjoyment of the plays. There are certain omissions, however, in Mr. Tilley's work which are to be regretted. For a reader approaching the study of Molière a bibliography indicating the leading authorities would have been extremely useful. At the end of chap. i. a few books on Molière are mentioned, but these pages give little guidance, and no reference is made to Voltaire, whose life, although it is mainly a reproduction of that of Grimarest, is more accessible to English readers. The description of the plays is too detailed to be intended for students of experience, yet in the neophyte too much knowledge is assumed and some conclusions are left unexplained. Why, for instance, are we required to reject the idea that Montausier served as a model

for 'Le Misanthrope'? The tradition has been challenged, but it is an old one, and the Dauphin's governor, as his contemporaries represent him, has many points in common with Alceste; the chief difference is that of age, for Montausier in his youth was not conspicuous for virtue. It is perhaps a tribute to the interest of Mr. Tilley's observations that we should wish to see them amplified. Certain small inaccuracies have survived the correction of proofs. In October, 1658, when Molière began his career in Paris, "his Majesty was a lad of seventeen" (p. 14). Louis XIV. was born Sept. 5, 1638. In chap. iv. the allusions to the secret societies of the period are confusing. If the Company of the Holy Sacrament of p. 105 is La Compagnie du Saint-Sacrament of p. 98, the date of its foundation, given as 1680, is incorrect. If they are not identical the distinction should be made clear.

*The Guild of St. Mary, Lichfield.* (Oxford University Press, for the E.E.T.S., 15s.)

It is a pleasure to welcome another of these well-known volumes. The one before us is No. CXIV. of the "Extra" Series of the Early English Text Society, and it gives us first Richard II.'s Ordinances of 1387 in the English version made in 1538, secondly Sir Humfrey Stanley's Ordinances of 1486, and thirdly Dean Heywood's Reform of "Our Lady's Alms-Chest," 1486. On the back of two of the leaves are minor documents: the expulsion from the Guild of William Stondenoght for refusing to serve as Master in 1538, a "Memorandum for the A-compt of the Master of the Gilde," 1539; and the account of a levy of a fifteenth from Lichfield in 1558. Canons Radclyf and Herwood had severally in 1457 put £20 in a coffer or alms-chest in the Lady Chapel of Lichfield Cathedral, to be lent to poor men of Lichfield. This sum of £40 had, by Dean Heywood's time, come down to no more than £13. £20 more was recovered, making £33 in all, and the Dean adding £7 to make up the original amount, places the whole in one chest and provides for its better keeping. A pleasantly-worded marginal summary makes reference to the sections of these documents easy. In view of "Lady Day" having become so firmly identified with the Feast of the Annunciation we think it a pity that the margin should have this name for the feasts both of the Conception and of the Nativity of Our Lady which are mentioned in full in the text.

This volume also includes the first and second Charters of the Lichfield Tailors (1576 and 1697 respectively) and the two Ordinances (1601 and 1630) of the Lichfield Smiths' Guild.

*The West Riding of Yorkshire.* By Bernard Hobson. (Cambridge University Press. 4s. 6d. net.)

This new member of the Cambridge series of County Handbooks takes its place worthily among its predecessors. The bulk of material to be dealt with, within the narrow limits laid down by the plan of the series, has made strict compression necessary. One may say that scarce a word has been wasted; and the result of this economy is a thick pack of information which includes a sufficient account of all important matters, and something more than mere mention

of a surprisingly large number of places and subjects of secondary importance. The scientific portion merits especial praise, partly no doubt because the conditions imposed bear somewhat less hardly here than they do on history and antiquities, or even on topography—partly, but not entirely, for skill in the selection and arrangement of material and a workmanlike diction bear a great part in the success. The illustrations form a satisfactory feature; both the hackneyed and the insignificant, by the one or other of which books of this kind are apt to be beset, have, on the whole, been happily avoided.

WE have received the April number of the *Annals of Archaeology and Anthropology*, published by the University of Liverpool. Professor Halliday, continuing the learned and lively 'Study of Good Form in Fifth Century Athens,' treats of the schooling of Pheidippides and his life as a fashionable young man. Mr. Newstead gives the second part of his minutely detailed report of the Roman cemetery excavated in the Infirmary Field, Chester. The Organization of Archaeological Research in Palestine is a subject which should certainly find many supporters: Dr. Garstang contributes a short note on it here.

THE May number of *The Cornhill Magazine* begins with a first instalment from a batch of forty letters written between 1838 and 1870 by Carlyle to Thomas Story Spedding. They have been selected by Mr. A. Carlyle, who supplies a short introduction and notes. We have here thirteen of Carlyle's letters, and, inserted in their places, three of Spedding's—good letters, and well worth the attention of a lover of Carlyle. The rest of the number is well proportioned to so good a beginning. Miss MacCunn's study of Péguy, if a little long-winded, interprets faithfully and with discrimination the mind and work of a remarkable man. 'Do Cats Think?' is a delightful article from the pen of Mr. W. H. Hudson, a pen which has never lost the charm which, so many years ago now, first revealed La Plata to us. 'Golf Marginalia'—Judge Parry's very pleasant contribution—is full of good detail. It contains that curious word "peeved"—a back-formation, says Prof. Weekley—which has not yet made many appearances in printed prose outside of dialogue. Mr. Charles Fletcher writes with knowledge and sympathy of a Boys' Club; and we enjoyed the gaiety and wit of 'Cock-a-doodle-doo!'

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CORRIGENDA.—*Ante*, p. 372, col. 1, for "Dec., 1885," read *Dec., 1865*.



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## Notes.

## AN ENGLISH COMEDIAN AT THE COURT OF LOUIS XIV.

DISCREETEST of all the Sacred Nine, Clio is seldom gracious to her devotees. To those who supplicate she is the muse of sophistry and evasion; to gain the truth one must tear it remorselessly from her bowels. No more remarkable instance of how theatrical history has suffered from her caprice exists than in the case of the first performance of 'Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme,' an event which, so far from taking place publicly, occurred at Chambord in the presence of the Grand Monarque on October 14, 1670. For considerably over two centuries it has been a settled opinion among Molière worshippers that on its ushering into the world the comedy was followed by an associated *opéra-ballet* which distinctly glorified three nations, and three only. Nothing was lacking,

seemingly, to lend assurance on that point. The published scenario of the ballet yields the information that none but France, Spain, and Italy had representatives at that festival of dance and song. But, as it happens, a fourth nation sent its ambassador unbidden to the assembly, and to him, by an irony of circumstance, all the real honours fell. In other words, brilliantly as the *maître de ballet* planned, he was out-planned by Providence.

By a curious synchronization, it chanced that in July, 1670, Charles II. had dispatched his prime favourite, the Duke of Buckingham, to Versailles, with the hope of negotiating a treaty for a joint war with Holland. The better to lighten the cares of his mission, Buckingham took in his train, as a sort of licensed jester, the facetious Joe Haines, that erstwhile secretary of Sir Joseph Williamson, whose blabbing tongue and irresponsible wit had launched him on an uproarious career of bohemianism and buffoonery. To think of Joe and his morris dance a-down the years is to cap the absurdities of a Charlie Chaplin film. Although sprung from goodness knows where, he contrived to get a liberal university education, and left Oxford an accomplished linguist. But he soon wearied of engrossing dull Latin documents in a deadening Government office, and took to the stage as instinctively as a duckling waddles to water. He had but a little time trodden the boards when that avid curiosity-monger, Samuel Pepys, discovered him and pronounced his dancing and his freakishness incomparable. In recording Joe's first appearance on the regular stage in 1668, after his apprenticeship at the Nursery, the diarist dubs him "an understanding fellow," adding "and yet they say hath spent a thousand pounds a year." How he managed to accomplish this feat while having no money of his own, deponent sayeth not.

Such was the merry wight whom Buckingham thought proper to take with him to France, and, in fullness of time, to present to the Grand Monarque. Never, perhaps, was plenipotentiary so familiarly entertained as was old Rowley's favourite in the masque-loving Louis. "I have had more honours done me," he writes to Arlington, "than ever were given to any subject." In September he returned to England, accompanied by Endymion Porter and the Count de Grammont, the three

travelling as escort to Louise de Querouaille, who was then repairing to Whitehall on her mission of concubinage and diplomacy.

Meanwhile the vein of cool assurance and unflagging humour which had won for Joe Haines the good will of many an English noble had likewise proved an open sesame at the Grand Monarque's court. Thanks to a sound knowledge of French and Italian, Joe was as much at his ease in Paris as in London. But, seeing that he had already dissipated that cool thousand a year (whether his own or somebody else's), and that the doors of the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, were yawning widely for his return, it is not unnatural to ask why he was lingering behind after the departure of his ducal patron and purse-bearer. One has only to put two and two together to find that the Grand Monarque's pleasure was at the bottom of the mystery. The solution of the problem lies in what William Perwich wrote to Joe's old chief, Sir Joseph Williamson, in a letter from Paris, dated October 25, 1670:—

The King will be (here I mean) at Saint Germain this day to see the Dolphin, upon whose indisposition the King broke up all his divertisements in the midst to come away. I think I told you something of Jo. Haines; now I can add that he has behaved himself there to everybody's wonder, and diverted the King by severall English dances, to his great satisfaction, and that of all the court. If you should think it convenient, it would do him a great kindness in England to mention him in the *Gazette* among the King's divertisements at Chambort, where, whilst the Balets were preparing, he hunted the wild bore and pheasants: By the enclosed you see the severall entries and manner of the Balet; between every one Haines had order to Dance by himselfe, and, notwithstanding the confronting of the best dancers, carried it off to admiration, and was ordred to dance some things twice over.

These facts have not hitherto been credited unto Haines for righteousness. But for the happy publication by the Camden Society of 'The Dispatches of William Perwich' they would have altogether escaped us. Perwich's details are of prime importance, not only because they reveal how England triumphed in playing the rôle of uninvited guest at the banquet served in 'Le Ballet des Nations,' but also because they indicate how it chanced that no record of Haines's appearance was preserved in the published accounts of the production. The Drury Lane droll was absent from the rehearsals of the Ballet,

and his interludes of eccentric dancing had no place in its scheme. He received no formal invitation to the feast and yet was given the seat of honour.

One can readily divine what capital a latter-day comedian would make of such an achievement. Unfortunately for Joe, however, the blatant art of theatrical advertisement had not yet sprung into being. It must needs have been that Williamson failed to take Perwich's (probably inspired) hint as to the advisability of mentioning his quondam secretary's success in the *Gazette*, for nobody remarked the faintest halo around Joe's head on his welcome return to Drury Lane.

W. J. LAWRENCE.

## TRIAL BY COURT-MARTIAL OF A DUELLIST. NEWFOUNDLAND, 1826.

(See *ante*, p. 381.)

### CAPTAIN MORICE'S ADDRESS.

*"May it please your Lordships, and Gentlemen of the Jury,*

*"Placed in the same unfortunate situation as my friend, Captain Rudkin, and by the law liable to the same punishment; with feelings, too, like his, lacerated by the late melancholy event, as well as by a severe domestic calamity, of which I have received intelligence since my confinement, I beg to claim the same indulgence which has been extended to him, of reading the few words I have to urge in my defence to the charge upon which we stand indicted.*

*"Gentlemen, there are some circumstances attending the late unhappy affair, to which Captain Rudkin, through delicacy, has avoided advertng, which will, I trust, in the opinion of you all, exculpate our conduct;—at least, they will convince you that it has been honourable throughout, and that instead of fermenting the unfortunate dispute, both Dr. Strachan and myself used every exertion to bring it to an amicable adjustment, as far as we consistently could, without compromising the characters of our principals: and I must do Captain Rudkin the justice to observe that he was perfectly content to accede to our pacific views, and to place his honour in our hands. But, gentlemen, the obstinate determination of the deceased not to make that apology, which I, *although his friend*, conceived as a gentleman he might have done, without any imputation on his courage or character, and which the very gross provocation he had given Captain Rudkin imperiously required, completely defeated our endeavours.*

*"But, gentlemen, from the secrecy invariably observed upon such occasions, many of these circumstances must rest upon our own assurance as men of honour and British officers, strengthened, indeed, by some collateral circumstances which will be laid in evidence before you.*

"The evening preceding the fatal meeting I was, with several other gentlemen, among whom were my fellow-prisoners, Lieut. Stanley, and the deceased, at Captain Willock's quarters. The party had all left except those I have mentioned and Mr. Cavendish Willock (Captain Willock's brother). A game of cards was proposed, and I believe commenced (but I did not play myself), when, as it was growing late, Mr. Stanley observed that we had better go away, as we were only keeping Captain Willock up, and annoying him. In reply to this observation, the deceased addressed some most ungentlemanly language and insulting threats to Mr. Stanley, who then left the room, accompanied by Mr. Cavendish Willock, who soon afterwards returned again. The deceased afterwards requested me to call upon him in the morning, and I then thought, from the manner in which he asked me, that he wished to see me for the purpose of acting as his friend, in case he should be called out by Mr. Stanley. I shortly afterwards went away, and Mr. Cavendish Willock went out with me. We mutually expressed our disapprobation of the conduct of the deceased, and Mr. Willock then informed me of Mr. Stanley's intention to call the deceased out, and that he had been requested to act as his friend. I told him that I expected the deceased would call upon me, and that I was decidedly of opinion that if he did he must apologize. After some further conversation we parted. At that time, gentlemen, the unfortunate dispute between the deceased and Captain Rudkin had not occurred.

"The next morning, about ten o'clock, when I was on board the yacht, a soldier came and informed me that the deceased wished to see me immediately on particular business. I wrote him a note, informing him that the ice had broken the yacht adrift, and I could not leave till I had her secured; but I expected I should be able to see him about 12 o'clock. After securing the yacht to a wharf, I went up to Government House to report to his Excellency what I had done, and remained there till near 2 o'clock when I went to Fort William, where I saw the deceased walking in the balcony opposite his own quarters, with Dr. Strachan; and on going up to them, the deceased informed me that he had got a pill for breakfast. I inferred from this that Mr. Stanley had sent to him to demand an explanation of his conduct the night before. I immediately said, 'Philpot, if it is from Stanley you must apologize, for you were very violent, and much in the wrong, and he did not give you the slightest provocation.' The deceased said, 'Well, will you be my friend on this occasion, and I will do what you think proper.' I answered (not knowing he had any other quarrel), 'I will, but you must make an apology to Stanley.' He then informed me that he had another affair to settle with Captain Rudkin, and said, 'Here is his friend the Doctor, and I will tell you in his presence what occasioned the dispute.' This, gentlemen, I do declare was the first I knew of the deceased's quarrel with Captain Rudkin. He then related the circumstances as they will be given in evidence. I observed that the insult he had given to Captain Rudkin was a very serious one, and that he must make any apology the Captain required. To which he replied,

'You had better talk to the Doctor about it.' I then informed the deceased that I would endeavour to settle with Mr. Stanley first, and would consult the Doctor afterwards; and I told him that as I was present when he insulted Mr. Stanley, who had not given him the least provocation, he must make an apology. He replied, 'If I must, I must; but I had much rather go out with him'—or words to that effect. I then left the deceased, telling him that I hoped I should be able to settle all for him in the same way. On going down from the balcony, I met Mr. Cavendish Willock, who informed me that he was going from Mr. Stanley to the deceased, to demand an explanation and satisfaction for his conduct. I informed Mr. Willock that I was the friend of the deceased on this occasion, and requested to know what satisfaction Mr. Stanley required. He answered that 'The deceased should either apologize or go out'—and I immediately said, 'I will make him apologize, which I hope will be satisfactory to both parties.' Mr. Willock then went to bring Mr. Stanley into his own quarters, and I went to the deceased, and said, 'Come along, I have got you out of one scrape, and if you will be ruled by me, I will get you out of the other as easy.' He then replied, 'Very well; I must, I suppose, but I had much rather go out with him.' We went together to Mr. Stanley's quarters, when I made him apologize—and they shook hands. We then left Mr. Stanley's room, and I requested the deceased to go upstairs and wait till I had seen Dr. Strachan, to whom I then spoke, and requested to know what satisfaction Captain Rudkin desired. He replied that Captain Rudkin required deceased to apologize for his conduct to him, and throw himself on his kindness, or go out with him, and give him the usual satisfaction of a gentleman. I went to the deceased, and told him what Dr. Strachan said, and added, 'Now, Philpot, you have grossly insulted Captain Rudkin, and as a military man he must get the apology he requires.' He replied, 'Does he think me a damned poltroon? I will convince him to the contrary of that. Parade the bull-dogs (meaning pistols) at once, and let us have it over; I don't like to have anything of this kind long on hand.' I then intreated him to consider of it, but he answered, 'No! let us go at once.' I then went to Dr. Strachan, and informed him of the determination of the deceased, and said, 'It was a very delicate business, and I wish to God we could settle it'; and we were both of the opinion that he either must make the apology or go out. I then returned to the deceased and found him sitting at a table in his own room, writing. On my entering the door he said, 'Well, I am all ready, let us go at once.' I have been thus minute in detailing all the circumstances within my knowledge, previous to the fatal meeting, in order to show to you how completely I was taken by surprise; that I had no time for reflection; that I knew nothing of the unhappy quarrel between the deceased and Captain Rudkin till within so short a period of their going out. . . . We then took separate directions, and met near the ground about the same time. On the road, both Mr. Cavendish Willock and myself strongly urged [the deceased]

to fire in the air, as that would at once settle the matter; and I certainly thought he would have done so.

"When we were on the rising ground at the back of West's Farm, Doctor Strachan suggested that it appeared to be a fit place; but the deceased said, 'Let us go lower down, as the ground appears more level, and better for our purpose'; and after he had repeatedly urged us to do so, we measured off fifteen long paces near where he pointed out, and put a mark in the ground nearly one pace more than we measured, making the distance nearly sixteen long paces, or about forty-eight feet. During this time Captain Rudkin was standing on the rising ground, a quiet spectator of all that was going forward. When the ground was measured, the deceased pulled off his coat, cap and stock, and then took his station, which Doctor Strachan and I tossed up for. Doctor Strachan then beckoned Captain Rudkin down from the rising ground, who took his place also, but did not take off his coat. I then went up to the deceased and said, 'Now you have come here, there needs no further proof of your courage; go up to Captain Rudkin and say—I throw myself on your friendship.' The deceased answered, 'No, I am here—let it go on.' I replied, 'You have yourself to blame, whatever may be the consequence.' I then went to Dr. Strachan and informed him of deceased's determination not to make the apology required, and we were of opinion the proceedings must go on. The pistols being delivered to the parties, they fired nearly together, but without taking effect; and the deceased immediately held out his pistol as if for the purpose of its being reloaded. I then went up to him and said, 'Now your courage has been put to the proof and established, for God's sake go up to Captain Rudkin like a man, and apologize.' He answered, 'I cannot, it is impossible.' I then went up to Dr. Strachan and consulted with him what was to be done; and we considered that we could not leave the ground, as the matter would be left quite in the same state as it was before the meeting and another must inevitably take place. We therefore reloaded the pistols, and the deceased held out his hand to receive his. On delivering it to him, I said, 'Now go up to Captain Rudkin, or else I will not remain on the ground after this fire.' But the deceased would not listen to my proposition, and drew himself up and fixed his eye on Captain Rudkin, and seemed more determined than he was even before the first fire. We gave the word, and they fired at the same moment—the deceased fell. We immediately ran up, and Captain Rudkin at first thought the wound was in the arm; but when he found that it was mortal, he appeared in a state of distraction, and ran off the ground, saying he would go and send assistance.

"This is, gentlemen, I most solemnly assure you, according to the best of my recollection, a faithful and honest statement of all the circumstances which came under my knowledge or observation attending the melancholy transaction; and I ever shall deplore that I was so unfortunate as to be made a party to it, which I never would have been but with a well-founded hope that I might be the happy means of effecting

a reconciliation; and I grounded that hope upon my knowledge of the amiable temper and goodness of heart which I knew Captain Rudkin possessed, and by which he had endeared himself to all his brother-officers. I knew also, gentlemen, that the unfortunate deceased had had unpleasant differences with most of the gentlemen belonging to his corps, and that there was scarcely one of them whom he could ask to act as his friend on such an occasion.

"Gentlemen, I have been sixteen years in the Royal Navy, and during that period have been in frequent engagements with the enemies of my country," &c.

#### DOCTOR STRACHAN'S ADDRESS.

"My Lords, and Gentlemen of the Jury,

"I beg to avail myself of the privilege which has been allowed to my fellow-prisoners, of reading the remarks which I think it necessary to submit to you on the present important occasion, on the issue of which depends my character and all my future prospects.

"I am, gentlemen, as you will know by my designation in the indictment, a Surgeon, and am attached to the Veteran Companies; and unfortunately, gentlemen, officers holding the situation in the army which I have the honour to do, are too often chosen by their brother-officers to act as friends in affairs similar to the unhappy one which has been the cause of my being placed in the unfortunate situation in which I now stand; because, being military men, we are bound to observe all the rules and customs established in the army on such occasions; and as professional men our services might be useful in cases in which surgical aid might be necessary.

"But, gentlemen, on the late unhappy occasion, I know that Captain Rudkin's motive for asking, and my motive for accepting the unpleasant office, was that I am almost the only officer in the corps with whom the deceased had not been engaged in some unpleasant altercation; and I therefore considered myself more likely than any other to prevail on the deceased to make the reasonable apology Captain Rudkin required.

"On the morning of the fatal meeting, Captain Rudkin called at my quarters, and asked me to step outside. I accordingly went, when he asked me if I would act as his friend. I replied that I hoped he had not any unpleasant affair on hand. He told me that he had received such a gross insult the night before from Mr. Philpot that he wished me to act as his friend, and endeavour to settle it in the most honourable manner, and amicably, if I could possibly do so without compromising his character; but he declined informing me the particulars of the transaction, and referred me to Captain and Mr. Cavendish Willock, who were present when the circumstances occurred. I accordingly waited on those gentlemen, and after hearing their account of it went to Mr. Philpot, whose statement exactly corresponded with theirs. I then told him his conduct had been so aggravating and ungentlemanly that he must make an apology, and throw himself upon Captain Rudkin's kindness. He replied, 'I have received Captain Rudkin's message through you, and I am now waiting for my friend, whom I will send



to you as soon as he arrives. But I have another business of the same kind on hand, and I may just as well have two shots as one; and, Doctor, as a friend of mine, I trust you will assist me with the "smoothing irons," meaning pistols. I replied that I knew not where to get anything of the kind, but that I trusted things would turn out amicably. He said, 'It cannot be'; and after that I had no communication with him except through his friend. What took place afterwards you have already heard from Captain Morice, which I beg most solemnly to assure you is in every respect correct; and I am convinced that Captain Morice, as well as myself, was actuated in accepting the unpleasant office by a sincere desire to prevent the unfortunate result, which I, in common with him and Captain Rudkin, so deeply deplore.

"Gentlemen, there is one circumstance which has escaped the notice of my friend, Captain Morice, which, I am sure, you will consider as an additional proof of our anxious desire to prevent the lamentable termination of the unfortunate meeting; and that is, gentlemen, that the distance which we fixed upon for them to fire was nearly five paces more than is usual on such occasions. In the unfortunate affair of Mr. Uniacke and Mr. Bowie, the distance at

which they fired was twelve paces, and that distance is scarcely or never exceeded. . . .

"Gentlemen, I have now been in the army ever since the year 1812, and served under the Duke of Wellington in the Peninsular campaigns in the following years, afterwards in Flanders, and since then in the West Indies till 1824, when I was obliged to return to England in consequence of ill-health, where I had scarcely been two months when I was ordered to join the Royal Veteran Companies to which I have now the honour to belong; and, gentlemen, during this long period of service, I do most solemnly declare that I do not recollect having had a single dispute with a brother-officer. Unfortunately for me, I am, as it were, a stranger among you. There is not, to my knowledge, a single person in the island to whom I was known previous to my joining my present corps. But, gentlemen, I trust that the character you will hear from my brother-officers of my conduct since they have known me will fully satisfy you that it is not my disposition to inflame disputes among my friends. . . ."

H. E. RUDKIN, Major.

Wallingford.

(To be concluded.)

#### AN ENGLISH ARMY LIST OF 1740.

(See 12 S. ii. *passim*; iii. 46, 103, 267, 354, 408, 438; vi. 184, 233, 242, 290, 329; vii. 83, 125, 146, 165, 187, 204, 265, 308, 327, 365, 423; viii. 6, 46, 82, 185, 327.)

THE date of formation of the next regiment (p. 76) is somewhat obscure, but it is supposed to have been raised about 1702.

It has borne various titles:—

The 33rd Regiment of Foot. 1751-82.

33rd (or The 1st Yorkshire, West Riding) Regiment of Foot. 1782-1853.

33rd (The Duke of Wellington's) Regiment of Foot. 1853-81.

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment). 1881-1920.

In 1920 its title was changed to "The Duke of Wellington's Regiment (West Riding)."

Colonel Johnson's Regiment of Foot.		Dates of their present commissions.	Dates of their first commissions.
Colonel .. .. .	John Johnson		
Lieutenant Colonel .. .. .	Lord Primrose (1) ..	.. 15 Dec. 1738	Captain, June 1727
Major .. .. .	Henry Greeme, <i>dead</i>		
Captains .. .. .	William Eccleston (2)	.. 1 Dec. 1722	Ensign, 13 Sept. 1717
	Humphrey Browne ..	.. 26 June 1710	Ensign, 8 Mar. 1701
	Robert Sampson (3)	.. 24 April 1709	Ensign, 7 April 1708
	Henry Clement (4) ..	.. 2 April 1733	Ensign, 22 Mar. 1725
	Thomas Godfery ..	.. 1 Aug. 1720	Lieutenant, 6 June 1710
Lieutenant .. .. .	John Eccles ..	.. 13 Aug. 1739	ditto 1 June 1715
	Thomas Lacy ..	.. 22 Nov. 1739	Ensign, 25 Mar. 1715
Captain-Lieutenant .. .. .	Peter Lafaussille ..	.. 22 Nov. 1739	Ensign, 19 Jan. 1715

(1) Hugh, 3rd Viscount, stepson of the Earl of Stair. Had previously served in the Inniskilling Dragoons. Died at Wrexham, May 8, 1741, aged 38.

(2) Major, June 7, 1741.

(3) Of Hillbrook, Co. Dublin. Major, April 23, 1740; Lieut.-Colonel, June 7, 1741. Died 1764.

(4) Lieut.-Colonel, Sept. 24, 1744. Killed at the Battle of Fontenoy, May 11, 1745.

## Colonel Johnson's Regiment of Foot.

	Dates of their present commissions.	Dates of their first commissions.
Lieutenants	Thomas Bate .. .. .	16 Feb. 1715 <i>Ensign</i> , 8 July 1711
	John Longfield .. .. .	30 Aug. 1723 <i>Ensign</i> , 31 July 1719
	Thomas Wood .. .. .	26 Jan. 1725 <i>Ensign</i> , 1 April 1708
	Adam Usher .. .. .	30 April 1728 <i>Ensign</i> , 1 June 1712
	Robert Eccles .. .. .	3 Feb. 1728 <i>Ensign</i> , 15 Aug. 1722
	John Caulfield .. .. .	25 July 1731 <i>Lieutenant</i> , 25 July 1731
	Randle Jones .. .. .	9 Jan. 1712 <i>Ensign</i> , 1 April 1705
	David Roberts (5) .. .. .	13 May 1735 <i>Ensign</i> , 1 Dec. 1722
	Peter Daulhat (6) .. .. .	13 Aug. 1739 <i>Ensign</i> , 1 April 1724
	Digby Berkeley (7) .. .. .	22 Nov. 1739 <i>Ensign</i> , 29 Mar. 1726
	Arundel Strangway .. .. .	23 Aug. 1712
	Lucass Savage .. .. .	16 June 1727
	John Penyfather .. .. .	6 Nov. 1729
	George Campbel .. .. .	11 Sept. 1730
Ensigns	Richard Borrough .. .. .	4 April 1734
	John Browne .. .. .	6 Mar. 1707
	Alexander Maxwell .. .. .	13 May 1735
	William Dundass .. .. .	13 Aug. 1739
	Henry Greeme .. .. .	22 Nov. 1739

(5) Died in 1740.

(6) Captain, Sept. 12, 1745; Major, Sept. 1, 1756. Died in 1758.

(7) Major, June 11, 1753. Captain of an Invalid Company at Sheerness, Dec. 8, 1756.

J. H. LESLIE, Lieut.-Colonel.

(To be continued.)

## GLASS-PAINTERS OF YORK.

(See *ante*, pp. 127, 323, 364.)

## IV.—THE SHIRWYN FAMILY.

THOMAS SHIRWYN, glassyer ('Freemen of York,' Surtees Soc.).—Free of the city 1473. An account of this artist presents considerable difficulties, for though Thomas Shirwyn's name is entered in the Freemen's Roll for the year 1473, a Thomas Shirwyn died in 1481 and it is difficult to determine whether these were one and the same person or two separate individuals, probably father and son. It is difficult even to say which of these alternatives is the more likely. We can only suppose that the Thomas Shirwyn free in 1473 was identical with the Thomas Shirwyn who made the will in 1481 under the supposition that for some reason or other he did not take up his freedom until he was forty or more years of age, for he left a son Matthew old enough to take over the business. On the other hand, he cannot have been a very old man at the time of his death, for in his will he mentions his mother, Alice, as being still alive. But if we suppose the Shirwyn who took up his freedom in 1473 and the one who died in 1481 were the same, it would have to be explained how a man who had been less than eight years in business had managed to acquire in so short a time an amount of property and articles of luxury such as could only belong to a man of comparative wealth.

If, again, the Thomas Shirwyn free in 1473 (at which time he would be twenty-one years of age) was the son of the Shirwyn of the will, he would be born in 1452, his father about 1431, and his grandmother, Alice, say, in 1411, so that in 1481, when the will was made, at which time she was still alive, she would be aged seventy or more. But there is no mention of a Thomas in the will, though he may have died between the year in which he was free and that in which his father made his will, leaving the business to a son named Matthew, who had evidently been trained to take it over. Moreover, according to the above reckoning the elder Shirwyn would have been 32 years of age in 1463 and, we must presume, a master glass-painter; yet his name does not appear amongst those of the eight glass-painters to whom ordinances were granted in that year.

In 1471 a Thomas Shirwyn was working at the Minster, probably as a workman or partner of Matthew Petty, who, with others, was doing the armorial glass in the great tower. He is also mentioned in the Fabric Roll of the following year, and was probably the Thomas Shirwyn who was free in 1473 and also identical with Thomas Shirwyn who was a witness to the will of Matthew Petty in 1478. The fact that the son of the Thomas Shirwyn of the will was also called Matthew seems to point to the fact that all these were one and the same, in which

case he had probably named his son after his old master. In this case, as previously stated, he must have delayed taking up his freedom until long after he had attained his majority. The Thomas Shirwyn who died in 1481 made his will (Reg. Test. Ebor. v. 112d) on October 2 of that year, describing himself as citizen and glazier of York and desiring "to be buried in my parish church of St. Helen in Stanegate." After the usual bequests to the rector, chaplains, &c., he left 3s. 4d. to the fabric of the church, and "also to the making of a new chalice 6s." To Alice, his mother, 3s. 4d. "Also to the Lady Katherine, my sister 2s." This sister must have married a member of the nobility, and the fact is noteworthy as showing considerable light on the social status of a master glass-painter in medieval times.

To Cecilia my sister 12d. Also to Joan Bukler, my sister 12d. Also to Matthew Shirwyn, my son, my white horse. Also to the same Matthew, my best gown except my mortuary, my best double cloak, my bow and arrows, a headpiece, with my sword and a buckler. Also I bequeath to the said Matthew my son, 24 shafe [i.e., sheets] of glasse of which number, two are of ruby, with all my instruments belonging to my art. Also I bequeath to the parish church of Crake [Crayke near Easingwold, which church had no doubt proved a good customer] 6d. Also to the high altar of the house of nuns at Molesey 12d.

Godwin, in his alphabetical list of monasteries in 'The Archæologists' Handbooks,' says Molesby was a Benedictine nunnery in Yorkshire founded by Henry II. before 1167. It is not, however, given in the index to abridged Dugdale, nor in Bartholomew's 'Gazetteer' so is probably now extinct or known by another name.\*

"To Thomas Newsom"—evidently the Thomas Newsom free in 1470 and the third generation of a family of journeymen glass-painters; his father John Newsom learnt his trade with Thomas Shirley (free 1439, died 1458) and his grandfather, also called John, was free of the city in 1418 and a witness to the will of John Chamber the elder in 1437—"two English tables † of

\* The writer is indebted to the Rev. Canon Fowler for kindly supplying him with the above information.

† A rectangular sheet of glass made by the "muff" process as opposed to a circular whirled or flashed sheet nowadays known as "crown" with a "punky" mark or knob of glass in the middle. In Randal Holme's time (1688) a table was "a broad peece of glass neere a yard, some more, square. It is also called a Tablet," but in the fifteenth century it would not measure more than a sheet of modern "antique" glass, which averages approximately 24 × 15 inches.

glass" (*tabulas Anglicanas de glasse*). He made his wife Sibel his executrix and residuary legatee, and "Mr. Henry Shirwyn," whose relationship to the testator is not stated, supervisor. Witnesses, his workman, Thomas Newsom, and others of whom nothing is known. Will proved Oct. 15, 1481.

JOHN A. KNOWLES.

PETTY FRANCE.—On July 23, 1920, York Street, Westminster, was officially restored to its original name of Petty France, although its actual translation did not take place until many months later. Yet, so far as I know, neither bouquets nor medals have been showered upon the London County Council by grateful antiquaries, although I believe this to be the first instance (I write under immediate correction) when, instead of wresting a hallowed name to unimportant modernity, the L.C.C. has returned a street to its original and historic title.

"Petty fraunce" ran from Tuthil Street, by St. Margaret's, into James Street. Its name was first changed when Frederick Duke of York, one of the sons of our German king, George the Second, lodged there for some months. Before then this street, "a good handsome Street which cometh out of Tuthil-Street, and runneth into James's-Street,"\* was called Petty France. We are instructed, somewhat vaguely, that the name was given to this narrowed locality "from the number of French refugees and merchants who inhabited it."† Presumably Besant is referring to the exodus from France to England after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685. Canon Westlake‡ thinks that the origin of the name is far earlier, possibly about 1535. But he does not state his reasons for so thinking.

John Milton—magnificent as poet and detestable as politician—lived there from 1651-2 until May, 1660. One of his secretaries who lived there with him was Andrew Marvell. We have letters from "the pretty garden house," which was not destroyed until 1877. William Hazlitt rented the house for some years, because it had been Milton's; and in 1868 William Howitt tells us there was still a stone there

\* Stow—Strype, 'Survey of London.'

† Sir Walter Besant, 'The Fascination of London.'

‡ Canon H. E. Westlake, 'The Story of English Towns: Westminster.'

which bore this inscription:—"Sacred to Milton, the Prince of Poets." Jeremy Bentham's garden touched the garden which once was Milton's, and the grounds of both are now covered by Queen Anne's Mansions, which, at the time they were built, were more individually known as "Hankey's Folly."

The almshouses of Cornelius Van Dun were in Petty France.

Cornelius Vandon was born at Breda in Brabant, Yeoman of the Guard and Usher to their Majesties Henry 8th, King Edward 6th, Queen Marie, and Queen Elizabeth. He did give 8 almshouses in Pettie France next to the end of James Street, for the use of 8 poor women of the Parish. He did also give 8 other Almshouses near St. Ermin's Hill by Tuttle side, for the use of 8 poor widows of this Parish.

Sir John Moore was also a householder: I should be grateful to be told at what date.

I long to step into James Street (which has been foolishly renamed Buckingham Gate), to which so many historic and literary links are attached.

Mentioning James Street reminds me that when I wrote (12 S. viii. 243, 333) about James Street, Westminster, I forgot to give the proof as to why it was James Street, and not St. James's Street. MR. S. BUTTERWORTH equally forgot to give the proof, which is this:—

James Street was named after our first English Stuart king, James the First, who (whether liked or not by succeeding generations) was certainly no saint. The street, which ran from Arlington House on its interrupted way to the river, was named after the king from gratitude for what he had done to help the silk-weaving trade in Spitalfields and elsewhere. He bought up acres of the ground behind Arlington House (not wholly covered by the Royal gardens of to-day), which stands behind Buckingham Palace, and packed it with mulberry trees. One sees the anticipated sequence. Mulberry leaves: silkworms: silk: prosperous English weavers. So the roughly cobbled new road which ran from those grounds towards the river was naturally called James Street. M. E. W.

ITALIAN EXCHANGE IN EARLY SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.—I have a copy of the 'Medicina Joannis Fernelii,' Ambiani: Venice, 1555. From 1574 to 1620 at least its owner was Vittorio Bartolini of Urbino, who practised medicine in Urbino or Padua, possibly in both cities. On the fly-leaves he has

recorded some payments made to him, especially during 1617-18, when he was attached to the household of "Illus<sup>o</sup> Signore Goux." In whatever coin Bartolini was paid he gives the equivalent in *lire*, and perhaps the following points may be of use to those who are interested in the currency exchange of that period.

In Urbino, 1618, a *zecchino* (Venetian sequin)=12 *lire*, and a *doppia di spagna* (? Spanish doubloon)—21½ *lire*.

In Padua, 1620, a quarter of a Venetian ducat=2.2 *lire*. The other Italian coins mentioned are the *grosso* and the *soldo*.

RORY FLETCHER.

THE NEW THEATRE, HAMMERSMITH.—The vexed question of the site of this theatre exercised the mind of that eminent London antiquary and historian, the late Mr. E. Walford, F.S.A., who wrote to the Editor of 'N. & Q.' and whose letter will be found in 8 S. x. 29.

Mr. Walford stated that he had several play-bills relating to this theatre, and on one was an appeal to the public for better patronage.

The idea that a theatre could have been erected in what was then (1785) a suburban village of about 5,000 inhabitants, the greater number of whom were employed in brickmaking, gardening, and farming, seems to me out of the question.

I am of opinion that a large room was rented in which the plays were acted; such a room stood until a few years since adjoining the Windsor Castle Tavern, King Street, and was used for such purposes.

Moreover, I have searched the Church Rate Book for that and succeeding years, and do not find a theatre mentioned, nor the name of Mr. Waldron, 17, Dorville's Row.

In 1793 a survey for rating purposes was made of all the properties in Hammersmith, but here again I fail to find a theatre mentioned, excepting the private theatre of the Margravine of Anspach.

The first public theatre to be erected in Hammersmith was that now known as the Lyric; some years afterwards, by the enterprise of the present owner and manager, Mr. J. Mulholland, the King's Theatre, Hammersmith Road, was erected.

It is gratifying to an old inhabitant to know that both these theatres are

under such capable managers, who can gauge the public taste, and do not fail to present the masterpieces of both ancient and modern playwrights and thereby create splendid records.

S. MARTIN, Churchwarden,  
St. Paul's, Hammersmith.

85, Wendell Road, W.12.

EPITAPH IN LOWESTOFT CHURCHYARD.—

The body of]

LEWIS WEBB, Schoolmaster; | Like the cover  
of an old Book, | its Contents worn out and stript |  
of its Lettering and Gilding, | Lies here Food for

the Worms. | Yet the Work shall not be lost | For  
it shall (as he believed) | appear once more in a  
new | and most beautiful Edition | Corrected and  
revised | By the AUTHOR. | The loving Husband  
of | JUDITH WEBB | who died 29th March, 1790 |  
Aged 58 years. Also three of their children.

J. HARVEY BLOOM.

EPITAPH IN BENSON CHURCH, OXON.—

A very quaint and curiously worded epitaph may be seen in this church on the south aisle wall at the west end and close to the font. The inscription, on a black slate tablet with a stone background, runs thus:—

M : S :

To the pious memory

of Ralph Quelche & Jane his wife

Who slept } together in { Bed by ye space of 40 years  
Now sleepe } Grave till Ct shall awaken them

He } fell asleepe Año Dñi } 1629 { being aged } 63 { years  
Shee }

For ye fruit of their } Labours } they left { ye new Inn twice built at their own chaĩd  
Bodies } one only son and two daughters

their son being liberally bred in ye university of Oxon  
thought himself bound to erect this small monument

of } their { piety towards } God {  
his } his { them }

Bedford.

L. H. CHAMBERS.

**Queries.**

¶ We must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

“BEADS OF CASTLEDOWNE.”—IN MR. KNOWLES'S interesting article (*ante*, p. 323) on the English Family, Glass-Painters of York, there was a bequest of Robert Preston in 1503 (p. 324) which interested me much:—“one par of baydes of castledowne, the nombre of X, wt one lase of grene sylke.”

The use of “pair,” for a set consisting of any number first attracted my attention, the special importance of the quotation consisting in the circumstance of the number of the set, ten, being specified. But I have failed to discover the provenance of “beads of castle down,” which I suppose is a place, and shall be glad to be enlightened by MR. KNOWLES or any other reader of ‘N. & Q.’

JOHN R. MAGRATH.

TIMOTHY CONSTABLE.—I am anxious to trace the parentage of Timothy Constable, who, it is thought, hailed from Northallerton, Yorks.

His marriage certificate reads as follows:—

In the parish of St. James, Westminster, January, 1736/7.

Wed. 13.—Timothy Constable of Bradfield, in ye County of Suffolk, and Eliz. Hunting of this p. L.A.B.C.

JOHN J. DOUGLAS, Curate.

CLIFFORD C. WOOLARD.

68, St. Michael's Road, Aldershot.

VISCOUNT STAFFORD, 1680.—I shall be glad to be informed of the Christian name of Howard Viscount Stafford, who was beheaded in the Titus Oates Plot in 1680; also the names of all his children; where his country residence was situated; and a description of the coat of arms. According to the Peerage of 1811 the title was restored in 1685, but I believe again became extinct a few years afterwards.

L. H. CHAMBERS.

Bedford.

**CLUB MEMBERSHIP LONGEVITY.**—The Hon. Edwin Berkeley Portman, who died on April 27, 1921, had been a member of the United University Club since March 7, 1850, *i.e.*, for full 70 years. Does this not constitute a record? ARTHUR DENMAN, M.A., F.S.A.

**A RELIC OF NAPOLEON.**—The senior officer of Sir Hudson Lowe's Staff at St. Helena, having special charge of the person of the Emperor Napoleon, was Col. Thomas Lyster, who was recalled for having challenged General Bertrand to a duel. He was presented by Napoleon with a silver coffee-urn, engraved with the Imperial Eagle and crowned N. I was informed some years ago by the late Mr. Alfred Chaworth Lyster (father of Dr. Cecil R. C. Lyster) that this urn had been in possession of "Mr. John Hardman, late of the Home Civil Service, Somerset House," whose father had been given it by Col. Lyster. Could anyone give information as to the present whereabouts of this interesting relic?

H. L. L. D.

**MR. GORDON, PHILANTHROPIST, NEAR BLACKHEATH.**—In Elliott's Memoir of the 5th Earl of Aberdeen it is noted that in 1861 the Earl got into communication with "Mr. Gordon, a gentleman resident near Blackheath, who devotes much of his time to visiting the poor and superintending the ragged schools in that neighbourhood." Who was this Mr. Gordon? But for the date I should have said that it was "Chinese" Gordon, but at that time he was in China. J. M. BULLOCH.

37, Bedford Square, W.C.1.

**DR. ARNDELL, HOBART.**—Dr. Arndell went out to Van Diemen's Land (in 1814?) with James Gordon, who married his daughter, and after whom the Gordon river was named, Gordon having lent the whale-boat in which Capt. James Kelly circumnavigated Tasmania. Arndell became Naval officer of the Colony. What is known of his English origins?

J. M. BULLOCH.

37, Bedford Square, W.C.1.

**JOHN AXFORD** was author of a work called 'Hidden Things Brought to Light,' the fourth edition of which (probably a reprint) was printed by John White, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, between 1711 and 1761, in a 12mo of 24 pages. What more is known of him?

J. W. F.

**ENGRAVING OF OLD SOLDIER.**—I have in my collection an old steel engraving very crude in drawing. It is 8in. square (C. Mosley Sculp.) with initials J. W. in flowing script. Under the engraving is written:—"The Old Soldier remarkable for constant attendance at St. Paul's; done from an original painting." The background is a view, in very poor perspective, of St. Paul's Churchyard. Can any reader inform me as to the name of the artist, and where is the "original painting"? And is there any record as to who the "Old Soldier" was? The uniform is somewhat on the lines of the Greenwich pensioners. NAHUM BARNET.

Melbourne, Australia.

**POEM WANTED.**—I should be glad if any reader could give me a copy of a poem entitled 'Teares for the neuer sufficientlie bewailed death of the late right honourable and most wortheie of all honourable titles Alexander, Earle of Dumfermeling, Lord Fyvie and Vrqhart, late Lord Chancellor of Scotland,' also the name of the author.

The following, I believe, is the second or third verse of the Lament:—

Come all wrong'd *Orphanes*, come bewaile  
your syre,  
Who did of late (but yet too soone) expyre,  
Come woefull widowes, come you, weepe  
you fast,  
Your anchor, and your hope, your helpe is  
past.

The poem is dedicated to "Dame Beatrice Ruthven, Ladie Coldenknowes," daughter of the first Earl of Gowrie.

JAMES SETON-ANDERSON.

39, Carlisle Road, Hove, Sussex.

**PROFESSIONAL GENEALOGIST.**—Would you allow me to ask what constitutes a professional genealogist? Is there any examination or other qualification for the "professional" character, or is it merely a phrase? I have always been under the impression that the officials of the Herald's College were the only professional genealogists? I note, however, that some other people style themselves so.

AN AMATEUR GENEALOGIST.

**LIGHTFOOT.**—May I ask that some reader who has access to Hotton's 'Emigrants to America' will inform me if the names of Philip or John Lightfoot occur in it as emigrants, between 1750 and 1790, and any references to them it may contain.

J. W. LIGHTFOOT, Major.

**PUSHKIN AND DANTE.**—In Pushkin's 'Pikoyaya Dama' (The Queen of Spades), which was written in 1834, he quotes very appositely 'Paradiso,' xvii. 58-60. Pushkin possibly read the 'Paradiso' in the French prose translation of Artaud de Montor, a second edition of which had appeared at Paris four years previously. A comparison of the Russian text with Montor's translation tends to confirm this supposition.

This is the earliest reference to Dante that I have found in Russian literature. Can any reader, perhaps, help me to put the date farther back?

HUXLEY ST. JOHN BROOKS.

**JAPANESE ARTISTS.**—Can anyone give me particulars of two Japanese artists, P. Maruyama and Chionin Kioto.

M. HAMILTON SCOTT.

**CHARLES SIMPSON.**—Town Clerk of Lichfield and friend of Samuel Johnson. I should be glad to know the name of his wife and any particulars of his family.

G. F. R. B.

**ROYALIST AND ROUNDHEAD RATES OF PAY.**—Were the soldiers of the Cromwellian forces paid at lower rates than those serving in the Royalist army? Many of the former seem to have been undesirable and apparently were not treated too well, judging from a report by Colonel Norton, who was Governor of Portsmouth in 1644-5, and a close friend of Cromwell's. Norton writes with regard to his garrison:—

Truly, I have not a penny to pay them on Monday seven night and if I am not supplied by the exciseman I am sure they will all mutiny here for I am confident there is not a more disorderly soldiery in England.

F. CROOKS.

**THE CENTIPEDE.**—In Japan the centipede is held to be sacred to Bishamon (Sansk. Vaisravana), the Buddhist god of fortunes, and his worshippers consider it especially auspicious when a white centipede is caught on Mt. Kurama where his temple stands (Tanikawa, 'Kyosetsu Dan,' written in the eighteenth century). However, no mention of this association occurs in any authentic Buddhist writing of India. In China of old there was a belief in the devilish centipede, that, if it took up its abode with any man, great wealth would accrue to the household (Li Shi-Chin, 'System of Materia Medica,' 1578, tome xlii). Such superstition perhaps had arisen from the brutal practice of wringing ransom from prisoners

by tormenting them with the venomous chilopods, as is said to have been a usage with the Mahomedan pirates of India ('Il Viaggio orientali del Padre F. Vincenzo Maria,' Venetia, 1683, p. 420).

Is there any other people who hold the centipede as sacred or auspicious?

KUMAGUSU MINAKATA.

Tanabe, Kii, Japan.

**CLEMENTINA JOHANNES SOBIESKY DOUGLASS.**—In the churchyard of Fins-thwaite, near the southern end of Windermere, there is a modern cross with the following inscription:—

In memoriam Clementina Johannes Sobiesky Douglass, of Waterside, buried 16th day of May 1771. Behold thy King cometh.

Who was she?

W. B. S.

[This question was discussed at 8 S. ix. 66. 110, 157, without much result. The letter at the second reference is from the pen of Andrew Lang.]

**FRANKLIN NIGHTS (OR DAYS).**—There is a curious belief in Somerset and Devon that frosts are always experienced on the nights of May 19, 20, and 21, and the old natives term these days "Franklin days," or refer to the frosts as coming on "Franklin nights." Can any reader inform me why "Franklin"?

The legend attaching to this brief season of the year is well known. May 19 is St. Dunstan's Day. As Dunstan must always be one of the most prominent figures in Somerset history—he was born, probably, at Baltonsborough—the natives of the county are interested in the story that it was he who persuaded the Devil to blight the apple-trees and stop the production of cider, the Saint, it is alleged, being a great brewer of beer. Of course the assertion has been denied.

A Bristol brewer is also stated to have sold his soul to the Evil One on the latter promising to spoil the apple-crop by sending three or more frosts from the 18th to the 23rd of May in each year. There is no doubt that, generally, a few frosty nights trouble us about this period of the month of May. Some attribute the cold winds and frost about the middle of May to the melting of Arctic ice and the Gulf Stream being considerably cooled in consequence.

The French, too, have a saying that "In the middle of May comes the tail of winter."

W. G. WILLIS WATSON.

Single's Lodge, Pinhoe.



## Replies.

### NAPOLEON AND LONDON.

(12 S. viii. 369.)

I CANNOT think that any useful purpose would be served by re-opening the question of whether Napoleon was ever in London. From the time when the question was first mooted in 'N. & Q.' on Aug. 12, 1865, it has cropped up from time to time like many other "hardy annuals," but more particularly in the winter of 1910. Lord Rosebery's reply to Mr. Landfear Lucas, in which his Lordship said "I cannot conceive any one giving the slightest credit to it," was printed in *The Daily Telegraph* of Dec. 24, 1910. In its issue for the 30th *idem* the same paper printed a long letter of mine—in which I endeavoured to trace the genesis of the story—and they devoted a leading article to the subject. More correspondence followed in *The Standard* in January, 1911, including letters from such eminent authorities as Mr. John Burns, Oscar Browning, Louis Cohen, Clement Shorter, and many others. The ground was thus wholly and completely traversed and a practically unanimous conclusion reached that Napoleon never saw the English coast, except possibly from Boulogne or Calais, until he arrived in the harbour of Plymouth on July 22, 1815.

I do at least hope that anyone who may be contemplating airing any views on the subject will, before so doing, carefully peruse the correspondence to which I have referred.

WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

Mr. J. H. Macmichael in his 'Story of Charing Cross' (1906), p. 100, says:—

It is not generally known that the great Napoleon Bonaparte lodged in a house in George Street (Adelphi—now York Buildings) which extends from Duke Street to the Embankment. Old Mr. Matthews, the bookseller of the Strand, used to relate that he remembered the Corsican ogre residing here for five weeks in 1791 or 1792, and that he occasionally took his cup of chocolate at the Northumberland Coffee House, opposite Northumberland House; that he there read much and preserved a provoking taciturnity towards the frequenters of the coffee-room; though his manner was stern, his deportment was that of a gentleman.

Mr. Macmichael quotes as his authority for this John Timbs's 'Romance of London,' wherein the statement is to be found on p. 300 of vol. ii.

A long letter from Mr. John Burns

appeared in *The Daily Telegraph* of Jan. 3, 1911, in which he declares that this visit was not improbable.

DE V. PAYEN-PAYNE.

My father, the late Victor de Ternant, before coming to England in 1859, was for some years an assistant in the Imperial (now called the National) Library in Paris, and had a very large share in the compilation of the catalogues relating to the French Revolution and Napoleon. I remember at the time of *The Standard* correspondence my father said:—"Mr. John Burns was perfectly correct in stating that there was evidence of Napoleon's visit to England with Talma." He also said that in the year 1857 some autograph letters of the future Emperor and actor relating to the visit were offered to the Imperial Library, but the authorities believed them to be forgeries. The letters, however, were subsequently submitted to the Emperor Napoleon III., who privately purchased the collection, and the matter ended so far as the library was concerned.

During the London Exhibition year of 1862, when my father was private secretary and literary assistant to the late Mr. Thomas Twining of Twickenham, he became acquainted with an aged lady, a relative of Talma, who, like the great actor, spent her childhood days in London. She married an Englishman, a Mr. Clarke, and she said she remembered perfectly well, when a child, "Bonaparte" coming to her father's house in Golden Square, Soho. This was during the "Reign of Terror." Napoleon came to London with the object of obtaining an appointment as a teacher of French and Italian at a school in Tottenham, but the salary offered was so small that he declined it. He also made an application for employment to the East India Company, but was unsuccessful. Napoleon hurriedly left London after a stay of two months on receiving a letter from his brother Joseph, who informed him that prospects in French military life were brighter. This was Mrs. Clarke's "tale." I often asked my father why he did not write an account of this episode. His reply was always "because it is difficult to make some people believe even the truth." ANDREW DE TERNANT.

36, Somerleyton Road, Brixton, S.W.

WILSON'S BUILDINGS (11 S. ix. 209).—The drawing by Fraser is now in the British Museum. J. ARDAGH.

**CHERRY ORCHARDS OF KENT** (12 S. viii. 211, 275, 352).—The history of the establishment of the Tenham orchard is related in a scarce pamphlet, 'The Husbandman's Fruitful Orchard,' 1609 (? by N. F.). See Amherst's 'History of Gardening in England,' 1895, pp. 98-99. J. ARDAGH.

"HONEST" EPITAPHS (9 S. x. 306; 11 S. vi. 261, 308, 377; vii. 517).—My friend Mr. J. T. Page was greatly interested in these memorials. Since his death I have noted the following:—

- 1648.—Tom Coates, All Saints, Wing, Bucks.  
 1706.—Jean Stay, Greyabbey, Co. Down.  
 1757.—Sir Robert Echlin, Lusk Ch., Dublin.  
 1780.—Edward Collings, Holne Chyd.  
 1812.—Edward Hall, Castledermot Chyd., Kildare.  
 1832.—Herman Meyer, Dutch Church, Austin Friars.  
 1861.—John Cherry, Tinnaclash, Carlow.  
 J. ARDAGH.

"Zoo" (12 S. viii. 368).—Certainly in a diary kept by a western county professional man, otherwise full of abbreviations, an entry of the date June 29, 1834 (a Sunday), records a visit to the "Zoological Gardens," the title being written at full length. K. S.

**CHURCHES OF ST. MICHAEL** (12 S. viii. 190, 231, 298, 336).—There are but three churches with this dedication in Bedfordshire, namely, Farndish, Millbrook, and Shefford. Farndish church, a small building chiefly of the Early English period, is situated on rising ground close to the borders of Northants and about two miles from Irchester.

That at Millbrook occupies a position on the high ridge above the village at the edge of the greensand hills, upwards of 400 feet above sea-level. It is near Amphill, amongst the plantations and game preserves of the Woburn estate, and commands a very picturesque and extensive view across the plain of Bedford.

In contrast with Millbrook, Shefford is situated in a valley, close to the little river Flitt, a tributary of the Great Ouse, from which stream the villages of Flitton and Flitwick, in this county, derive their names. It is also quite near the cross-roads between Bedford and Hitchin and Baldock and Woburn, which was part of the old coach road from Cambridge to Oxford.

L. H. CHAMBERS.

Bedford.

**CULVER HOLE, GOWER** (12 S. viii. 370).—This was visited by the Cambrian Archaeological Association last August, and an engraving and many interesting particulars are given at p. 339 of the *Journal* of that society. I can lend this to your correspondent if he so wishes. There are also an engraving and some particulars in an article entitled 'A Summer Amongst the Dovecotes' in *The English Illustrated Magazine*, vol. x., p. 51.

JOSEPH C. BRIDGE.

There is an account of this structure in Bradley's 'Glamorgan and Gower,' London, 1908, with a sketch drawn from the sea showing its general appearance. It seems to be a cleft between the cliffs and for about 70ft. filled in with walls of massive mortared masonry, pierced with windows, one arched and two circular. The rooms are large, and each of the five floors is reached by a stone staircase.

Nothing seems to be known locally of the origin of the structure, and the hopelessness of access by water and the difficulties by land destroy the theory that the place was used as a smuggler's haunt.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

**OLD NOVELS AND SONG-BOOKS** (12 S. viii. 369).—I have been able to trace the authors of two of the anonymous books given, and there is a copy of each of these in the British Museum. They are:—  
 'Fatherless Fanny; or, The Young Lady's First Entrance into Life: being the memoirs of a little mendicant and her benefactors.' By the author of 'The Old English Baron.' London, 1819.

This is by Clara Reeve (1729-1807). See 'D.N.B.'

'Nan Darrell; or, The Gipsy Mother.' By the author of 'The Heiress,' &c., 3 vols. London, 1839.

This is by Ellen Pickering (d. 1843). See 'D.N.B.'

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

I have a copy of 'Fatherless Fanny,' published by J. S. Pratt, dated 1847, which I should be pleased to dispose of. It does not give the author. It is a small book. L.

Mudie's catalogue of 1917 gives, amongst its list of works of fiction, 'Isola,' by Alice Mangold Diehl, in one volume.

CECIL CLARKE.

Junior Athenaeum Club.

EPIGRAMMATISTS (12 S. viii. 371).—

(5) Franciscus Remundus is François Rémond, born at Dijon, 1558, died at Mantua, Nov. 14, 1631. He completed his studies in Italy, received the doctorate in theology at Padua, and entered the Society of Jésus in 1580. In 1600 he was appointed director of studies in the reorganized Academy of Parma, recalled to Bordeaux in 1604 as professor of theology, and later went to Mantua to teach sacred literature. During the siege of Mantua he attended the sick in hospital, caught a contagious disease from one of the patients, and died of it. Fr. Rémond had a reputation as a writer of Latin verse (see Colletet, 'Discours de la Poésie morale,' pp. 34, 174-175; Vavasseur, 'Traité de l'Épigramme,' p. 260). His published works are 'Poemata,' Antwerp, 1614, 12mo; Rome, 1618, 12mo; 'Sacrarum elegiarum deliciae,' Paris, 1648, 12mo; 'Panegyricae orationes,' xxx., Piacenza, 1626, 4to; Lyons, 1627, 12mo.

RORY FLETCHER.

(2) According to Zedler's 'Universal Lexicon,' Timotheus Polus came from Merseburg, was professor of Poetry in the Gymnasium at Reval, and died on March 2, 1642, in his forty-third year. The works ascribed to him are:—(i.) 'Epigrammata, Hypochemata & Anacreontica, &c.,' (ii.) 'Epigrammatica & miscellanea et sacra lyrica'; (iii.) 'Poemata varia utriusque linguae'; and, in German, (iv.) 'Theatrum opificum, artificum, inventorum, &c.'

(3) The same authority says that Georgius Thurius was a native of Griechisch Weissenburg (under which disguise the English reader is not prepared to recognize Belgrade), studied at Wittenberg under Melanchthon, and is perhaps the same as the G. Thurius who translated the Epistles to the Galatians and Ephesians out of Greek into Hebrew. The 'Delitiae Poetarum Hungaricorum,' edited by Johann Philipp Pareus (1619), includes, pp. 316-354, Thurius's 'Elegiarum liber unus,' 'Epitaphia Cognatorum & Fautorum,' and 'Epigrammata.' Thurius was an imperial 'Poeta laureatus.'

(4) Jacobus Roegrius on p. 16 of Abraham Wright's 'Delitiae Delitiarum' is a "fault of the press" for Rogerius. The name is correctly given in the preliminary "Catalogus Authorum." A. J. van der Aa's 'Biographisch Woordenboek der Nederlanden' tells us that Jacobus Roger was from Doornyk (=Tournai) and flourished in

the first half of the sixteenth century. He was the author of 'Neopaegnia seu lusus pueriles,' Paris, 1539. A few of his poems are included in Part III. of the 'Delitiae Poetarum Gallorum,' edited by 'Ranutius Gherus' (=Janus Gruterus), 1609. The epigram on the ignorant rich man given there and by Abraham Wright, p. 16, is based on a saying attributed to Diogenes the Cynic by Diogenes Laertius, vi. 2, 47. J. C. Scaliger, in the sixth book of his 'Poetice,' praises the hendecasyllables of Rogerius, whom he supposes to belong to Orleans.

(5) Franciscus Remundus:—François Rémond the Jesuit is probably the best known of the five writers. He was born at Dijon in 1558, and died (of the plague, it is said) at Mantua in 1631. My copy of his 'Carmina & Orationes' was published ("nova editio") at Antwerp in 1623. The dedication to Louis XIII. when Dauphin is dated from Bordeaux, June 24, 1605. This edition, at any rate, reads *ruit* where Wright, p. 17, line 5, has *erit*, and prints in epigram, i. 35, *crinis formatur* as against Wright's *crines formantur*.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

CATHERINOT: EPIGRAMMATA (12 S. viii. 371).—There is a notice and bibliography of Nicolas Catherinot in Niceron's 'Mémoires,' tome xxx., pp. 191-217. Niceron enumerates 118 of his performances, containing for the most part a very few pages apiece. The following entries refer to the 'Epigrammata':—

5. 'Epigrammatum liber primus. Biturigis 1660,' in-12, pp. 20. Les Poésies de Catherinot sont peu de chose, & ne meritent aucune attention.

6. 'Ep. lib. secundus. Biturigibus 1660,' in-12, pp. 20. Catherinot ayant trouvé à ce second livre quelques fautes d'impression, écrivit pour les corriger la lettre suivante.

7. 'Benigno Lectori Nicolaus Catharinus,' in-12, pp. 2. Elle est datée du 6<sup>e</sup> Août 1660.

8. 'Ep. lib. tertius. Biturigibus 1660,' in-12, pp. 20.

11. 'Ep. lib. quartus' (1661), in-12, pp. 20.

12. 'Ep. lib. quintus,' in-12, pp. 20. La date est du mois d'Octobre 1661. Rien de plus froid & de plus puerile que toutes ces Epigrammes.

20. 'Ep. liber 6, 7, & 8,' in-4°, pp. 63.

David Clément, in his 'Bibliothèque curieuse,' tome vi., 1756, pp. 429-449, swells to 181 items his list of Catherinot's publications, if indeed they can be called publications when the author's way of bringing them before the notice of the public was, according to the 'Menagiana'

(tome i., p. 181, Amsterdam, 1713) to go along the quays of Paris with a stock of his works and dexterously thrust five or six copies among the old books exposed there for sale. This method, we are told, he continued till his death, "pour immortaliser son nom." According to David Clément, "Tous les Ecrits de Nicolas Catherinot sont d'une grande rareté."

[EDWARD BENSLEY.

The eight books of Latin epigrams written by Nicholas Catherinot were published at intervals between 1660 and 1664. SLEUTH-HOUND will find the most complete catalogue of the works of this inveterate scribbler in David Clément's 'Bibliothèque curieuse,' vol. v., where they number 182. In the 'Bibliothèque historique de la France,' vol. iii., 130 works are mentioned. A very good summary of his life and works and an account of his original method to make his writings known to the public will be found in Hoefler's 'Nouvelle biographie générale' (1855 edit., vol. ix., col. 192-4).

RORY FLETCHER.

REFERENCE WANTED (12 S. viii. 371).—The words of Cicero are taken from his 'Orator,' 34, 120. Sir John Sandys suggests in his edition that as Cicero was familiar with Plato's 'Timæus' we may possibly have here a reminiscence of the passage (22B) in which the aged Egyptian priest says to Solon, "You Greeks are always children," and, in reply to the philosopher's question, explains his meaning to be that the Greeks are all young in their souls, as they have not therein because of old tradition any ancient belief or piece of learning hoary with length of years.

I find a pencil-note of mine against Cicero's words: "cf. G. K. C. on insularity." What and where is the parallel in Mr. Chesterton's writings? It may have been in an article in *The Daily News*.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

SIR ROGER DE COVERLEY DANCE (12 S. viii. 350).—The answer to SURREY's question was given by Steele, when he wrote of Sir Roger, in the second number of *The Spectator*, "His Great Grandfather was Inventor of that famous Country-Dance which is called after him."

In his 'Etymological Dictionary of Modern English' (1921), Prof. Weekley notes that "Roger of Coverley" was the name of a seventeenth-century tune and dance,

and adds that Fryer associates the name with Lancashire and Thoresby with Calverley in Yorkshire. EDWARD BENSLEY.

ROBINSON CRUSOE'S ISLAND (12 S. viii. 348).—It is generally admitted that the prototype of Robinson Crusoe was Alexander Selkirk, who, in consequence of a dispute with the captain of the galley in which he he was sailing, was put ashore on one of the islands of the Juan Fernandez group. A question, however, arises as to whether Defoe was describing this island when he wrote his famous novel, partly perhaps because the Juan Fernandez group is separated by leagues of unplumbed, salt, estranging sea from any other land, and therefore it would have been difficult for cannibals to reach it. Defoe was a man of wide geographical knowledge and of varied interests; he had been to Spain and had written on the West Indies when he was comparatively young; in his mature years, too, the West Indies must have had a sinister interest for him, as he might have been sent to the Plantations if his political writings had displeased the Government. It may well be, then, that he had the West Indies in mind when he wrote his "allegory" as 'Robinson Crusoe' has been called. In this connexion there is a curious note in the article on Tabago in Saint-Martin's 'Nouveau Dictionnaire de Géographie universelle' (1894):—

C'est à Tabago, d'après quelques critiques récentes, qu'aurait vécu le naufragé qui fournit à de Foe le type de Robinson Crusoe.

Tabago had been before the public in William III.'s reign, when a third attempt was made to colonize it with Englishmen. But it is perhaps more reasonable to assume that Defoe had no particular isle in view, that he drew on his imagination and exercised the poet's privilege of giving to airy nothings "a local habitation and a name."

T. PERCY ARMSTRONG.

2, Whitehall Court, S.W.

Defoe placed Crusoe's island "near the mouth of the Great River Oroonoque"; but CONSTANT READER need not be too hard on the newspaper which alluded to Mas-a-Tierra, the main island of the Juan Fernandez group, as "Robinson Crusoe's Island." Alexander Selkirk, who was left on Mas-a-Tierra in September or October, 1704, and rescued thence Jan. 31, 1709, had his history told in two books published in 1712. One was by his rescuer,

Captain Woodes Rogers, and was entitled 'Cruising Voyage Round the World.' The other, by Edward Cooke, was called 'Voyage in the South Sea and Round the World.' It has been commonly supposed that, though Crusoe's island is not in the least like Mas-a-Tierra, Selkirk's adventures in the latter place inspired Defoe's masterpiece, which was published a year after Rogers's book went into its second edition.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

"HE WILL NEVER SET THE SIEVE ON FIRE" (12 S. viii. 331, 378).—On "He'll never set the Thames on fire," Brewer's 'Dictionary of Phrase and Fable' says:—

The popular explanation is that the word *Thames* is a pun on the word *temse*, a corn-sieve; and that the parallel French locution *He will never set the Seine on fire* is a pun on *seine*, a drag-net; but these solutions are not tenable. There is a Latin saw, *Tiberim accendere nequaquam potest*, which is probably the *fons et origo* of other parallel sayings. Then, long before our proverb we had "To set the Rhine on fire" (*Den Rhein anzünden*), 1630, and *Er hat den Rhein und das Meer angezündet*, 1580. There were numerous similar phrases: as "He will never set the Liffey on fire"; to "set the Trent on fire," to "set the Humber on fire," &c. Of course it is possible to set water on fire, but the scope of the proverb lies the other way, and it may take its place beside such sayings as "If the sky falls we may catch larks."

Where is the "Latin saw" to be found? What is the precise form of the "French locution"? I humbly agree with Sr. SWITHIN at the last reference, and Brewer, but should like more light on the matter.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

THE THAMES RUNNING DRY (12 S. viii. 332, 376).—Toone, 'Chr. Hist.' i., pp. 31, 94, 127, 163, 188, 305, 410, 448, 457, says:—(1) that in the year 1114 there was a great frost in England, so that most of the bridges were broken down by it, and the Thames was dry for three days; (2) that in 1434 there was a ten weeks' frost and that the Thames was frozen below London Bridge to Gravesend; (3) that in Dec., 1541, there was so great a drought that small rivers were dried up, and the Thames was so shallow that the salt water flowed above London Bridge; (4) that on June 29, 1550, the Thames ebbed and flowed three times in nine hours below the bridge; (5) that on Sept. 5, 1592, owing to the lowness of the tides and a strong westerly wind the Thames was almost dry; (6) that from the beginning of Dec., 1683, to Feb. 5, 1684, there was

a very hard frost, "insomuch that coaches ran upon the Thames from the Temple to Westminster in Hillary term, an ox was roasted whole, bulls baited, and the like"; (7) that on Christmas Day, 1709, it began to freeze very hard, and the frost lasted with small remissions about three months, during which the Thames was frozen over, and there were all manners of diversion on the ice; (8) similarly in the winters of 1715-6 and 1716-7 the Thames was frozen over and there was a fair with all kinds of diversion held thereon.

The above facts, if correct, would tend to show that the tidal limit in 1434 was between Gravesend and Tilbury, in 1541 and 1550 at London Bridge, and in 1683 below the Temple.

If that is so, it is quite likely that in times of drought the Thames could easily be crossed on foot at Brentford, Isleworth, and Kingston-on-Thames, not to mention places higher up, as late as the beginning of the eighteenth century.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

VENETIAN WINDOW (12 S. viii. 347).—The 'N.E.D.' gives quotations for "Venetian windows," called also "Venetians" for shortness. One is:—

1842, FRANCIS, *Dict. Arts, Venetian window*, a window in three separate apertures, the two side ones being narrow, and separated from the centre by timber only.

They were quite capable of putting such windows into churches in the seventeenth century. *Venetian blinds* are composed of horizontal slats so fixed on strong tapes as to admit of various amounts of light and air.

J. T. F.

Winterton, Lincs.

The 'Encyclopædia Britannica' defines the so-called Venetian or Palladian window as consisting of

a central light with semicircular arch over, carried on an impost consisting of a small entablature, under which, and enclosing two other lights, one on each side, are pilasters.

It says that the finest example of this window is to be seen in the Basilica Palladiana at Vicenza, and goes on:—

In the library at Venice, Sansovino varied the design by substituting columns for the two inner pilasters. The Palladian window was introduced by Inigo Jones in the centre of the garden front at Wilton, by Lord Burlington in the centre of the wings of the Royal Academy, and good examples exist in Holkham House, Norfolk, by Kent, and in Worcester College, Oxford. There

do not seem to be any examples in either Germany, France or Spain.

The Basilica Palladiana at Vicenza was begun in 1549, but not finished until 1614. The Libreria Vecchia at Venice was begun in 1536 and finished in 1553.

JOHN B. WAINSWRIGHT.

BOOK BORROWERS (12 S. viii. 208, 253, 278, 296, 314, 350, 377, 394).—In the 'Leech Book of Bald,' an Anglo-Saxon MS. of an early date, now in the British Museum, there is a set of Latin verses, quoted, in the following English translation, by Mrs. Rohde in her recently published book, 'A Garden of Herbs,' which is probably one of the earliest of such inscriptions:—

Bald is the owner of this book which he ordered Cild to write,

Earnestly I pray here all men, in the name of Christ,

That no treacherous person take this book from me,

Neither by force nor by theft nor by any false statement.

Why? Because the richest treasure is not so dear to me

As my dear books which the grace of Christ attends.

C. C. B.

PICTURES OF COVENT GARDEN (12 S. viii. 348).—The Crace Collection in the British Museum should be consulted. Several old pictures of the Market are reproduced in my book, 'The Romance and History of Covent Garden,' published in 1913.

REGINALD JACOBS.

ARCHBISHOP TILLOTSON AND THE LAST SACRAMENTS (12 S. viii. 331, 373).—The fault lies with me. *The Cornhill* writer set down 'Tenison,' which my unlucky pen transmuted to Tillotson. 'Last Sacraments' may be the slip of something or somebody else.

ST. SWITHIN.

SMALLEST PIG OF A LITTER (12 S. viii. 331, 376).—"Reckling" is the Lincolnshire term for the smallest pig in a litter, one that has not a pap from which to suck. Also, anything weak or deformed, or, again, the youngest in a family. I once heard the remark, "He's a fine lad for a reckling."

J. T. F.

Winterton, Lincs.

In the New Forest, the smallest pig is known as the "doll." A "wosset" is a small ill-favoured pig. (See Glossary of Provincialisms in Wise's 'History of the New Forest.')

F. CROOKS.

'PERICLES' ON THE STAGE (12 S. viii. 361).—This play was presented at the Memorial Theatre, Stratford-on-Avon, for the first time in 1900. It was shown three times, on April 24, 25, and 28 in that year, by Sir Frank Benson's company. I fancy your correspondent errs in thinking it was "only once revived during the nineteenth century." From old playbills in my collection I feel sure it was given by various itinerant companies, towards the end of the eighteenth and beginning of the nineteenth centuries. I cannot give dates from memory nor have I these bills at hand, but could search and ascertain, when time permits.

W. JAGGARD, Capt.

TAVERN SIGNS: 'QUIET WOMAN' (12 S. viii. 170, 236, 276, 335, 354, 375).—This sign also occurs at Pershore, about twenty miles from here. A variant is the 'Good Woman.' In each case the pictorial sign represents a headless female, bearing her head in her hands. (See Larwood and Hotten, 'History of Signboards,' 1866, p. 454, for supposed source of the picture.) This "Epicœne" sign appears to be a favourite with oilmen, with satiric reference to the Foolish Virgins, lacking oil when the Bridegroom arrived. "Where is your head"? is a common query put to forgetful folk.

The sign is common on the Continent. At Widford near Chelmsford is (or was, some years ago) a curious example of it. On the obverse, a half-length portrait of King Henry VIII. On reverse, a headless woman, over the legend, *Forté bonne*. This led to popular belief that the woman was Anne Boleyn, though probably it represented the King's arms and Good woman.

W. JAGGARD, Capt.

Stratford-on-Avon.

Cycling through the Midlands many years ago I came across a public-house with this sign in one of the Wheatleys in Nottinghamshire (North Wheatley, I believe) and was reminded, of course, of the inn in Mr. Hardy's novel, 'The Return of the Native.'

C. C. B.

"MAGDALEN" OR "MAWDLEN" (12 S. viii. 366).—Thomas Audley was Lord Chancellor to King Henry VIII. It was he who toolled for the King in the matter of the Boleyn divorce, and who was the great opponent of Sir Thomas More. He re-founded Buckingham College, Cambridge;

and (if one may believe the cynical Parker) did so that, shorn of two letters, the college would then adopt his own name:—

M—Audley—N.

His wife's name was Elizabeth. Two of his brothers-in-law were Henry Duke of Suffolk, father of Lady Jane Grey; and Lord Thomas Grey. Both were ultimately beheaded on Tower Hill. Their mother was Margaret "Marchioness of Dorset," who was the godmother of Queen Elizabeth. Margaret was born a Wotton.

M. E. W.

LANCASHIRE SETTLERS IN AMERICA (12 S. viii. 227, 375).—Availing myself of MR. RAY SANBORN'S suggestion in the last paragraph of his reply at the second reference, may I call his attention to the entries in vol. ii. of Savage's 'Genealogical History of New England' of the names "Hobart, Hubberd, Hulbert and sometimes Hulburd." From a letter sent me by the postal authorities for identification some years ago, I gather that there still exist in America members of a family preserving the last-named variant of the name of Hubert—the original form.

From his surprise at the same people spelling their names in these different ways, Savage does not appear to have known that the "l" in these names is liquid, or rather mute (as in Holborn, Folkestone, Alnwick—as silent as in "salmon"), and my point of curiosity, which I hope to be able to satisfy through MR. RAY SANBORN'S courtesy and the ever-widening circulation of 'N. & Q.,' is whether any *old-established* Hulburds still remain in New England, and if so whether they preserve the original pronunciation as in 1635 and in the preceding centuries. PERCY HULBURD.

HENRY BELL OF PORTINGTON (12 S. viii. 371).—Henry Bell's sister married my own grandfather, and a tombstone exists in Eastington churchyard giving the names of their twelve children, of whom my father was the seventh. Being myself the youngest of *his* family I cannot speak of personal knowledge, but from talk heard and treasured by me in youth I gathered that the Henry Bell of Portington was a friend of John Wesley, and, though himself remaining a Churchman, was always kind and hospitable to the Methodist local preachers who came to visit his neighbourhood. He and his brother-in-law (my grandfather) died in the same year. SURREY.

"FOUR-BOTTLE MEN" (12 S. viii. 310, 357).—I should have said that neither four nor two- but three-bottle men was the commoner label, or libel. Does not Sir Walter Scott make the King allude to the elder Peveril as a "three-bottle baronet"? The size of port-wine bottles has been referred to. I have in my cellar, otherwise empty, a variety of old bottles, some with seals bearing "Wm. Jackson, 1774," others "Lincoln College," apparently about the same date, others with long necks and probably older. Is there any public collection of such glass in which these specimens would find a permanent home?

A. T. M.

FIRE PICTURES (12 S. viii. 370).—H.M.S. Bombay, screw, wood, line of battle ship, 67 guns, Captain C. A. Campbell, was destroyed by fire off Monte Video on Dec. 14, 1864. Ninety-seven officers and men perished, of whom 34 belonged to the Marines.

J. H. LESLIE, Lieut.-Col.

H.M.S. Bombay was burnt off Flores Island, near Monte Video; 91 lives lost; Dec. 14, 1864. Haydn's 'Dictionary of Dates' (see 'Wrecks').

D. K. T.

'The King's Ships,' vol. i., states that the Bombay belonged to the Hon. E. India Company, and was built in 1747. It was burnt off Monte Video in 1864.

R. S. PENGELLY.

JOSEPH AUSTIN, ACTOR, 1735-1821 (12 S. viii. 347).—Oxberry's 'Dramatic Chronology up to 1849' gives 1740 as the year of Austin's birth, and his last appearance in the character of Bertram in 'The Spanish Friar'; date of death, March 31, 1821. The 'Thespian Dictionary,' 1802, incidentally mentions Austin in its notice of Joseph Munden, as, with his partner Whitlock, being a party to the sale to Munden of their "concerns in the theatres of Newcastle, Lancaster, Preston, Warrington, and Chester," and retirement of Austin thereon. W. B. H.

THE YEAR'S ROUND OF CHILDREN'S GAMES (12 S. viii. 309, 355).—In 'Memoirs of an Oxford Scholar,' 1756, the author writes:—"My Amusements were boyish, playing at Taw, whipping of Tops, and all the Train of Plays which succeed each other through the various seasons of the year."

A. H. W. FYNMORE.

Arundel.



MARY BENSON, *alias* MARIA THERESA PHEPOE (12 S. viii. 370).—There is a fairly full account of this notorious criminal and her many enormities in 'Chronicles of Crime,' by Camden Pelham (vol. i. p. 358). The book was republished by Reeves and Turner, 196, Strand, in 1886, and is, I fancy, now out of print and scarce. It is admirably illustrated by "Phiz" and is probably the best and most complete record of criminal trials down to 1840 that has ever been compiled.

WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

Full particulars of this case are given in *The Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. lxvi., p. 347, and vol. lxvii., p. 1122. The criminal is referred to in the same magazine for 1818, vol. ii., p. 644, where it is stated that "she was once connected with a respectable family in the sister island." This may mean that she was wife of a Mr. Phepoe (as the correct spelling was). If so, I should like to know whether her husband was one of the family mentioned below, which once occupied a prominent position in Dublin. She does not appear to be a relation to do them credit!

Richard Phepoe, of Dublin, Esq., married at St. Paul's, Dublin, Dec. 7, 1733, Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Walker, of Dublin, and by her, who died March, 1762, had at his death, March 16 or 17, 1777, with other children, who died young, and were buried in Alderman William Walker's ground at St. Patrick's Cathedral, three daughters (Elizabeth, wife, first, of Arthur Langford Carter, son of the Rev. Oliver Carter, Rector of Knockmark, Co. Meath, and, second, of Henry Clarke; Rose, wife of Adam Nixon, of Greeny, Co. Cavan, Cornet, 13th Light Dragoons, son of the Rev. Andrew Nixon, of Nixon Lodge, Co. Cavan; and Jane, wife of William George Dowley Hearn, son of the Ven. Daniel Hearn, Archdeacon of Cashel), and a son, John Phepoe, of Dublin, Esq., married June, 1770, Jane, daughter of Thomas Taylor, Lord Mayor of Dublin, 1751, by Anne, daughter of Michael Beresford, son of Sir Tristram Beresford, Bart., and had issue.

H. B. SWANZY.

The Vicarage, Newry, Co. Down.

An account of this woman and her crimes is in 'The Chronicles of Crime; or, New Newgate Calendar,' by Camden Pelham. Two vols., 1841. Reprinted 1891.

W. B. H.

### Notes on Books.

*The Tower of London.* By Walter George Bell. (John Lane. 6s. net.)

MR. BELL'S many readers will certainly thank him for this unassuming but charming and well-imagined book. No doubt he is justified in reproaching Londoners with their general ignorance of the Tower. Yet this book—which is as good for its purpose as it well could be—itself goes some way to explain the neglect. Few buildings in the world are involved in such majestic and such unrelieved gloom. The Castle of St. Angelo, which Mr. Bell will have to be its only rival, has its legend and a history in which splendid vicissitudes are mingled with terror, and pious associations with deeds of darkness. The Tower of London, built to confront extremes of danger, has never even known assault. It has held martyrs, but martyrs who died for causes which now ring very faintly in the ears of the average Londoner, however precious their witness still is to those who understand. Cruelty, and the miscarrying of plots and treasons; the unhappiness, extreme and pitiable, of second-rate persons who over-reached themselves, and for whom admiration is hardly possible, make up most of the human history of which this sombre inviolate fortress is the background. All the more tragic for that, no doubt, and with all the more poignant an appeal to the imagination. Then there is that unrivalled length of centuries behind it, frowning down the pretensions of other State prisons. But, whether we look on its history or on the thickness and shape of its walls and its plan as a fortress, it needs a trained imagination to perceive its claims: and the more those claims are felt the more, it must be confessed, does the melancholy of the Tower increase upon the mind. This is pleasing to many, but still, perhaps, only to a minority.

However, this book of Mr. Bell's ought to incite a multitude of readers to repair their carelessness. These chapters, he tells us, were written originally for *The Daily Telegraph*, and not for any further purpose than to awaken an interest in a possession so greatly neglected. They contain little or nothing that a student of London will not have come across before. Even the student, though, may be glad of the vivid and detailed description, authoritatively given, of the nightly ceremony of the salute of the King's keys. The present writer was grateful also for a note on the nineteenth-century history of the Norman Chapel in the Keep. It appears that upon the removal of the public documents thence to the Record Office there was a proposal to convert this into a military tailor's warehouse; and it was upon the Prince Consort's protest that Queen Victoria ordered that it should be restored to religious use.

Mr. Bell gives us a facsimile of a card, dated April 1, 1856, to admit the bearer to view "the annual ceremony of the Washing of the Lions." He does not say how often this joke was perpetrated at the expense of guileless visitors from the country.

The early history of the Tower is skilfully touched in, the history of persons bearing a happy proportion to the description of the buildings. Those Westminster monks are mentioned

who were imprisoned in the Tower by Edward I. on a charge of robbing the Royal Treasury at Westminster Abbey. Was it not the Abbot himself and nearly the whole convent who were for a short time confined in the Tower? The substitution of large windows for the original Norman slits in the Keep has often been regretted. Mr. Bell quotes Sir George Young-husband's statement that a plan dated 1721 exists in the Office of Works which still shows the old windows, and thereby takes off some of the likelihood of Sir Christopher Wren's being responsible for the alteration. Wooden staves fitted with iron rings and knobs, used by our men in the Great War in trench forays, have been laid beside the maces in the armouries of the Keep.

Mr. Bell dwells at length on More—the ever memorable farewell between him and his daughter near the portcullis of the Bloody Tower; and on the last hours of Fisher, sleeping soundly two of the last four hours of life. He is extraordinarily kind to Anne Boleyn; and brings out strongly the pathos of the few square feet of ground—18ft. × 12ft.—before the altar of St. Peter ad Vincula. Certainly a strangely mingled company reposes there; but as a man on whom a curse rested, however otherwise unworthy, thereby gained dignity, so even poorer and meaner characters seem to acquire a certain grace and awefulness when gathered into the dark shadow of the Tower. It is part of the success of Mr. Bell's book that he brings this home to one afresh.

*Norwich Castle.* By Walter Rye.

As our author remarks in his preface, Norwich Castle has received but little serious attention from historians. A want of trustworthy material largely accounts for this neglect. But with the publication of the Calendars of Public Records the situation has been changed, and Mr. Rye, whose qualifications for the task are well known to every antiquary, has here begun to take stock of, and draw conclusions from, the new matter accumulated.

He sums up in his first chapter the old histories of the Castle. The oldest mentions of it assign its building to the Conqueror: somewhat later it was attributed to William Rufus. From the sixteenth century onwards accounts for which the authority is unknown refer its foundation to Saxon times or even farther back. Till the middle of the nineteenth century the building was stoutly declared to be Saxon, but since then the Norman origin has found favour again, and the Keep is now generally supposed to have been erected in the early twelfth century.

In connexion with its origin we have the interesting question of the service of the Castle guard. Mr. Rye—though he has the formidable authority of Dr. Round against him—is inclined to think that lands belonging to churches and monasteries were, as a rule, held only on defensive services; and he certainly maintains his contention well; and a further interesting point on which he brings evidence forward is the commutation of garrison duties for money payment.

The erection of the Castle Mound presents two main points of interest: its date and the place whence material was drawn. Mr. Rye would agree to the Mound being assigned to Saxon or Danish times, and would on the whole

prefer to suppose it made of earth brought down from higher ground (spur of high land at Ber) rather than carted up from the excavation of the moat.

In chapter iv., on the bridge and the moat, Mr. Rye is able to bring forward evidence from the Pipe Roll in support of the twelfth-century date of the Keep and the bridge. On the question of a wet *versus* a dry moat he holds that the moat was filled with water, and that land water from the neighbouring higher levels to the south and south-east would have sufficed for the purpose.

Perhaps the most interesting chapters are those on the fabric and repairs to the Castle and on the Governors, where Mr. Rye brings forward much material gathered from the original sources in which he has been delving and new to students. From the Patent and Close Rolls may be drawn the names of numerous prisoners committed to the castle, and Mr. Rye supplies notes of about a score of them imprisoned between 1206 and 1349.

In the following chapter, as also in an article, reprinted as Appendix from *The Essex County Standard*, on Eudo Dapifer and the Chronicle of St. John's Abbey, Colchester, Mr. Rye brings forward a number of considerations by way of correcting statements in the work of the late Prof. Freeman and Dr. Round. Mr. Rye is a vigorous defender of the accuracy and value of the Chronicle and, without entering into a dispute which would lead far beyond the space available for this notice, we may say that, all allowance being made for the personal equation, his case is pretty strong.

*John Dryden and a British Academy.* By Prof. O. F. Emerson. (Humphrey Milford. For the British Academy. 1s. 6d. net.)

DRYDEN's interest in the foundation of an Academy "as they have in France" has not left traces which amount to very much. Evelyn's "indigested thoughts" make a far more considerable contribution to the enterprise. A sentence in the 'Dedication' to 'The Rival Ladies'; an argument in the 'Dedication' of 'Troilus and Cressida,' and two further allusions virtually comprise it all. Yet it is worth setting these out, giving their occasions and concomitants and tracing what a mind of such a quality, and so good a master of English, held about the English of his day and its capabilities. Prof. Emerson has done this very well, and his work carries in our eyes some heightening of interest from its transatlantic origin.

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LONDON, MAY 28, 1921.

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## Notes.

## CORRESPONDENCE OF HARRIET MARTINEAU.

THE following letters, two from Harriet Martineau and one from Susan Martineau, announcing her aunt's death, throw some little additional light on the home life and on the opinions of a highly-gifted woman. They seem well worth being made known to readers of 'N. & Q.,' for the use of any writer who may, in future, think of making a new study of Harriet Martineau's life and works.

These letters were given to me by a friend, whom I believe to have been a connexion of Mrs. Jones, some fifteen years ago.

[COPY.]

I.

Ambleside,  
Sepr. 5/66.

Dear Mrs. Jones

Your hamper is a real treat! You have sent us just what is not to be got here, mushrooms and fruit particularly. We had never thought of mushrooms, which I am remarkably fond of;

and there is no such fruit here as your peaches and pears,—the season having been unfavourable for autumn fruit. Caroline "does not care for fruit," she says, but the sausages are quite in her way—and in mine too; and I have just had one for breakfast; and excellent it is. We had some fun about them last evening. The hamper was unpacked in the drawing-room for my amusement, and Caroline put on one side the things that were for her. Half an hour afterwards she came in with the box she had put aside, and said "I took this for note paper," and taking off the lid, there were the sausages! How we did laugh!

I hope her cousin will think her looking well. My friends here observe to me how well she looks.

It is such a pity that your son comes just this week—the only one in all the year when I have no niece with me, and when therefore Caroline can't go long walks with her cousin. I am quite concerned at it. And when my niece from Liverpool comes at the end of the week, her brother comes with her, so that the little room will not be at liberty after Thursday night. Till Friday your son is most welcome to it; and afterwards, till he goes home, I hope he will come here as much as he likes. I have desired Caroline to make him comfortable in every way she can. I do hope the weather will mend; but the glass is low.

Now that I am writing, I will say a confidential word about C. which is *for her uncle and yourself alone*. She once told me that you were "so afraid she shd be tempted to go to America." I assure you I was at one time very uneasy about it; and even now, I shd be very glad to hear that her brother-in-law was married again. Unless he waits for my death I shd think he will marry again; and not the less, but the more, for the true and deep love he certainly had for his wife.

It is not for selfish reasons only, nor chiefly—that I have dreaded C.'s going. He wd have wanted her to marry him, of course; and I want her to understand that she cannot be legally his wife. In this country, because she is his deceased wife's sister; and in America because he wd there marry under a false name. In fact, all she really knows of him, beyond his attachment to his wife, is that he is living under a false name, after a secret flitting from this country. There cannot but be something wrong in such a case. However, I have seen no signs whatever of her being tempted; and I don't think he writes often to her now. I am sure she *could not* like life at Chicago, if all else were right, nor wd she have her health there.—I hardly need say I have remembered her in my Will; nor that my family will have her interests at heart when I am gone. I am sure they will, both for my sake and her own. Meantime, I really believe she is happy here; and I am sure she is very good. She sends her love to her Uncle and you. I beg you to accept my hearty thanks for the kindness you have shown me, and to believe me very truly yours

(Sgd.) H. MARTINEAU.

P.S.—No doubt C. has told you how comfortably we are settled with the good young girl who is our cook. She is a wonderful girl for



her age; and C. does not mind her being so young, as she is so willing and apt to learn. C. says the kitchen *never* was so comfortable as now.

[COPY.]

II.

Ambleside,  
September 6/74.

Dear Caroline,

I have had such a good breakfast, the last two mornings that I have wanted to thank you for the treat. I will do it now,—ever so briefly, rather than wait, for I really am gratified by your kind remembrance of my liking for this particular breakfast (or supper!) You can easily understand how impossible it is for me to write much just now, when Mr. Frank is here for 2 days, and our dear J. for a limited time—and tourist friends calling, and strangers peeping about, while I lose strength from week to week. I am obliged to decline seeing any but old and familiar friends, but the mere movement of so many people about one, and the letters and messages are overpowering to my small strength. And the great difficulty still is the amount of writing that has to be done.

I think your interview with Dr. Blake is very encouraging, according to the account I have of it from Miss Jane. If the two lumps wd follow the way of the departed ones, we might hope that you may entirely recover your health,—if the cough is really quite gone. While those lumps remain, we cannot but feel the necessity for still further patience. But in all other respects you seem to have made great progress since your last change of air and scene; and we shall rejoice if it continues.

Mrs. Wedgwood hopes to give me a few days ("a very few") about the end of this month. We hardly hoped for another meeting; but we shall try for it. We are all growing old, we feel, and three of us four elders are invalids; so we don't look forward much, or make rash promises; but if she and I may be together once more, we shall be thankful.—My cousin Constance is with me now, so good and kind to J. and me! On the whole, I am relieved, and surprised at J.'s looks, though I knew how strong she is. She is cheerful and calm and altogether appearing less ill than I was prepared to see her.

With kind regards to your sister and family, and love to Carrie,

I am, dear Car,  
Your affect<sup>e</sup> old friend  
(Sgd.) H. MARTINEAU.

[COPY.]

III.

Highfield Road,  
Edgbaston.  
June 29th /76.

Dear Mrs. Jones,

I feel that I must send a few words to you, as I know you have taken deep interest for *many* years past in all that concerns my Aunt's household at Ambleside. The news will soon reach you by the newspapers that my dear Aunt too has passed from amongst us: she breathed her last on Tuesday evening about eight o'clock. She has been declining in strength for some months,

and latterly more rapidly—so we were all prepared—she herself longing for the "rest"—after her life's work was done. My sister was with her, and *her* sister Mrs. Higginson, and Marianne has taken Caroline's place to the best of her ability. Poor dear Caroline has been spared this watching and sorrow,—it seems very soon after her removal. My sister will always feel *very* thankful that she was sufficiently restored in health to spend the last twelve months with my Aunt in her beautiful home. I hope you are pretty well. I am yours

very truly,  
(Sgd.) SUSAN MARTINEAU.

HERBERT SOUTHAM.

### TRIAL BY COURT-MARTIAL OF A DUELLIST. NEWFOUNDLAND, 1826.

(See *ante*, pp. 381, 402.)

MATTHEW HENRY WILLOCK, sworn:—Witness had a party at his quarters on the evening of the 26th March last, consisting of the prisoners at the bar, the deceased Mr. Philpot, Mr. Stanley, the brother of the witness, and all his brother-officers of the corps, except the Colonel, Lieut. Wieburgh, and Mr. Clark. Captain Rudkin, Captain Morice, Mr. Philpot, Mr. Stanley, and witness's brother remained after the rest had retired. When the party had been so reduced, Mr. Philpot said that as he had not taken a glass of grog during the evening, he would stay and do so. Cards were then proposed. Mr. Philpot, Captain Rudkin, and witness played, during which Mr. Stanley said, "Come, boys, let us go home; we are only keeping Willock up, and annoying him." Deceased said, "There is the door—be off—don't be disturbing us." Mr. Stanley replied, "I can go if I please, Sir, without consulting you." Mr. Philpot retorted, "Don't 'Sir' me; if you do I'll pull your nose, and kick you out at the door"—at the same moment rising from his chair. Witness seized him by the arm, and said he would not allow such language or conduct in his quarters. Captain Rudkin then addressed himself to Mr. Philpot, and said such conduct was highly improper, and both uncalled and unlooked for on the part of Mr. Stanley, as he had done nothing to subject himself to such a remark. Mr. Stanley then left the room, after which Mr. Morice observed to deceased that he had behaved excessively ill to Mr. Stanley, and that he ought to have apologized to him immediately. Deceased replied, "The nincompoop! I'd rather have a shot at him than not." Mr. Morice then retired, and there only remained Captain Rudkin, deceased, and witness. Witness then remonstrated with deceased upon his intemperate conduct upon this and other occasions. Upon Mr. Morice going away, Captain Rudkin dealt the cards for the game of Lancelot. The first card was for company; the second for self; and the third for the dealer. The card for company was a five, that for self a six, and the card next turned was also a six, which gave Captain Rudkin the pool. This Philpot disputed, declaring that as it was a nick, or tie, the company

were entitled to half the pool. It was referred to witness, who gave it in favour of Captain Rudkin. Deceased then seized the stakes on the table, and put them in his pocket. Captain Rudkin said to witness, "Good God! do you mean to submit to treatment of this sort?" Witness replied that it was only a ninepenny or eighteenpenny matter, and not worth squabbling about. Captain Rudkin then said, "If you are determined to submit to this sort of treatment, I shall not; neither will I allow that money to be taken from the room." Mr. Philpot then rose from his chair and said, "D—n you! I would think but very little of pulling your nose, and kicking your — out of the window." Witness then said he considered himself ill-treated by the row which had taken place in his quarters; and, opening the door, requested they would go home, stating that in the morning he should expect an apology for such conduct. After opening the door for their exit, witness went to stir the fire, and whilst there his attention was called by hearing deceased say, "D—n you!" and accompanying this exclamation by throwing a jug with water after Captain Rudkin into the passage; and whilst doing so, rushing into the passage in pursuit of Captain Rudkin. Witness then followed him to the door, and there saw the deceased in the arms of his (witness's) brother, who was bringing him back to the room, where he remained all night. Witness kept him for the purpose of remonstrating with him upon the highly improper conduct of which he had been guilty; and he told him that by giving way to his violence of character, and grossness of language, he would either be killed or be obliged to leave the service. Witness then recapitulated to deceased the number of quarrels he had been engaged in, and the number which he (witness) had got him out of. Deceased asked witness to act as his friend in case he should be called out; which witness refused to do, stating his reasons. Conceived that Captain Rudkin could not with propriety act otherwise than he did. There were but two courses he could pursue—either to bring deceased to a court-martial, or to act as he did.

(The Court here observed that the code of honour was not the code of law, and it could not take down these minutes as evidence.)

The witness considered that Mr. Philpot, on the ground, should have fired in the air, which would have terminated the affair. The usual distance is from eight to twelve paces. Has known many instances in which the parties have fired more than one or two shots. Has known Captain Rudkin since the year 1812; and during that period his conduct has been that of a good officer and a perfect gentleman. Witness has never known him to be placed in the like situation, nor to have any quarrel of his own seeking. Witness has known Dr. Strachan since September, 1824, who has always been considered by the corps as a good-tempered, obliging brother-officer; and witness has known him, by his mediation, to have prevented one or two duels. Considers that Captain Rudkin was certainly entitled to an apology—if an apology could have been taken for the insult.

CAVENDISH WILLOCK:—Was present at a dispute which took place at his brother's on the evening of the 29th March last. Upon cards

being proposed, he believes by Captain Rudkin, Mr. Stanley said it was time to go home, when deceased replied, "There's the door—be off—you have no business to disturb us." Stanley said, "I suppose, Sir, I can go home when I please." Deceased replied, "Don't 'Sir' me, or, damn you! if you do, I'll pull your nose and kick you out at the window." Mr. Stanley then went out, and on returning found the parlour door open. Captain Morice then went out, and witness with him. Observed Captain Rudkin also come out of the room, and saw deceased throw a jug of water at him; immediately after which he (deceased) ran out of the room after Captain Rudkin, and kicked him; upon which witness caught hold of the deceased and forced him back to the parlour. Captain Rudkin then retired, and Mr. Philpot remained in Captain Willock's quarters with Captain Willock and with witness. Witness next day waited on Mr. Philpot to ask him to apologize to Stanley, when the former told him that he had sent for Captain Morice. Witness and Captain Morice adjusted that difference. Captain Morice said that as he was present during the quarrel between Philpot and Stanley, and as the matter had been referred to him (Captain Morice), the former must apologize. Witness had some conversation with Captain Morice respecting the affair between Philpot and Rudkin. Morice said he knew not of the affair between them. Witness then told Captain Morice what had passed the night before between Rudkin and deceased, when Captain Morice said he was very sorry for it, but he hoped he should be able to settle it. Supposes Captain Morice had not then been longer than half an hour in the garrison. The ground was chosen by Mr. Philpot himself, who objected to the first ground, saying that it was too near the road, that on the other side of the hill it was more level and fit for the purpose. Captain Rudkin did not accompany them during the marking of the ground. Deceased fired at Rudkin. The attention of witness was particularly directed to the deceased, as he expected that he would fire in the air, having previously told him that he ought to do so after the gross insult he had given Captain Rudkin: this was the cause of his attention being directed to him. The words "Ready—fire!" were given as quick as possible, and the pistols were not raised until the word "Fire!" was given. After the first shot, witness observed deceased draw himself up and direct his eye towards Captain Rudkin. At the first exchange of shots, observed Captain Rudkin fire rather carelessly—so much so as to lead witness to suppose that Captain Rudkin expected the deceased would fire in the air. From Philpot's retaining his place, and at the same time giving his pistol in a particular manner to his second, witness inferred that he directed him to reload. Mr. Philpot's pistol positively was discharged the second time—saw the flash, and saw the pistol lying on the ground with the cock down and the pan thrown back. After Philpot fell, Captain Rudkin came up and took him by the hand with very much agitation. Immediately after the fall of the deceased, Mr. Morice exclaimed that it was a pity deceased had not apologized. When about to fire the second shot, Captain

Rudkin kept his arm down until the word was given; and during the interval between the first and second shot, he was employed in pushing a small stick which he had in his hand into the ground, and drawing it out again. During the same interval, deceased altered his position, drew himself up, and fixed his eye on Captain Rudkin. The pistols were common, and not such as are usually employed in duelling. The distance at which the parties fought was rather more than fifteen paces. Witness saw the distance paced off. Deceased told witness that he had taken off his flannels, which he had not been without for nine years before. Deceased threw off his coat on the ground; Captain Rudkin fought with his coat on. Witness had previously had some conversation with Captain Rudkin respecting the quarrel, during which Captain Rudkin stated that he had not the slightest animosity against the deceased. Has known Captain Rudkin ever since his arrival in this country; has been frequently in his company, and has always seen him act as an officer and a gentleman, and had never known him to quarrel with, or offer an insult to, anybody. Has also known Mr. Morice and Dr. Strachan, and has never known them to be engaged in a quarrel. Some time ago a dispute took place between two gentlemen, upon which occasion Captain Morice acted as mediator, and adjusted the affair. In this instance, he expressed to witness an anxious desire to make an amicable adjustment of the differences. All the proceedings in the affair were fairly conducted, so far as witness knows.

**MAJOR WILLIAM SKINNER:**—Had frequent occasions of meeting the gentlemen at the bar, as well as the deceased. His general opinion of the character of Captain Rudkin is that he is one of the most inoffensive men he ever knew. Believes Dr. Strachan to be of the same disposition; and has ever found Captain Morice to be a good-tempered pleasant man.

**ALEXANDER MCKENZIE:**—Is Captain in the Royal Veteran Companies. Became acquainted with Captain Rudkin in September or October, 1824. Since that period they have been on terms of intimacy, and witness knows him to be a humane, good-hearted man, and as little disposed to quarrel as anyone he ever met with. His manners were at all times the most gentlemanly; and witness is satisfied that he could call on every officer in the corps for testimony to the same effect. Witness's acquaintance with Dr. Strachan commenced immediately upon his arrival in this country, and he considers him a mild, gentlemanly, good-tempered man. Witness's acquaintance with Captain Morice commenced soon after the arrival of the yacht; he always considered him a gentlemanly, good-tempered man.

**STEPHEN RICE:**—Is Lieutenant in the Royal Veteran Regiment. Has known the prisoners at the bar since 1824. Knows Captain Rudkin to be a most excellent-tempered man, and has never known him to have any quarrel with any officer in the garrison except with the deceased. Captain Rudkin has had a former quarrel with deceased. On that occasion witness was present, when Mr. Philpot certainly behaved in the most violent manner. The affair was settled by witness

and Captain Willock's concluding that Mr. Philpot was decidedly wrong in his conduct in the beginning of the quarrel. The apology was received and a perfect reconciliation took place.

**CAPTAIN WILLOCK,** re-examined:—Had been engaged in adjusting previous quarrels between the deceased and Captain Rudkin, and between the deceased and others. A sufficient apology was considered by Captain Rudkin to have been made for the offence which had been committed against him.

**JOHN O'FARRELL:**—Is Lieutenant in the Royal Veteran Battalions. Has known Captain Rudkin since the arrival of the Royal Veterans in this country. [Statement to the same effect as that of previous witness.]

**ROBERT GUMBLETON DAUNT:**—Is Lieutenant in the Royal Veteran Companies. [Statement to the same effect as that of previous witness.]

**JOHN WALKER:**—Is an Ensign in the Royal Veteran Regiment. Has known Captain Rudkin since September, 1824. His conduct has been that of a perfect gentleman. (This witness confirmed to the fullest extent everything that had been said by the former witnesses upon the temper and conduct of the prisoners at the bar.)

**CAMPBELL FRANCE:**—Is Surgeon of H.M.S. Grasshopper. Has known Captain Morice since June, 1818. Has served in H.M.S. Liffey with him. [Statement to like effect.]

**CHARLES WARD:**—Is supernumerary clerk of H.M.S. Grasshopper. Has known Mr. Morice since July 20, 1812. Served nearly twelve months in the Pincher gun-brig, in which he was a messmate with him. [Statement to like effect.]

**JOSEPH BULL:**—Has done the duty of Hospital Sergeant ever since the Veteran Companies landed. The prisoner, Dr. Strachan, is Hospital Surgeon. He has always been kind in every respect to those who were under him, and has repeatedly given from his own table, to the patients under his charge, such delicacies as were not allowed by the hospital.

The HON. JUDGE TUCKER then charged the jury.

Awfully interesting and excruciatingly painful, his Lordship said, was the duty which he was called upon to perform. A consciousness that the life of a fellow-creature may be depending upon our conduct must always impress our minds with the greatest anxiety—when the accusation involves the crime of murder, the interest of that situation is much increased; but when it is made against persons with whom we have been on terms of intimacy, the case is almost too difficult to support. But the facts in the present case admitted of no doubt. The prisoners had admitted that by the hands of Captain Rudkin the deceased had met his death, and it had also been shown that the other gentlemen on trial had aided and assisted in the fact. Their lives and all that were connected with them turned upon the view which he should have to take upon the law of the case, because they (the jurors) were bound to receive advice and direction from the Court. The practice of duelling had, unfortunately, become so general that few were conscious of the light in which it was viewed by the laws of their country. From certain feelings of honour, and from the means resorted to by the parties to prevent discovery, it seldom happened

that convictions took place; but the law was not the less clear on that account. He should be obliged to lay down principles which would be new to many who heard him. The laws of England differed from those which actuated *men of honour*. He was aware that the practice had been sanctioned by the example of some of the most illustrious characters, and had received support from an eminent moralist, Dr. Johnson, who argued that, as it was consistent with the law of nature and society to defend our lives, and even our property, by taking the life of those who assailed them—our character being more valuable than our property, or even life itself—it followed that it was equally justifiable to defend that character, even at the expense of the life of the assailants. This was the doctrine, and he deeply deplored the condition of those who were in such a state of society as to compel them to do so, or to consent to be expatriated. It was true that persons who do put up with such insults as Captain Rudkin had received were looked upon by their brother-officers with that contempt which requires a larger share of passive courage than men commonly possess to endure. That tyrant, *false honour*, was one of the most sanguinary that ever existed. At its altar had been sacrificed more lives than had, perhaps, been immolated at the altars of all the heathen deities. With regard to murder, it was essential that malice should enter into it; but malice was the dictate of bad dispositions. It was not that feeling which is called hatred; nor is it envy. Envy, hatred, and malice are three distinct passions. In this case there might be nothing of hatred, nor even malice, according to its legal definition, as being “the dictate of a wicked, depraved, and malignant heart.” It frequently happens that persons go out without the feelings just described, but victims of that tyrant, *custom*, are goaded to do that which is opposed to reason, conscience, and revelation. In these instances it was hardly possible to say that malice, either in the common acceptance of the term, or even in the sense in which it is generally understood by lawyers, entered into the act—yet by all the highest authorities in the law it is held that if two persons fight in cold blood, or after there has been sufficient time to cool, and one be slain, this is murder in the party killing and in his second. But his Lordship felt warranted in saying that the jury may acquit the second of the deceased.

But the facts had been admitted—now for the law. The law considers that persons may be guilty of crimes in different degrees. There were principals in the first degree, and there were accessories before as well as accessories after the fact. In the present case the principal in the first degree was Captain Rudkin; and in the second degree, if guilty at all, was Dr. Strachan. The question then was, what is the degree of guilt involved? The leading distinction between murder and manslaughter is, that one arises from infirmity and the other from depravity. But the laws were indulgent to the infirmities of human nature—in manslaughter a slight punishment was awarded; in murder, the severest punishment which human laws could inflict. It was of importance to ascertain whether the act was done in the heat of passion or whether there was time to cool. If

there was that time, it was impossible to reduce the crime below that of murder. The defendants had addressed themselves to the feelings, and had rested their defence upon what were termed the laws of honour; but the law of England was as widely different from the law of honour as it was possible for two extremes to be. With respect to the cooling time and the nature of the provocation, it was of importance to consider whether Captain Rudkin proceeded to the ground in that state of mind which rendered him incapable of acting as he ought to have done—for they must dismiss the usages of the army, and take the law to be that deliberate duelling is murder. If there was sufficient time allowed for the passion to cool, the jury must bring in a verdict of murder.

If the case had been tried by those rules which govern military gentlemen, it should seem that Captain Rudkin must have been acquitted. Looking at his moral character under their rules of honour it was entitled to approbation; but his Lordship was bound to look at the law. This was one of those distressing cases which grew out of the artificial state of society which most of us had had frequent occasion to witness and lament. That the conduct of the deceased was of the grossest nature there could be no doubt; he therefore was most to blame. But notwithstanding the dreadful consequences of declining to resent Mr. Philpot's conduct, yet his Lordship was bound to say that the law does not tolerate duelling. Looking to the facts, they were awful. His Lordship adverted to the circumstance that the quarrel occurred at night, and the meeting did not take place until next day. It seems that before the meeting Captain Rudkin should have reflected. He went to the field not influenced by passion but by custom. It clearly appeared that Captain Rudkin's conduct in the field was very different from that of the deceased. It would also appear that he believed he was only going through a formal ordeal, and that from the subsequent conduct of his antagonist he was provoked to take more deliberate aim. If the jury believed that the parties were in such a state of mind as would render human beings justly responsible for their conduct at the time of their being on the ground, they ought to return a verdict of murder against Rudkin and Strachan. It was not for the Court or the jury to depart from the law, from considerations for the prisoners, but to look to its effects upon the state of society. His Lordship then recapitulated the evidence and commented upon it as he went along.

The jury then retired, and in about an hour returned, when the foreman informed the Court that the jury could not agree upon a general verdict, but upon a special one, subject to the law as laid down by the Court. The Court said they were certainly at liberty to give in a special verdict upon the principles set forth; but that care must be taken in wording such verdict, to enable the Court to proceed upon principles of law. When the special verdict was brought in, it appeared that the jury had acquitted the prisoners of everything like malicious intention; when the Court observed that they had acquitted the prisoners of that which constituted the essence of murder; but it was of opinion that such a special verdict could not, agreeably to law, be recorded—that the jurors must reconsider, and

if they were satisfied no malice existed on the part of the prisoners, they must then find them guilty of manslaughter, or acquit them altogether. The jury then retired for about twenty minutes, and returned with a verdict of "Not Guilty."

The verdict was received with acclamations of applause by a crowded Court, and the parties having been discharged, retired amidst the congratulations of their friends.

H. E. RUDKIN, Major.

Wallingford.

### ALDEBURGH.

#### EXTRACTS FROM CHAMBERLAINS' ACCOUNT-BOOK.

1625-1649.

(See *ante*, pp. 163, 224, 265, 305, 343, 387.)

#### 16 PAYMENTS. 29

"THE Regester Booke" box, with its three locks, is probably the one now in the Moot Hall; the early sixteenth-century iron-bound chest under the tower at the west entrance to the Church (also with three locks), from its size, was more likely to have been used for storing church linen, &c.

#### February.

Paid Robt Pye the Constable february 25 for 6 mens wags one night to watche at the fayer .. .. 00 03 00

#### Aprill.

To John Boothe for freshe fishe and oysters when mr Rivett was in Towne about seasinge for the subsidie in Aprill 1629 .. 00 06 08  
for pfume and frankensence at Christmes to Jo: Urvis .. .. 00 01 08

#### May.

To Edward Gowldine for an iron for one of the bells .. .. 00 00 08  
more to him for 4 keyes used in the Church, 3 for the box where the Regester booke was kept and one for the poore mens box .. .. 00 01 04

To Mr Thomas Johnson that he laid out at London for A capp and hoode for mr Taplie .. .. 02 13 08

To John Cooke in pt for a wache house set up at the beacon .. .. 01 00 00

#### June.

To Willm Baldwine June 1 for dynner when we trayned Ap. 6 .. .. 00 09 06  
more for one quart of wine then and for beere after dynner .. .. 00 03 06

Paid unto Willm Baldwine for dynner for 10 men on the first drift day .. 00 08 04  
more for one quart of wyne and for bread and beere before dynner the same day .. 00 02 08

Paid for help to emptie a barrell of tarr at Slaughton and to bring a kittle of tarr to the storehouse in the mket .. 00 00 04

To John Taylor June 12 for cariage of things to the Towne house when the vault was made .. .. 00 06 04

Paid to Matthew Fickett for tymber and planke for the vault in the store house .. .. 01 01 00

Paid mr Thomas Sherewood Sir Willm Withpole his Baylif for Rent for the ferye for one yeere due March 25, 1629 .. .. 01 00 00

To Goodwive Titsall for bread and beere sent to the Towne house when the vault was making .. .. 00 00 06

#### July.

To the Constables to carry an Irisheman out of towne .. .. 00 00 06

#### August.

To the Constables for the Towne lands towards the provision for the Kings household .. .. 00 05 00

Paid unto Mr Taplie for a fyne to give leave to decay Fowlers house .. .. 00 10 00

more to mr Alexander the Steward for entering the Licence .. .. 00 02 00

To Andrewes for setting stones in the market .. .. 00 00 08

For settine in a stulp at the seate about the stocks and for the stulp and nayles .. .. 00 00 06

For a Bellope for the Markett Bell .. 00 00 03

To willm Bardwell for dynner August the last when the Shereif was heere to inquire for forfeited bands for the Kinge .. 01 01 00

#### September.

For russes for the Towne hall on the Election day .. .. 00 00 08

To Willm Baldwin for dynner on the Election day .. .. 02 09 00

more then for wyne and Oysters .. 00 09 06

#### October.

Paid for 4 men and a boate hire to fetche two keteche maisters a shore to pay for shott and powder that was spent in defendinge them from A Dunkerke August 21th .. 00 05 00

#### November.

Paid Henry Bullen for certen Cloathes that were Thorps wives .. .. 00 10 00

To George Nun for the Sargeants Cloaks .. .. 03 12 00

#### December.

To Walter Ashley for making of two Cloaks for the Sargeants .. .. 00 04 08

Paid Charles warne for thre gunsticks for the Towne muskets .. .. 00 00 06

more to him for making of a money box for the Churchwardens .. .. 00 01 00

Paid unto mr Baylif Bence for A pcell of ground bought of him by the Towne .. 02 00 00

Paid more unto him for Two thousand of bricks used about the vault in the storehouse and in other places the some of .. 01 12 00

#### 16 PAYMENTS. 30

Great difficulty in obtaining corn in this and the following year. In the "Copy Book of Letters" written to and from the Corporation under date June 14, 1631, is the certificate of the Bailiffs to the High Sheriff of the execution of several books of orders from the King, concerning dearth and price of corn, the keeping watch and ward, &c.

The prices given are viis per bushel for wheat; vs for rye; and iiiis vid for barley.

Heavy charges were incurred this year in building the "Lucorne" on the Church tower. This seems to have been a large and well-built watch-house—put up, probably, on account of the attacks of the "Dunkerkers," several Aldeburgh boats having been lately attacked close to the town.

**January.**

Paid for mens help and boate hire to fetche a ketcher maistr ashore (that was chased with a Dunerke) to pay for powder and shott, and for carrying him aboard againe 00 02 00

**February.**

To Gowlding for 3 iron bars for the Church windowes .. .. . 00 01 01

**March.**

For a purse for the Townes use .. 00 00 04

Paid mr Shipman money that he laid out for burrieinge of a Souldier that died at the Shephards house and for other chargs about the Widowe Hindes her goods 00 04 07

Paid for pfume at Easter .. .. 00 01 06

**Aprill.**

Paid Thomas Fiske sent for five newe busshells .. .. . 01 04 00

**4.**

Given the widow Browne towards the healing of her hand .. .. . 00 03 00

Paid for Iron worke for 4 water busshells .. .. . 00 16 00

**May.**

To Thomas Fiske sent for seizinge the Towne busshells .. .. . 00 01 00

**2.**

Paid Mr. Edward Hayward for two Bulls for the marshe .. .. . 05 10 00

**June.**

Paid for Matts for mr Bayliffs seats .. 00 03 06

**24.**

Paid for Matts for the 24 inferior burgesses seats .. .. . 00 04 06

**July 10.**

Given towards the burieinge of ould Thomas Parker .. .. . 00 04 00

Paid unto 5 men for wardinge at the Townes ende on Donwich fayre day 00 02 08

**August.**

To James Gowlding for a lock for the pound .. .. . 00 00 04

**September.**

Given to 13 men that were taken with the Dunkerks .. .. . 00 13 00

**7.**

Given more to the mrs mate .. .. 00 02 06

Given to a woman that was landed then .. .. . 00 02 00

**September.**

More to Willm Baldwin for dyct on the Election day for 63 men .. .. . 03 03 00

For wyne and Oysters then .. .. 01 09 00

More for bread and beere before dynner and after .. .. . 00 02 06

**26.**

Paid for burying a man that came ashore when the Kings wreck came ashore 00 02 00

**October 10.**

To Francis Clifford by the apointmt of mr Baylifs towards the healinge of his legg .. .. . 01 00 00

Paid unto mr Willm Thomson sent to buy Corne for the Townes use the some of 10 00 00

Paid more unto mr Thomson to buy Corne .. .. . 15 00 00

Paid more unto mr Thomson to pay for Corne for the Towne .. .. . 34 00 00

Paid unto mr Baylif Cheney for the same use .. .. . 15 00 00

Paid Lawrence Baldrie for Rent for the Ferry for Mrs Stanhoope for her 1/3 pt due at St Michael 1630 for one yeeer and half .. .. . 00 10 00

Paid to men that fetcht an anckor wch was left by a hoigh that was taken against the Towne .. .. . 00 09 06

Paid mr John Blowers for his sonnes beatinge the drum to set the wache .. .. 00 09 00

**November.**

To Gowlding for mendinge the lock on the chancell dore .. .. . 00 00 05

Paid mr Wall for chargs for his Journey to London about wastage for the Colliery, money more then was received upon the tonnage .. .. . 00 10 10

Lost by exchange and want of tale off money that was taken out of the Towne Chiest the some of .. .. . 00 06 06

**16 PAYMENTS. 31**

The result of Charles Warne's visit to Kelsale was the pulpit now standing in Aldeburgh Church. The new work at Kelsale was approved—the pulpits are very similar and are evidently from the same hands.

**January 13.**

To John Daniell for his worke and stuff about the whippingge place in the Markett .. .. . 00 02 04

more given to a man that lost his Shipp 00 01 00

more given to a man that lost his ketcher 00 00 06

more paid John Luins for healing a maids legg .. .. . 00 10 00

**June.**

To Charles Warne for his journey to kelshall to see a pulpitt .. .. . 00 01 00

**July.**

Given to a man that came wh a passe 00 01 00

(Many entries of "Charges laid out about the Lucorne on the Church leads")

**September.**

Paid unto Willm Bardwell for diet on Michaelmes day for 58 persons and for a great Pie sent forthe .. .. . 03 03 00

More then for wyne .. .. . 01 02 11



**Octob.**

To George Nun for 6 yards  $\frac{1}{2}$  and 3 nailes  
of broadcloth at 9s the yard for 2 Cloaks  
for the Sarjeants .. .. . 02 18 00  
for 3 yards and  $\frac{1}{2}$  an ell of bayes for  
them .. .. . 00 08 02  
For Silke and stiffininge for the capes 00 01 00  
for the makinge of them .. .. . 00 04 08

**Novemb.**

To John Lunis for curinge sore heads and  
leggs for poore people .. .. . 02 10 00

**Decemb.**

more to him (Willm Bardwell) for wine  
and sugar at the vension feast .. 01 13 00  
For Mrs Thomsons dynner then .. 00 01 00  
More for the mans dynner that brought the  
venison .. .. . 00 01 02

ARTHUR T. WINN.

Aldeburgh, Suffolk.

*(To be continued.)*

and the inserted pieces for the true outline. Three separate pieces of copper, not too large for enamelling, were then coloured and secured to the stone in positions relatively correct with the chevron. These are all now firmly attached to the old stone and appear to be safe for many years to come.

The smaller shield still remaining was small enough to be enamelled on one piece of metal, but no attempt at colouring the



pennon was made, the chevron being engraved in outline only.

In each shield the enamel is remarkably hard, but not brittle, and in fairly good condition though well worn.

The shield of Sir John the younger does not retain the slightest remnant of colour, but the roughly engraved sunken surface was evidently intended for the more usual pitchy filling (now all gone) and not for enamelling, nor was it cut away for the insertion of enamelled plates.

These brasses are carefully covered with a thick carpet but are always open to inspection, which will repay anyone for a walk or ride from Leatherhead, three miles distant.

WALTER E. GAWTHORP.

16, Long Acre, W.C.2.

**PEDESTRIANISM IN 1818.**—Toone, 'Chr. Hist.', ii., pp. 640, 642, writing of this year, has these entries:—

Feb. 6.—The greatest pedestrian feat ever recorded was performed by Mr. Howard, of Knaresford, who for a wager of 200 guineas walked 600 miles in ten days, a task beyond the powers of a horse.

May 9.—The recent pedestrian performance of Howard was exceeded by D. Crisp, who accomplished the extraordinary and unparalleled undertaking of walking 61 miles each day, for 17 successive days; on the last day he was 52 minutes within the given time, and arrived quite fresh.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

**BRASS AT STOKE D'ABERNON, 1277: ENAMELLED SHIELD.**—The brass to Sir John Daubernoun the elder holds a unique position among English brasses for more than one reason. Not only is it the oldest existing brass in this country, presuming the dedicatory inscription at Ashbourne, 1241, to be a later work or copy, but it is the only brass, save a small figure in the Hastings brass, showing a lance with pennon attached; the effigy is also larger and bolder in design than its contemporaries. But there is a yet more important difference from its fellows to be found in the technical treatment of its heraldry—"azure, a chevron, or"—in which vitreous enamel instead of some coloured pigment was used to produce the colour of the field, most of the original enamel still existing. There appears to be no other remnant of enamel before the Carshalton brass, c. 1490.

Enamelling is usually confined to small surfaces, and the method adopted at Stoke to overcome the difficulty occasioned by the size of the shield may be of interest, as this is a matter not touched upon in Haines's or any of the usual reference books. The accompanying woodcut shows the shape to which this portion of the great effigy was cut before the shield was filled in or attached. The dexter portion of the field was pierced through, leaving the projecting chevron as a part of the original sheet of metal, so that the sinister and base portions, cut away as in the print, are denuded of any sort of outline or frame to indicate the edge of the shield, the engraver trusting to the incised matrix



VICAR ELECTED BY BALLOT.—The election of a vicar by ballot and on a statutory register is an ultra-modern development of a gradually disappearing system which deserves note. It is fully described in the following extract from *The Birmingham Post* of May 14:—

The Rev. P. Comeau, senior curate at St. James's Church, Ashted, Birmingham, has been appointed vicar of Baddesley Ensor, near Atherstone, by a poll of the electors of the parish.

There were originally 175 applicants, many of whom had conducted the services and preached at the parish church on different Sundays. The Church Council selected the following candidates to go to the poll:—The Rev. P. Comeau; the Rev. F. Hunt, Wednesday; the Rev. T. Redfern, curate-in-charge, Church Gresley, Burton-on-Trent; and the Rev. N. T. Walters, Langley Park, Durham.

The voting was by ballot, strictly on the new register of Parliamentary electors, and the result was as follows:—The Rev. P. Comeau, 162; the Rev. Frank Hunt, 137; the Rev. T. Redfern, 9; the Rev. H. T. Walters, 3. Mr. Comeau was declared elected. The Rural Dean (the Rev. A. T. Corfield) attended the count on behalf of the Bishop of Birmingham.

The new vicar served during the whole of the war as an army chaplain. The income from the living, which in the past has been a poor one, is derived solely from the Queen Anne's Bounty Fund and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who, it is understood, have arranged to augment their grants so that the stipend in future will be increased to about £400 per annum and house.

A. R.

“TENANT IN CAPITE.”—The ‘New English Dictionary,’ *s.v.* “Capite,” notes that word as occurring in the phrase “tenere in capite,” which it proceeds to say, means “to hold (of the King) in chief.” That this is now the sense in which the phrase is generally used, is, of course, obvious. It would, however, be a matter of some interest to ascertain how and when it acquired its present restricted meaning. As long as the words were in current use, in feudal days, they clearly had, as the following examples, casually met with, show, no such specific inference as the ‘N.E.D.’ gives them:—

1146. Charter of Robert, consul of Glouc.:—“ . . . quando haeres Eudonis dapiferi haereditatem suam recuperaverit, de Baiocensi ecclesia et de episcopo haec . . . feoda in capite tenebit. . . . Et haeres [R., Comitibus Cestriae] terram suam [in Normandy] de ecclesia Baioc. et de ipso episcopo in capite teneat.”—Devises, [Sept.], 1146. (Cartul. Antiq. Baioc.—*Livre Noir*, vol. i, No. 41. Paris, 1902.)

t. R. i. Hawys de Gournay confirms to Walter son of Thomas land which Alexander of Buddicombe sold to him . . . to hold of her and her

heirs in capite by service of  $\frac{1}{3}$  knight.—Madox, ‘Formul.’ No. 100.

13th c. Acknowledgment by Richard, Prior of Bruton, [Som.], that he has received the homage of R. de Naylesworth for lands in Manor of Horseleg, co. Glouc., “quas clamat tenere de nobis in capite.”—*Ibid.*, No. 22.

1230. We have pardoned Rnd. de Cerne scutage of the  $5\frac{1}{2}$  knights’ fees in Temesford and Clifton he held of John de Bello Campo in capite and which said John held of us in capite.—Close, 14 H. 3., m. 18.

1232. Roger, s. of Roger Waspsail has fined with King 40 m. for the lands of his late father, who held in capite of G., late Earl of Gloucester, whose lands and heir are in the King’s custody.—Fines, 17 H. 3., m. 8.

1284. The Bishop of Ely holds a tenement in Balsham, in Radfield, of the heirs of Wm. de Criketot in capite.—Feudal Aids, Camb.

1302. Sir Wm. de Bovill holds (in Hasketon) with tenants one fee of the Earl of Herford in capite. . . . Giles de Breuse holds (in same) one fourth of a knight’s fee of the Earl Marshal in capite. . . . Sir John de Holbrok (and another) hold in Pleyford one fee of Sir Thomas de Clare in capite.—Feudal Aids, Suffolk.

1315. Sir Hy. de Lancaster, Lord of Monmouth, confirms to nuns of Canonleigh, [Devons.], the Manor of Northleigh which G. de Clare, late Earl of Glouc. and Herts, who held it of him in capite by service of  $\frac{1}{4}$  knight, had given to them.—Reg. of Canonleigh. Harl. MS., 3660. fo. 125d.

1346. John Morice (and others) hold half a fee in Temesford, of which said John holds (a fraction) in capite of the Bishop of Lincoln and Hugh Cappe holds  $\frac{1}{6}$  of a fee of John Creveker in capite.

The Prior of St. Neot’s holds (in Everton)  $\frac{1}{3}$  fee of John Peverel in capite. Rad. de Bayouse holds  $\frac{1}{3}$  fee (in Pertonhale) of the Lady Isabella, Queen of England, in capite. . . . John de Clare holds  $\frac{1}{10}$  fee (in Tilbrok) of the Earl of Hertford in capite.—Feudal Aids, Beds.

1400. Henry, Prince of Wales, to the Sheriff of Glamorgan:—The King has given to Peter de Crulle, his esquire, the land (&c.), late of John Norreys, chivaler, dec., in the lop. of Glamorgan, late tenant in capite of Thos. le Despenser.—Letters of Henry IV., No.

From these few examples it would appear that any person holding a knight’s fee integrally, in multiple or in part, from another, was the tenant in capite of that other. L. GRIFFITH.

OLD MAN’S PERVERSITY.—In the second book of the ‘Süh-kai-kinen-yih-Sian,’ by Li Choh-Wu, a celebrated Chinese writer of the sixteenth century, we read:—

Kuoh-Fu, who flourished some time under the Gung emperors (A.D. 960-1279), enumerated the following as the Ten Perversities (*Shih-yau*) of the old man:—(1) He well remembers remote, not recent events; (2) he correctly sees distant, not near objects; (3) he sheds tears in laughing, not in weeping; (4) he sleeps more in the day than

in the night; (5) he prefers walking above sitting; (6) he prefers hard to soft food; (7) he holds his grandchildren in greater favour than his immediate progeny; (8) he is inquisitive after trifling, not grave, affairs; (9) he drinks much tea but little wine; (10) he will go out more in cold than in warm days. Men of yore were unanimous in praising him to have adroitly hit off the symptoms of senile aberration.

I do not know how far the other peoples agree with the Chinese in these ten indications of mental weakness of the old age. The Japanese would seem to differ from the Chinese in some of them; *e.g.*, there are among them many old persons disliking tea because of its making them sleepless (*cf.* Mujû, 'Shaseki Shû,' A.D. 1283, tome viii., ch. xvi.), and their proverb, "Infants are the wind's children and old folks the fire's children," is of a meaning quite contrary to the tenth Perversity mentioned above.

KUMAGUSU MINAKATA.

Tanabe, Kii, Japan.

### Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

ARMS OF THE SEE OF BRECHIN.—What is the correct field? The Cathedral was founded by King David I. in 1150. His grandson, David Earl of Huntingdon (born in 1143), bore *or, three piles in point gules*. The family of Wishart bore *argent, three piles in point gules*. Alex. Porteous, in 'The Town Council Seats of Scotland,' says that the natural son of David of Huntingdon, who obtained from his father the Lordship of Brechin, "was, from the great slaughter he made among the Saracens, surnamed Guishart, and from him are descended the families of Wishart." But Woodward and Burnett say there never were such persons as Wisharts, Lords of Brechin, and that the right tincture is *or*. I find that the Cumming MS. gives the tincture as *argent*, and this is the tincture in the Bishop Forbes memorial window in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, Dundee.

Is it possible that the change from *or* to *argent* is a sign of bastardy?

HUGH J. LOVIBOND.

Dundee.

IDENTIFICATION OF ARMS.—What families bore the following arms (tinctures not given) in 1500:—

1. Party with a lion counter-coloured.
2. A chevron with three millrind crosses.
3. A chevron between three martlets with five cinquefoils on the chief.

USONA.

MAGINN AND BYRON.—William Maginn, in a note respecting the Hellespont appended to verse 32 of his poem, 'The Funeral of Achilles,' states that "Lord Byron, in spite of all his boasting, did not perform the feat of Leander."

Is it known whether Maginn had any authority for this categorical assertion?

H. J. AYLIFFE.

17, Wyndham Street, Brighton.

"THE GREY MARE IS THE BETTER HORSE."—I want information about "The Grey Mare is the Better Horse." I know it is in Haywood's 'Proverbs,' 1546; in 'Pryde and Abuse of Woman,' 1550; and in 'The Marriage of True Wit and Science,' 1569; and an older play, 'Wyt and Science,' by John Redford. It sprang from some story. What is the story?

I was told that a crusader returning home was given a grey mare by a sheik and was told to turn her face to the west when he unsaddled her. One day he made a mistake and the mare changed into a woman who offered to marry him, but the prudent man said he had a grey mare of his own.

I am quite sure, when I was a child, I heard a song about "The Grey Mare was the Better Horse." It was sung by a person from Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and her ancestor came from Cornwall about 1630. A number of Devonshire and Cornish people were sent over by Mason about that time. Does anyone know such a song? It was evidently old. I can't recall it. That crusader story is evidently an allusion to some proverb or story.

I have traced several proverbs back to stories early in the fourteenth century, and would like a clue to this one. And where is that crusader story?

M. J. CANAVEN.

133, West Springfield Street, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

[This was discussed at 6 S. ii. 207, 279; iii. 95; iv. 138, 233, 256, 316, 456; v. 96. Not much to the purpose of the above query was elicited.]

BAKER.—I should be glad of any information concerning the Major (or Colonel) Baker who was joint Governor of Derry with Walker during the siege, and also concerning his family.

E. GERTRUDE COCK.

Ings Vicarage, Kendal.

ENOCH STERNE.—Collector of Wicklow and Clerk to the House of Lords in Ireland. Frequently mentioned in Swift's 'Journal to Stella.' I should be glad of any information concerning him or his family.

E. GERTRUDE COCK.

Ings Vicarage, Kendal.

"CHATAUQUA."—What is the exact meaning, and origin, of this word?

E. W.

"LITTLE ENGLANDER"—Who originated this description and to whom was it first applied?

E. W.

GIBBON: REFERENCE WANTED.—*The Standard* of Sept. 24, 1908, quoted from Gibbon as follows:—

The servitude of rivers is the noblest and most important victory which man has obtained over the licentiousness of Nature.

Can anyone give me the reference?

ROLAND AUSTIN.

PALESTINE: FORT OF ST. GEORGE.—During the Palestine campaign, I read—I believe in *The Times*—a very interesting account from two officers relating to an old fort they found, connected with St. George.

I have unfortunately mislaid the cutting. Could any reader supply the date?

VERA S. KEMBALL.

ENGLISH APPLES.—In 'Madame Geoffrin's Salon and Her Times,' by Janet Aldis, we find that Count Caraccioli, the Ambassador at the French Court from Naples, who was a heavy and inert man till roused by the company of his friends, then became an animated and brilliant talker. He detested England, where he had stayed some time, and always referred to it as a dreary country of poor productions. He stated "the only ripe fruit he had tasted during his residence in England was ripe apples." Was this an original remark, or is it more often credited to Gondomar from Spain, who was Ambassador to this country?

W. W. GLENNY.

Barking, Essex.

JOHN LANGHAM.—Of Catthorpe, Leicestershire, born 1691, died 1766. Can anyone inform me who his parents were and where he was born? (MRS.) C. STEPHEN.

Wootton Cottage, Lincoln.

JAMES MACBURNAY, portrait painter, was the paternal grandfather of Madame d'Arblay. I wish to ascertain when and where he was born, when he died, and where he was buried.

G. F. R. B.

MOUATT.—Alexander Mouatt was admitted to Westminster School, Oct. 14, 1771; Frederick Mouatt, March 29, 1773; and James Mouatt, June 20, 1768. Any information about their parentage and careers is desired.

G. F. R. B.

BERNARD ANDREWS, POET LAUREATE.—Brewer's 'Dictionary of Phrase and Fable,' after giving a list of poets laureate appointed by letters patent, which begins with Ben Jonson, says:—"The following are sometimes included, though not appointed by letters patent:—Chaucer, Gower, John Key, Bernard, Skelton, Rob. Whittington, Richard Edwards, Spenser, and Sam. Daniel." Who was the Bernard to whom Brewer refers?

W. Toone, 'Chr. Hist.' i. 112, writing of November, 1486, records:—

The King granted an annuity of ten marks to Bernard Andrews, poet laureat.

Who was he? JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

"THE POOR CAT I' TH' ADAGE" ('Macbeth,' I. vii. 45).—The adage about the cat wishing to secure a fish but hesitating through dislike of wetting its paws, was, I understand, a French proverb. Are there grounds for believing it had become known to English readers before the publication of 'Macbeth'?

E. BASIL LUPTON.

10, Humboldt Street, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.

THE "DIEHARDS."—The distinctive title of the Middlesex Regiment is the "Diehards," and it is claimed by them that the title began at Albuera in 1811, where they won great honour. The name apparently has a much earlier origin than that, for it was applied to the Earl of Dumbarton's Foot when that regiment returned from serving the French king after the Flanders campaign, in which Sir James Hepburn was killed, in 1678. Can any reader state the origin and the reason for the appellation?

W. W. DRUETT.

**DEFOE'S RELATIONS.**—In 'The Christian Philosopher triumphing over Death' (1849), Newman Hall stated (p. 21) that "the celebrated Daniel de Foe was remotely connected with the family" of William Gordon, M.D., Kingston-upon-Hull (1801-49), who is dealt with in the 'D.N.B.' What is this connexion?  
J. M. BULLOCH.

37, Bedford Square, W.C.

**DICKENS AND HENRY VIII.**—Froude quotes Charles Dickens as describing Henry VIII. as "a spot of blood and grease upon the page of English history." What is the full quotation and its reference?  
G. B. M.

[This was inquired for at the end of 1916, and at 12 S. iii. 53, Mr. J. MAKEHAM supplied the reference: 'Child's History of England,' end of chap. xxviii.]

**VERNON OF LIVERPOOL.**—Can any reader tell me where I can find an account or pedigree of the Vernons of Vernon's Hall, Liverpool?  
M. DE LA HAIE.

**SIR THOMAS CROOK, BART.**—Can anyone supply me with the parentage of Sir Thomas Crook, Bart., who settled in Ireland during the seventeenth century, and after whom (according to Burke's 'Extinct Baronetcies') Crookhaven in the County of Cork was called? He was created a Baronet in 1624 and apparently died without issue shortly after.

For a number of years I have been collecting information for a history of the Crook families of Lancashire, and I am desirous of knowing whether the above came of Lancashire stock or not.

I shall be grateful for any information sent *direct* to this address.

F. CROOKS.

Eccleston Park, Prescott, Lancashire.

**"TETHER BOOK."**—I should not trouble readers of 'N. & Q.' if this word was to be found in the 'Oxford Dictionary.' I have searched several ordinary dictionaries, both old and modern, without result, and I can find nothing in the 'Dialect Dictionary.'

I found it in a bookseller's catalogue, where one of the items offered for sale was:—

A Tether book of the different Copy and Freehold Lands situated in the fields and meadows in the parish of Ryall in Co. Rutland, belonging to Mrs. W—g, with the names of the former landlords of each piece of ground, made out May 5, 1779.

Is it likely to be a ghost-word or a misprint in the catalogue?  
W. S. B. H.

**CIGARETTE SMOKING.**—Is this, in fact, more pernicious than pipe or cigar smoking, say weight for weight, and excluding "inhaling"?

ALFRED S. E. ACKERMANN.

**'THE NEW JERUSALEM: A HYMN OF THE OLDEN TIME.'**—I am anxious to obtain information as to the authorship of this little book, which was published in Edinburgh in 1852, by Johnstone and Hunter. The preface is dated "Kelso, Feb., 1852," but no indication of the writer is given. The hymn in question is 'Jerusalem, my happy home.'  
JAMES BRITTEN.

**LATIN PROVERB.**—Amongst the *Adagia* of Erasmus (ed. 1530) the following occurs in those headed 'Discriminis': "In eadem es navi" and is attributed to Cicero. Where is it to be found in that author? I presume that our cognate proverb, "We're in the same boat," owes its origin to that source with the addition, said to come from a facetious wag, "Yes, but not with the same pair of skulls."  
J. B. MCGOVERN.

St. Stephen's Rectory, C.-on-M., Manchester.

**GRACE AMERICA GLEDHILL.**—She was daughter of Samuel Gledhill, Colonel in the Army and Governor of Placentia (b. 1677, d. 17—), by his wife Isabel Richmond (b. 1679, d. 1727), was born in America (hence Christian name); married c. 1749 Francis William Drake, and was mother of Francis Henry Drake (b. 1756), 6th Bart. Is the female name America frequent?  
I. F.

**SIR FRANCIS BREWSTER.**—Knighted July 8, 1670; Lord Mayor of Dublin, 1674. Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' give particulars as to his parentage? He is presumed to be of the Wrentham Hall branch for no better reason than because his Christian name frequently occurs in it. See Burke's 'Landed Gentry' (supplement), 1849. As against this supposition, I find by his will, proved in 1740, that he possessed lands called "Sathney near the city of Chester, conveyed to me and my heirs by Francis Gell, Esqr." In 1699 he was appointed one of the commissioners to take account of the forfeited estates in Ireland, and succeeded in securing to himself extensive lands in Co. Kerry. He was author of pamphlets on trade and navigation in 1695 and 1702. I shall be extremely obliged for any genealogical information about him.  
J. F. F.

'THE FABLE OF THE BEES.'—Will one of your readers tell me how there came to be two editions of De Mandeville's famous book, dated 1714? The two books before me, exactly the same in every other particular, have the following title pages:—

1. The Fable of the Bees; or Private Vices, Publick Benefits. Containing Several Discourses to demonstrate: That Human Frailties, during the degeneracy of Mankind, may be turn'd to the advantage of the Civil Society, and made to supply the Place of Moral Virtues. *Luxe Tenebris.* London. Printed for J. Roberts, near the Oxford Arms in Warwick Lane, 1714.

2. The Fable of the Bees; or Private Vices, Publick Benefits. [Printer's Ornament.] London. Printed for J. Roberts, near the Oxford Arms in Warwick Lane, 1714.

CLEMENT SHORTER.

Great Missenden, Bucks.

MARTIN (MARTEN).—Pepys mentions in his Diary:—

1663. Marten, author of 'Iter Boreale.'

1667/8. Mr. Martin, my purser, "who wrote some things."

1667/8. My bookseller, Martin of St. Paul's Churchyard.

Information wanted about the above men, their families and place of origin.

Had Dean Martin (Marten) of Ely any connexion with Sussex? A. E. MARTEN.

"North Dene," Filey, Yorkshire.

AUTHOR WANTED.—From where comes this quotation:—

"If thou hast a friend go often to see him,  
Lest weeds and loose grass . . ."

No more is known.

M. GILBERT.

## Replies.

### "VENETIAN WINDOW"

(12 S. viii. 347, 416.)

WHAT in England was commonly called a "Venetian window" consisted of three lights, the middle one arched and the outer square-headed and generally enriched with pilasters (or columns) and entablature. Sir William Chambers gives a design by Scamozzi (1552-1616) and states:—

The height of the arched aperture is twice and one half its width; those on the sides one half the width of that in the middle; and their height is regulated by that of the columns.

Sir William did not like Venetian windows, and utterly condemned their repetition in

the same building. But he admitted that on some occasions they were necessary, particularly in small buildings, to light a hall, a vestibule, or such other rooms as cannot admit of two windows, and yet would not be sufficiently lit with one. But where they can be avoided it is best, for the columns which separate the large interval from those on the sides form such slender partitions that at a distance they are scarcely perceived, and the whole looks like a large irregular breach made in the wall ('Civil Arch.,' ed. 1825, p. 363).

Batty Langley, in 'The Builder's and Workman's Treasury of Designs' (1741), gives three plates of Venetian windows of the "Tuscan, Dorick, and Ionick orders" (plates dated 1739), and remarks that these windows

are most proper for a grand Staircase, Saloon, Library, Chancel of a Church, &c., where much light is required; or for a Dining Room, &c., where fine views may be seen.

The query refers to church windows in the seventeenth century. But I think the greater number of English examples will be found to belong to the eighteenth century. The "Venetian" form of opening was well adapted for the east window of the chancel of a Georgian church. When, as I have known it happen, the window has been removed to the nave, in order to make way for a new east window, it looks singularly out of place.

William Kent used Venetian windows freely at Holkham, begun in 1734.

F. H. CHEETHAM.

Nicholson's 'Encyclopedia of Architecture,' 1852, describes this as a window in three separate apertures, divided by slender piers, and having the centre aperture larger than the side ones. At a guess I would take the term to apply to a classical form of window such as the old books on building, about 1700-1800, were fond of copying from Scamozzi, Vignola and the older architects.

ARTHUR BOWES.

EPITAPH IN LOWESTOFT CHURCHYARD (12 S. viii. 409).—This is a copy, with slight alterations, of the epitaph on Benjamin Franklin, written by himself, which reads as follows:—

The body of | BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Printer, |  
Like the cover of an old book, | Its contents worn out, |  
And stript of its lettering and gilding, | Lies here food for worms; |  
Yet the work itself shall not be lost, | For it shall, as he believes, |  
Appear once more | In a new | And more beautiful edition, |  
Corrected and amended | By the Author.

F. J. A.

**THE MONUMENT: 'INGOLDSBY LEGENDS'** (12 S. viii. 392).—There is an account of the Monument in that indispensable book, Haydn's 'Dictionary of Dates,' and the following extract answers this query:—

William Green, a weaver, fell from this Monument, June 25, 1750. A man named Thomas Craddock, a baker, precipitated himself from its summit, July 7, 1780. Mr. Lyon Levi, a Jewish diamond merchant of considerable respectability, threw himself from it Jan. 18, 1810; as did subsequently three other persons; in consequence of which a fence was placed round the railing of the gallery in 1839.

HARRY B. POLAND.

Inner Temple.

Mr. Lyon Levi was not the first nor the last individual to commit suicide by jumping from the Monument. There are in all six recorded cases, viz.:—Wm. Green, weaver, June 25, 1750, in whose case the coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death; Thomas Craddock, a baker, July 7, 1788; Lyon Levi, January 18, 1810; Margaret Moyes, Sept. 11, 1839; a boy named Hawes, Oct. 18, 1839; and a girl of 17 in Aug., 1842. It was after this last incident that the Monument was encaged, as it now is, to obviate a recurrence of these fatalities.

WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

In the annotated edition of 'Ingoldsby Legends' (1870) is the following footnote to 'Misadventures at Margate':—

Leone Levi, diamond merchant, committed suicide by throwing himself from the Monument, Jan. 18, 1810. There were six cases altogether, of which his was the second.

The above appears not quite accurate. Wheatley's 'London Past and Present' (vol. ii., p. 559) contains the subjoined list:—

William Green, a weaver, June 25, 1750; Thomas Craddock, a baker, July 7, 1788; Lyon Levi, a Jew, Jan. 18, 1810; Margaret Moyes, the daughter of a baker in St. Martin's Lane, Sept. 11, 1839; a boy named Hawes, Oct. 18, 1839; and a girl of the age of seventeen, in Aug., 1842. This kind of death becoming popular, it was deemed advisable to encage and disfigure the Monument as we now see it.

W. J. M.

Many suicides occurred before 1810. In 1842 the gallery was enclosed with an iron cage; *vide* Welch, 'History of the Monument,' p. 54. Broadsides, plain or coloured, illustrating "the authentic particulars of the most determined and frightful suicides" were published. Lyon Levy, or Levi, was a diamond merchant of Haydon Square. He leapt from the east side

and was picked up "quite dead" near the entrance.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

According to Mr. Charles Welch's 'Guide' to the Monument six persons have committed suicide by throwing themselves from the gallery, the last being Jane Cooper, a servant girl living in Hoxton. This was on Aug. 19, 1842, and after it the building was temporarily closed and the present cage erected.

F. W. THOMAS.

**NAPOLÉON AS A CHILD** (12 S. viii. 391).—Louis Léopold Boilly, the portrait painter, was born 1761, and died 1830. He was only seven years older than Napoleon, and it was consequently impossible for him to have painted an "original contemporary" portrait of "Napoleon as a Child." Boilly, however, painted several later portraits of the great Emperor and also of other members of the Bonaparte family, including three of Napoleon's son, the "King of Rome," exhibited at the Paris Salon of 1812-13. Captain Wilberforce-Bell's picture is probably a portrait of Napoleon II. No portraits of Napoleon or any of his relatives were exhibited at the Salon, after the Restoration of the Bourbons, between 1815 and 1830. There were several in 1831, a year after the election of the Orleanist Louis Philippe as "Roi des Français," and Napoleonic pictures have been prominent features ever since that period.

ANDREW DE TERNANT.

436, Somerleyton Road, Brixton, S.W.

**GHOST STORIES CONNECTED WITH OLD LONDON BRIDGE** (12 S. viii. 330, 397).—The novelist probably referred to that exceedingly popular work 'Old London Bridge: a Romance of the Sixteenth Century,' by G. Herbert Rodwell. This preserves most of the legends and traditions and has many interesting illustrations by Alfred Ashley, but I question the identification of "Ghost Stories." Apparently there were no parts of the bridge so endowed to terrify the imaginative.

The author of this romance was not strictly accurate. One of his characters, Billy the Bridge Shooter, substitutes *v's* for *w's* in his conversation after the manner of Mr. "Samivel Veller," and many of his identifications are at fault. Apparently it was his one great success, and as late as October, 1856, was produced at the Queen's Theatre as a Grand Historical Drama. The scenery was of exceptional variety and magnificence.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

OLD LONDON : CLOTH FAIR (12 S. viii. 310, 353).—The most useful history of Bartholomew Fair is 'Memories of Bartholomew Fair,' by Henry Morley, 1858, but as it and this nucleus thoroughfare are essential parts of Rahere's Priory and its developments every work on the Priory Church or Hospital will afford more or less familiar information about it. I am not aware that any of the numerous writers state, or even suggest, that the worthy Prior "hit upon the expedient of obtaining permission to establish the fair." ALECK ABRAHAMS.

SMALLEST PIG OF A LITTER (12 S. viii. 331, 376, 395, 417).—In this part of Hampshire the smallest pig of a litter is called "the darling." The 'English Dialect Dictionary' gives the following names with their counties:—"Darling," Ireland, also Berkshire, Kent, Surrey, Sussex, Hampshire and Wiltshire. Also in forms "dawlin," Surrey and Sussex; "derlin," Berkshire; "dorling," Surrey.

J. P. STILWELL.

Yateley, Hants.

The Rev. W. D. Parish, in his 'Dictionary of the Sussex Dialect,' has—"Darling, or dawlin, the smallest pig of a litter; an unhealthy child." A. H. S.

In Worcestershire the smallest pig's name was formerly "nisgull."

W. H. QUARRELL.

PASTORINI'S PROPHECIES (12 S. viii. 251, 313, 396).—W. Carleton, in his 'Irish Peasantry' (1830), says of the candidate for Maynooth ('Going to Maynooth,' p. 438):—"He was a great historian, a perplexing controversialist, deeply read in Dr. Gallagher and Pastorini"; and an illiterate peasant says of the candidate (*ibid.*, p. 460):—"Doesn't myself remember him puttin' the explanations to Pasthorini?"

H. C—N.

SINGING BREAD (12 S. viii. 269, 297, 333, 374).—The following entries are taken from an inventory of jewels, plate, &c., in York Cathedral in the time of King Edward VI. :—

A Box for Singing Bread Silver Gilt ..	11
A Box for Singing Bread Silver ..	10
A Box for Singing Bread of Silver ..	5

THOS. SEYMOUR.

Newton Road Oxford.

"NOTHING BUT THEIR EYES TO WEEP WITH" (12 S. viii. 228, 316).—I write to say that I was a constant reader of the newspapers during our Civil War, but I never heard the saying, "leaving the people nothing but their eyes to weep with," attributed to either General Sheridan or General Sherman until the recent World War.

CHARLES E. STRATTON.

Boston, U.S.A.

To whatever person or date we are to assign the maxim which bids us leave the conquered nothing but their eyes to weep with, there can be no doubt that it is a picturesque development of an earlier proverb.

Cognatus in his 'Adagia,' printed at the end of the 1574 edition of Erasmus's 'Chiliades,' has, in 'Centuria,' ii., No. 176, under the heading 'Praeter plorare nihil':—

Haec vox pervagata, proverbique vim habet hodie apud Gallos. Praeter plorare nihil relictum.—Horat. in 5 Satyra, lib. 2.

The reference is to

Invenietque

Nil sibi legatum praeter plorare suisque.

Horace, Sat. II. v. 68, 69.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

[It may be of interest to note that Balzac makes Grandet use this expression. When Eugénie, having heard of her uncle's bankruptcy and suicide, asks what is the meaning of "bankruptcy," Grandet says:—"Faire faillite est un vol que la loi prend malheureusement sous sa protection. Des gens ont donné leurs denrées à Guillaume Grandet, sur sa réputation d'honneur et de probité; puis il a tout pris, et ne leur laisse que les yeux pour pleurer."—Eugénie Grandet.]

RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF FUNCTIONARIES (12 S. viii. 347).—(b) Custos Rotulorum. He is the principal civil officer and representative of the Crown in the county. He is appointed by the Sovereign by commission from the Lord Chancellor, and must be one of the justices assigned to the Commission of the Peace. He has the titular custody of the County records and those of quarter sessions and is entitled to exercise his office by deputy. In practice the office is usually united with that of Lord-Lieutenant. Formerly the Custos Rotulorum had the right to appoint the clerk of the peace, who in counties is, as his deputy, the actual custodian of the records and documents. See Halsbury's 'Laws of England,' xix., pp. 343, 624, where references to the statutes governing the subject are given.

(d) Board of Green Cloth. See Coke's 'Fourth Institute,' 131. R. S. B.



LANCASHIRE SETTLERS IN AMERICA (12 S. viii. 227, 375).—Various members of the Vause family filled township offices at Blackrod up to the end of the eighteenth century. Vause House is still standing in the centre of the village, but the family appear to have died out locally. One of the last of the name, John Vause, M.D., was Mayor of Wigan in the year 1800. His name is perpetuated on certain ornamental Liverpool pottery jugs which were struck at the time to commemorate "the glorious 4th of October, 1800, when the Borough of Wigan was emancipated by sixteen Independent Burgesses," whose names are also inscribed thereon. Sir Robert Holt Leigh was one of the sixteen burgesses. Dr. Vause had a son who later became a Church of England minister in London. A.

WINE NAMES (12 S. viii. 332, 398).—Tinta and Vin de Vierge are doubtless intended for the Portuguese *Vinho tinto* (red wine) and *Vinho virgem*, common table wines of the country: cf. Virgin Marsala.

Château Léoville and Léoville Barton can hardly be classed as inferior wines!

F. D. HARFORD.

BLOUNT OF LINCOLNSHIRE (12 S. viii. 210, 278).—MR. H. J. B. CLEMENTS is thanked for his reply. In the 'Diary of Gov. Thomas Hutchinson,' edited by P. O. Hutchinson, a Blount-Marbury pedigree is given, quoted from a Visitation of Lincs. This gives Thomas Blount, the son Robert, and three daughters by his first wife, Anne, daughter of Sir J. Hawley. Information of this family of Halley, Hawley, or Hawleyt will be appreciated. C. B. A.

FOXHOUNDS (12 S. viii. 391).—An exhaustive account of foxhounds throughout the country will be found in 'Dogs,' by Well-Known Authorities, edited by Harding Cox, 5 vols., London, 1908. The second volume deals with Hounds and Coursing Dogs, and chap. xiii., p. 108, particularly with the Craven country, but unfortunately gives no dates.

Does anyone know whether vols. iii. to v. of this fine work have ever been published? ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

EARLY STAGE-COACHES (12 S. viii. 392).—MR. CHAS. G. HARPER'S book, 'Stage-Coach and Mail in Days of Yore' (2 vols.), would probably give your correspondent the information he requires. F. CROOKS.

TAVERN SIGNS—"FLYING SCUD" (12 S. viii. 170, 236, 276, 313, 354, 375, 417).—There were three race-horses named "Flying Scud":—(1) a bay colt, foaled in 1864, by Orlando, out of Gossamer, by Birdcatcher; (2) a bay colt, foaled 1865, by Knight of Kars, out of Prelude, by Touchstone; (3) a bay filly, foaled 1887, by Foxhall, out of North Wind, by North Lincoln.

W. A. HUTCHISON.

G. A. COOKE AND HIS COUNTY ITINERARIES (12 S. viii. 393).—The little volumes described by your correspondent formed part of the author's 'Topography of Great Britain; or, British Traveller's Pocket Directory; being an accurate and comprehensive topographical and statistical description of all the Counties in England, Scotland and Wales, with the Adjacent Islands: illustrated with Maps of the Counties, which form a Complete British Atlas.' Vol. ii., which I possess, contains Somersetshire (180 pp.) and Dorsetshire (160 pp.), each with its own title page and index and separately paginated. While the volume title page is undated, that to the Somerset section (apparently the first edition) bears the date 1820. The work was "printed by assignment from the executors of the late C. Cooke," and a note at the foot of each map states that "The Cities and County Towns are denoted by red, and the respective Hundreds of the County by different Colours, which distinctions are peculiar to the Superior Edition." This superior edition I have never seen.

FRED. R. GALE.

Selby, Marsham Way, Gerrards Cross, Bucks.

These popular little English county histories in brief were issued at a low price in printed paper covers and had a large sale. They are often met with in antiquarian bookshops, and occasionally figure in booksellers' topographical lists.

W. JAGGARD, Capt.

COCO-NUT CUP (12 S. viii. 330, 395).—John Sendale, Canon of York and of Ripon, left in his will (1467) "unum parvum ciphum vocatum le nutt," and a will in 'Testamenta Vetusta,' p. 365, mentions "a standyng gilt nutt"—'Ripon Chapter Acts,' Surtees Soc., vol. lxiv, p. 234. I have a reference to *Archæologia*, xlvii. 58 n, and, for a very fine one at Eton College, c. 1510, to the *Proceedings of Soc. Antiq.*, 2 ser. xvi. 248. J. T. F.

Winterton, Lincs.

RICE (12 S. viii. 391).—Some 50 years ago, when I used to attend the out-patient room at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, it was not uncommon to be consulted by young women complaining of indigestion, whose faces exhibited a remarkable (and quite unmistakable) waxy pallor, which it was well known could be produced by eating dry starch. It was not always easy to prevail upon them to give up the practice, but how long the waxy condition of the complexion lasted I cannot say.

F. H. H. GUILLEMARD.

Cambridge.

Lamery's 'Foods and Drinkables' (3rd ed., 1745), at p. 89, says:—

Rice is softening, thickens the Humours, moderates a Looseness, increases Seed, repairs and supplies the Parts of the Body with good Nourishment, stops spitting of Blood, and is good for phthical and consumptive persons.

William Buchan, M.D., in his 'Domestic Medicine' (15th ed., 1797), at p. 657, remarks:—

The people of this country believe that rice proves injurious to the eyes, but this seems to be without foundation, as it has no such effect on those who make it the principal part of their food.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

LIDDELL AND SCOTT'S GREEK-ENGLISH LEXICON (12 S. viii. 119, 158, 338).—MR. J. CLARE HUDSON asks for the source of the Latin quotation which defines the lexicographer's task as the heaviest penalty that a convict can undergo:—

Condandaque Lexica mandat  
Damnatis—poenam pro poenis omnibus unam.

Precisely the same thought is expressed in six lines of Joseph Scaliger's:—

Si quem dira manet sententia iudicis olim  
Damnatum aerumnis supplicisque caput,  
Hunc neque fabri lassent ergastula massa  
Nec rigidas vexent fossa metalla manus:  
Lexica contexit, nam cetera quid moror? Omnes  
Poenarum facies hic labor unus habet.  
'Silva variorum carminum,' xxxix.

The title in Scaliger's 'Poemata' makes this epigram refer to his Arabic lexicon, though I have somewhere seen it stated that his laborious Indices to Gruter's Collection of Latin Inscriptions were the inspiring cause. Scaliger's verses are appositely quoted by Professor Weekley on p. xi. of his 'Etymological Dictionary of Modern English' (1921). It would be interesting to ascertain their connexion with the passage cited by Mr. Hudson. Is it a case

of imitation or have both descriptions a common source? Casaubon, too, it may be remembered, compared his drudgery over Athenæus to "catenati in ergastulo labores."

EDWARD BENSLEY.

University College, Aberystwyth.

"REX ILLITERATUS EST ASINUS CORONATUS" (12 S. viii. 68).—These words have, as MR. G. H. WHITE suggests, been attributed to more than one personage, who may be repeating a proverbial saying. The following is found in John of Salisbury's 'Policraticus,' lib. iv., cap. vi., about three-fifths through:—

Unde et in litteris, quas regem Romanorum ad Francorum regem transmisisse recolo, quibus hortabatur ut liberos suos liberalibus disciplinis institui procuraret, hoc inter cetera eleganter adiecit, quia rex illiteratus est quasi asinus coronatus.

Mr. C. C. J. Webb, in his edition of the 'Policraticus,' refers to Pertz's 'Monumenta Germaniae Historica,' vol. xxvii., p. 45, where R. Pauli has this note:—

Litterae a Conrado III. ad Ludovicum VII. directae, hodie deperditae.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

University College, Aberystwyth.

VAN DER DOES (12 S. viii. 392).—*t Huyster Does* on the stream named Does—*ter* means *atte—at the—at* Leyderdorp, a village near Leyden, in the County of Holland, was for more than three centuries the seat of the family of van der Does, who derived from it its name.

The last of them to own it was Jonkheer Pieter van der Does, Admiral of Holland, who died in 1599.

See S. van Leeuwen, 'Batavia Illustrata,' The Hague, 1685, p. 1259.

The house of ter Does seems to have been a manor house of some importance.

The family held a prominent position in the Netherlands and produced more than one man of eminence. Foremost amongst them was the great scholar and prolific writer *Janus Douza* (1545-1604), who, after the vogue prevalent amongst the learned in his time, latinized his name. Numerous books of reference in the British Museum Library will give the querist pedigrees and detailed information concerning the most prominent members of the family. Also concerning the cradle of the family more details could be gleaned.

W. DEL COURT.

47, Blenheim Crescent, W.11.

PAUL LUCAS: HIS 'JOURNEY THROUGH ASIA MINOR' (12 S. viii. 348, 398).—Prince Ibrahim-Hilmy, in his 'Literature of Egypt and the Soudan,' vol. i., 1886, catalogues and gives summaries of the contents of the following editions of Sieur Paul Lucas's travel-works, which relate to three separate voyages or journeys:—

(Premier) Voyage au Levant (depuis l'année 1699 jusqu'en 1703). Tome I, (Rédigé par Baudelot de Dairval,) Paris, 1704, 12mo. Figures et carte du Nil. A la Haye, 1705; 1709, 8vo. As the Prince gives the 'Extrait de la table des matières' from The Hague edition of 1705, it is evident that this is the one in the British Museum.

Nouvelle édition, revue et corrigée. Paris (Simat), 1714, 12mo.

German editions. Hamburg, 1707, 1708 and 1709, 8vo.

(Second) Voyage, l'an 1704-1708, dans la Grèce, l'Asie Mineure, la Macédoine et l'Afrique. Ouvrage écrit en collaboration avec Fourmont. Paris, 1710, 1712, 1714, 2 vols., 12mo; Amsterdam, 1714, 1715, 3 vols., 8vo.

German editions. Hamburg, n.d., and 1715, 8vo.

(Troisième) Voyage, fait en 1714 jusqu'à 1717 . . . En collaboration avec l'Abbé Banier. Rouen & Paris, 1719, 3 vols., 12mo; Amsterdam, 1720, 2 vols., 12mo; Rouen, 1723, 2 vols., 12mo; Paris, 1724, 2 vols., 12mo; avec figures, Rouen, 1728, 3 vols., 12mo.

German edition. Hamburg, 1721-22, 8vo.

The German writers, J. B. Homann ('Ægyptus Hodierna,' Norimbergæ, 1715?) and Theophilus Freidrich Ehrmann ('Geschichte der merkwürdigsten Reisen,' Frankfurt-am-Main, 1798), republished extracts of Lucas's travels, but there appears to have been no English translation. We had no "entente cordiale" then!

The library of the Royal Geographical Society, Kensington Gore, London, contains the following editions:—'Voyage au Levant,' The Hague, 1709; 'Voyage dans la Grèce,' &c., Paris, 1712; and 'Voyage fait en 1714,' &c., Amsterdam, 1720.

FREDK. A. EDWARDS.

SIR HENRY COLET (12 S. viii. 398).—MR. STOCKER called attention to the fact (literally, but only literally true) that Dr. Sharpe's account of Sir Henry Colet's civil offices does not quite correspond to that in my 'Aldermen of the City of London.' We are both absolutely correct in our facts and dates. The only difference is that Dr. Sharpe ('London and the Kingdom,' vol. i. 348, 349) has named only three of the wards which Colet represented in the Court of Aldermen, and these without dates, whereas I have given all four with dates.

We agree as to the dates of his Shrievalty and Mayoralty. I know nothing of Howlett's 'Monumenta Franciscana,' which Mr. Stocker quotes as "confirming" the erroneous date (1474) of Colet's Shrievalty, and with this specimen of its accuracy before me I shall not consult it. The Mayor during the Shrievalty of Stocker and Colet (1477/8) was Humphrey Hayford (not "Layford" as printed by Mr. Stocker), and neither that year nor the one given by Howlett (1474) could by any freak of computation be held to represent "Henry VI., 17." The election of Hayford is recorded in Letter Book, fo. 130, that of Stokker ("Stocker") and Colet at fo. 129b of the same—in Dr. Sharpe's printed Calendar, at pp. 152, 151, under dates Oct. 13, Sept. 29, 1477, respectively.

Dr. Sharpe certainly does not record (as Mr. Stocker quotes) that Henry Colet was Dean of St. Paul's. He writes quite accurately (few writers have the gift of accuracy so strongly developed as Dr. Sharpe) that he was "father of John Colet, Dean of St. Paul's." ALFRED BEAVEN.  
Leamington.

P.S.—Dr. Sharpe's omission of Colet's tenure of the Aldermanty of Bassishaw (1478-82) is probably due to the fact that it is not recorded with his other Aldermanries in the original edition of the 'D.N.B.,' though it has been added (on my information) in the corrigenda volume and in the later edition, which was issued after Dr. Sharpe's book.

THE YEAR 1000 A.D. (12 S. viii. 369).—There is no truth in the assertion of M. de Pas that the existence of a belief that the world would end in the year 1000 A.D. is a myth, elaborated by modern historians. There is sufficient documentary evidence to prove that there was a widespread expectation of the consummation of all things, but this expectation may have been local and spasmodic rather than universal. Thus, in a Council held in 909 it was affirmed that Christ was coming soon in terrible majesty, and that all shepherds with their flocks would have to appear before the eternal Shepherd himself. Again, in 960, a hermit in Thuringia predicted the approaching catastrophe, and in 990 a sermon was preached in Paris on the same subject. Godellus tells us that "anno domini M. . . timor et moeror corda plurimorum occupavit et suspicati sunt multi finem

saeculi adesse." Lastly, there is the record of charters conveying lands to the Church and beginning with the words "seeing that the end of the world is approaching."

It is, of course, possible that there was a falling-off in church-building about 1000 A.D., for it was a time of such want and suffering that a modern writer has declared that if the seven trumpets of the seven angels had startled the earth with their blast a shout of mocking laughter would have gone up from the countless captives, serfs and monks who were living in the direst misery. The uncouth sculptures of the tenth century are said to show the influences of fear. But Glaber tells us that as soon as the panic passed away, almost every place of worship in Gaul and Italy was rebuilt, even though it were not in need of repair. The wealth that the Church had so suddenly acquired was favourable to architectural experiments, and the Byzantine style was superseded by a new style, known as the Romanesque.

T. PERCY ARMSTRONG.

The Authors' Club, Whitehall Court, S.W.

### Notes on Books.

*Britain's Tribute to Dante in Literature and Art.* A Chronological Record of 540 Years (c. 1380-1920). By Paget Toynbee. (Humphrey Milford, for the British Academy. 12s. 6d. net.)

DR. PAGET TOYNEEBEE has to his credit many studies, and these from more than one standpoint; of the great Florentine. This his latest work should not, we think, prove the least valuable. It is framed on a happy conception, and executed with just the right degree of fullness. Until one is deep in it one hardly realizes how much that is interesting, significant, illuminating is to be derived from the mere perusal of this record of the British writers and thinkers who, in this long space of time, have mentioned, quoted, admired or derided Dante, and of the British artists who have attempted representations of his scenes.

The volume of praise increases steadily. In fact it would now, perhaps, require some courage in any man of letters to commit himself to anything like Horace Walpole's description of Dante as "extravagant, absurd, disgusting, in short, a Methodist parson in Bedlam"; or to echo Coleridge's dicta that the line placed over the gate of Hell might well be inscribed over that of Paradise; or to accuse Dante of "tedious particularity," puerility, and dullness, as did various writers in the *Quarterly Review* in the early years of the last century. The divergence of opinion on Dante from thoroughgoing scorn to almost unqualified admiration is surely greater than in the case of any other poet. That the "odium theologium" has something to do with this cannot be denied; but the question as to whether or not a person competent to form

a judgment shall love Dante seems to depend ultimately upon his position this side or that of a great line of cleavage between human minds. You cannot read Dante to any purpose without taking account of religion: which predominates in you, your sense of the One revealing Himself through the many, or of the many as resolving themselves back into the One? If the former you will seldom complain of Dante's "particularity"; if the latter, you may possibly come to understand Horace Walpole.

Chaucer's debt to Dante—its nature and extent—is pretty well known; and it is pleasant to reflect that from Chaucer comes the first English mention of Dante's name:—

On Virgile or on Claudian,  
Or Daunte, that hit telle can—

In the early fifteenth century two English bishops, while attending the Council of Constance, persuaded Serravalle, Bishop of Fermo, to make a translation into Latin prose of the 'Divina Commedia,' and to Serravalle we owe a statement—isolated and therefore doubtful—that Dante had studied at Oxford.

The first clear mention of Beatrice would appear to be that in Sir Philip Sidney's 'Apologie for Poetrie.' The earliest translation of lines from the 'Divina Commedia' into English blank verse is that of "Nessun maggior dolore . . ." by Thomas Hughes in 'The Misfortunes of Arthur.' It is curious how frequently those lines ('Inferno,' v. 121-3) reappear in this record: they, with "Lasciate ogni speranza," would appear to be to the verses as Paolo and Francesca and Ugolino are to the incidents in the 'Commedia.'

The acquisition of MSS. and early editions of Dante's works by British collectors and libraries, beginning with the 'De Monarchia' in Thomas James's Bodleian Catalogue, 1602, goes somewhat slowly but steadily on, till we come to the Huth sale at Sotheby's in 1912, when the "record" price of £1,800 was paid for a copy of the 1481 edition of the 'Commedia.'

In 1697, though Oxford and Cambridge still had none, there was a MS. of Dante at Westminster Abbey; and Wotton in 1639 had bequeathed two MSS. of him to Eton. The first Dante MS. acquired by the Bodleian was the fifteenth-century one belonging to the D'Orville collection, purchased in 1805.

Judgment in England in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries was, as might be guessed, favourable to Dante. Jewel uses him in support of his denunciation of Rome; Sir William Alexander speaks of him quaintly as "old Dante, swolne with just disdaines." Of Milton, in this connexion, there is no need to speak; and students of Gray will remember that the first line of the 'Elegy' is an echo of the 'Purgatorio' (viii. 5-6.) More interesting, perhaps, are the references to Dante by humbler pens. Thus the learned Mrs. Carter finds Dante much beyond her comprehension; Goldsmith thinks he owes most of his reputation to the obscurity of the times in which he lived. Anna Seward talks of the "weary horror" of the 'Inferno,' and the *Annual Register* (1764) considers the simplicity of his style to be the chief cause of his pre-eminence. The early allusions to Dante in the *Annual Register* are particularly interesting as implying a certain know-

ledge of him in the general public. A good example is the quotation of 'Lasciate ogni speranza . . . ' in 1793, in the article on the imprisonment and death of Louis XVI.

With the mid-nineteenth century we come to great abundance of allusion and to a riper and truer criticism. Most of the great writers of the time are represented, but there are curious exceptions. Is it the case that Newman never mentions Dante? And that no tractarian writer except R. W. Church and Keble has anything about him?

Dr. Toynbee has done a particularly useful work by recording articles on Dante in periodicals—and it may well gratify those of our correspondents who have contributed 'Danteiana' to our own columns to know that these have a place in this record.

Combined with the notices of Dante in literature and the books and articles about him, Dr. Paget Toynbee gives us the drawings and pictures of English artists illustrating his works—the earliest being six drawings done by Fuseli in 1777 of subjects from the 'Divina Commedia.'

Several interesting facts are brought out in the author's pithy Introduction—as that "during the last 118 years the 'Commedia' as a whole has been translated into English on an average once in about every four years." "If," he goes on to say, "the independent translations of the several divisions of the poem be included in the reckoning, it will be found that an English translation of one or other of the three *cantiche* has been produced on an average once in about every twelve months—a record which, it is believed, cannot be paralleled in the literature of any other country."

*Memorias Antiguas Historiales del Peru.* By Fernando Montesinos. Translated and edited by Philip Ainsworth Means. (Hakluyt Society.)

THE work of Fernando Montesinos possesses two features which give it importance for the student of America before the Conquest: the list of the Kings, and the folk-lore embedded in the history. The list of Kings would seem to be a modified version of a list drawn up by a man of much greater claims than our author's to respect as a historian, Blas Valera, natural son of Don Luis de Valera and an Indian woman, who was converted to Christianity but had been connected with the old court of Peru. Born about 1540 Blas Valera joined the Society of Jesus about 1568 and came to Spain in the early nineties of the century, dying at Cadiz in 1596. He wrote a history of Peru in Latin, which is lost. The one work of his preserved is the 'De los Indios del Perú, sus costumbres y pacificación'; another, the 'Vocabulario histórico del Perú,' has in some sort survived in the book before us—mutilated, however, and reduced in value. Montesinos, a Spaniard and also a Jesuit, went to Peru in 1628, journeyed widely, with good opportunities of collecting facts about the natives, for he was in the exercise of some kind of inspectorship, and returned to Spain about 1644. His 'Memorias' show that he was acquainted with the writings of his predecessors in the study of the Indians, and also that he himself brought a genuine interest to bear on

the subject, but they have justly aroused the impatience of later workers by their being forced into the frame of an absurd belief that Peru was the Ophir of the Old Testament. Peruvian history and chronology, then, had to be twisted and tortured to fit into the history and then received chronology of the Scriptures. Hence the list of Kings—systematically extended and rearranged—has become a travesty in which only certain lines of truth can now be detected.

However, it is something to have such a list preserved in any form; and if little and cautious credence can be given to most of the history, it contains good passages from Valera, and, as we said above, there remains the folk-lore which, as a record of pre-Inca custom and belief, is so far unique.

An Introduction by the late Sir Clements Markham is prefixed to the Introduction by the Editor, and from Sir Clements Markham come also a list of words in the names of Kings and Incas, and a list of Quichua words in Montesinos. Mr. Means provides a careful note on the Chronological Tables. His Introduction gives an excellent *résumé* of the present position of the study of pre-conquest history and the bearing of recently established facts upon Montesinos.

WE have received a delightful volume of reproductions of twenty-four hitherto unpublished drawings from the collection of the late Frederick George Stephens. It has been put together by the artist's son in memory of his father and mother, and will certainly give great pleasure to the many admirers of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood.

Two portraits of Septimus Stephens and his wife—painted by F. G. Stephens—are full of sympathetic feeling, while the portrait studies of Stephens by Ford Madox Brown, Holman Hunt and other members of the Brotherhood are most interesting, that by Millais of him as a young man being specially attractive. A recent visit to the Tate Gallery makes the original sketch of 'The Carpenter's Shop' of specially vivid appeal, showing as it does the little glimpse through the window of tenderly drawn detail of birds and foliage unnoticed in the finished picture. One picture by D. G. Rossetti is arresting in its beauty, and seems wholly "Beata Beatrix"—not "a portrait of Miss Siddal." In Plate XIII. we have a reminiscence of the fierce war of words which raged in the world of art when Ruskin was at his prime.

Lieut.-Colonel Stephens is greatly to be congratulated on this charming production, which is not merely a most graceful memorial, but also a little collection of treasures for the lover of art.

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### Notes.

#### ST. PETER'S CHAPEL-OF-EASE, WESTMINSTER.

ON June 8 this Georgian adjunct to St. Peter's, Eaton Square, will be auctioned, and then will be probably swept off the face of our Westminster earth. This seems a pity from the view of antiquaries, because, although only dated from 1766, no one-time "proprietary" chapel is so packed with interest.

When George III. married Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz in Sept., 1761, it became necessary to buy a separate house for her as part of her jointure. On the site of Buckingham Palace stood an ugly mansion, built by the wealthiest of the Sheffields, John, Duke of Buckinghamshire. Why it was so big was because (as His Grace explained to everybody whom it did not concern) he intended to have twenty children, each of whom would

require "princely chambers as befitted their illustrious line," and each a separate staff of servants. These plans were rendered void by the fact that he had only one child, who died young. So later the Duke's representatives were only too glad to sell the place to the Crown. It was promptly renamed Queen's House, and the seventeen-year-old bride was therein installed. Most of it was pulled down after the King's death, and we owe the present hideous structure to the combined efforts of George IV. and his architect, John Nash, who had already given London the Carlton House, Terrace, the Regent's Street, and the really finely conceived Regent's Park.

Amongst the little Queen's royal chaplains was a handsome and popular man named William Dodd; and amongst the little King's numerous subjects who held an eye to the main chance were two builders, Neale and Winkworth. Dodd (1729-1777) had had the most amazing success (I exclude politicians) that any man of that era had "in his twenties." A certain charitable Mr. Bingley had set himself to think out what could be done towards the spiritual and social salvation of that sad class of women whose patroness is St. Mary Magdalene. He started his work near that Montagu House which has now grown into our British Museum, and amongst numberless applicants for this unpaid post, Dodd won it. The effect was marvellous. While the famous preacher, the Rev. Laurence Sterne—he of the 'Sentimental Journey'—could only succeed in obtaining some £160 for the Foundling Hospital, one appeal from Dodd often resulted in sums between £1,300 and £1,400.

So Neale and Winkworth ran up this chapel, backed by a Mr. Ralph Ward, who was contented with a peppercorn rental. They persuaded Dodd to be licensed as "Morning Preacher"; and Dodd persuaded Queen Charlotte to make it the most fashionable "place of worship" at that date. The street in which this spacious chapel stood was known as Charlotte Street; and the chapel itself as Charlotte Chapel. Somewhere about 1883, Charlotte Street was quite foolishly renamed Palace Street. This street ran out at right angles from Pimlico Road, which had quite recently been known as Salisbury Walk, and which Londoners of to-day know as Buckingham Palace Road.

Dodd by that time had become "Dr." Dodd; not, as one is apt to think, of divinity, but of laws. Queen Charlotte was present at his opening sermon, and continued to attend the chapel until her death in 1818. She rented "successive rows of seats for her attendants in the galleries," and for herself she rented "four pews in the middle aisle." These pews, of course, were big and square, with a broad wooden seat running all round, and a table in the centre.

Towering over the royal pews stood the "three-decker," of which I fear no present example remains. On the bottom boxed-in seat sat the clerk, who led the hymns, gave out the opening lines of the (occasionally adapted) psalms:—

The Mountains skippe'd all like rams,  
The little Hills did hop,  
To welcome into this Our Town  
His Grace the Lord Bis-shopp,

and shouted lusty Amens.

Above the clerk sat the curate, who, at the opening of the chapel, and for some years later, was the Rev. Weedon Butler. And towering over all was the preacher's pulpit, of carved oak flanked by brass candelabra, and having a huge crimson cushion, from which depended "weighty golden balls," a Bible and an hour-glass. Dodd wore present-day Court dress, minus the sword. Over this was a "rustling gown" of voluminous folds and with huge sleeves. He wore a white-powdered wig. On a finger of his left hand blazed an enormous diamond ring, and from that hand dangled a lace pocket-handkerchief. In his right hand he carried a very big bouquet of flowers.

It seems a pity that so outstanding a figure and so splendid a sportsman should have been hanged for forgery.

Amongst his congregations were

. . . . Athol's Duke,  
The polished Hervey, Kingston the humane,  
Aylesbury, and Marchmont, Romsey, all  
revered;

our great friend Mr. Jonas Hanway; most of the Court who preferred this spritely parson to the dull German services the King attended; most of the Royal children from three years old upwards; and of course the ubiquitous Horace Walpole.

In the late eighteen-fifties the chapel was lent to the General Post Office.

Later again, Henry Edward Manning made his last Anglican Communion here

before 'verting to Rome. A fellow-communicant that morning was William Ewart Gladstone. A graphic account has been written of their tense and laconic parting at the chapel door. M. E. W.

#### GLASS-PAINTERS OF YORK.

(See *ante*, pp. 127, 323, 364, 406.)

V.—JOHN WITTON.

THE only information we have concerning this artist is that contained in his will. His name does not appear in the Freeman's Roll, and it is doubtful whether he even attained his majority so that he could take up his freedom. He was apprenticed with John Chamber the younger (free 1414, died 1451), whom he calls "my master," and for whom and for whose wife he evidently had an affectionate esteem and regard. With his master's son Richard, who was free in 1447 and who was probably therefore three or four years senior to him, he likewise seems to have been on terms of close intimacy and friendship, which is the more probable seeing that the two would have served their time together.

Witton's exact position is a little difficult to determine. He cannot have been in poor circumstances for he made a will in which he forgives debts due to him, leaves an annuity to one person, and gifts of money to others, as well as bequests to his parish church. As likely as not he was the son of a master glass-painter and—following a practice which still obtains among old-fashioned business firms at the present day, whereby the son of the house is always sent to learn the business with a competitor rather than in the house which he will ultimately himself direct—had been apprenticed by his father, who was evidently in failing health, with a friendly rival.

John Witton made his will (Reg. Test. D. and C. Ebor. I. 266*d*) on June 11, 1450, the day after Richard Chamber made his. The two wills, though differing in length, have evidently been drawn up by the same hand and at the same time, as they are largely expressed in exactly the same words. In Witton's will the testator describes himself as "John Witton of York, Glasyer." "To the fabric of the Cathedral Church of York" he bequeathed 3*s.* 4*d.*, and "to the high altar of my parish church of St. Helen in Staynegate in York 3*s.* 4*d.*

Also to the fabric of that church 40*l.* . . . Also I bequeath for the making of a tabernacle for the image of St. Helen in the church of St. Helen aforesaid to be made anew 12*d.*" A tabernacle was what is now termed a canopy, and an image was what is now called in sculpture a statue and in stained glass a single figure, as opposed to *vitri historialis*, i.e., subject work. In 1513, Richard Wright, glass-painter of Bury St. Edmunds, agreed to fill the windows of St. John's College, Cambridge, with "Imagery Werke and Tabernaclis" (Willis and Clark, 'Archit. Hist. of Univ. of Cambridge,' vol. ii., p. 347). In York Minster the gallery in behind the pinnacles of the choir stalls on the north side is still called "The Tabernacle."

Although Witton leaves sums of money to the vicar, chaplain, clerk and sub-clerk of St. Helen's, as well as to "every other chaplain of that church present at my exequies and mass" and also "to every other outside chaplain coming to such exequies and masses," he evidently did not expect that he would be buried there, nor did Richard Chamber contemplate a similar circumstance in his own case, when he made his will the previous day, for they each desired that their respective bodies should be buried "with church burial where God shall dispose for me."

To Henry Witton, his father, who was evidently in a feeble state of health, the testator bequeathed "40*s.* to be delivered to him 4*s.* yearly by my executors until the said sum of 40*s.* be fully paid if he shall live so long." He also forgave a debt of 16*s.* 8*d.* due to him from Alice Barton and made a gift of money to each of her three children. "Also I bequeath to John Chaumbre my master 10*s.*; to Matilda his wife 13*s.* 4*d.* and to Richard Chaumbre 20*d.*" He further made gifts to Joan Walter, Agnes Alnewyke, and Isabel Jacob, which perhaps is significant as showing that Witton was still of an age to be easily impressed with the charms of the fair sex. He made John Chamber, his master, and Matilda Chamber, with his parish priest, Sir William Marshall, his executors and residuary legatees to dispose of his goods "for the health of my soul in the celebration of masses as to them shall seem best to do." As stated in the account of Richard Chamber (*ante*, p. 128), he and his fellow-apprentice, then three years out of his time, evidently went away together, whether to the wars in France, on

foreign travel, or to buy glass in Bruges or Antwerp, we do not know. Within a very few months his good master John Chamber was dead, and less than nine months after he and Richard Chamber had made their wills, they two were dead also, probate of the two wills being granted within four days of one another.

JOHN A. KNOWLES.

## IRISH FAMILY HISTORY.

(See 12 S. iii. 500; vi. 208, 308; vii. 2, 25, 65, 105, 163, 223, 306, 432.)

### O'REILLY OF DUBLIN.

O'REILLY of Dublin married and had issue:—

I. Mathew O'Reilly, who married and had issue;

II. James O'Reilly, died *ante* 1773, who married and had issue;

III. A dau., who married a Mr. Rock, and had issue, a dau., Mary, who married Patrick Woogan;

IV. Bridget O'Reilly; and

V. Michael O'Reilly, who was a very wealthy iron merchant—or ironmonger as he is described in his will—in Thomas Street, Dublin, and was living at the time of his death in Francis Street. His will, dated Feb. 2, 1773, with codicil dated June 10, 1774, was proved Jan. 3, 1775, in the Prerogative Court, Dublin.\* He married Mary,

\* I Michael Reilly of the City of Dublin, Ironmonger. My dearly beloved wife Mary Reilly otherwise Reynolds. My nine younger children, Patrick Reilly, Andrew Reilly, James Reilly and Edward Reilly, Mary Ann Reilly, Elizabeth Reilly, Judith Reilly, Mary Reilly, and Jane Reilly, all now under 21. My eldest son Thomas Reilly. The children of my brother Mathew Reilly. The children of my late brother James Reilly. The Executors shall immediately after my death pay unto the hands of Messieurs Thomas and Andrew Reynolds of Dublin, Merchants, £1,200 on their joint security provided they shall agree to take and keep the same. My niece Mary Rock, now the wife of Patrick Woogan. My sister Bridget Reilly. My wife Mary Reilly during her widowhood, but no longer. My said son Thomas Reilly and the said Andrew Reynolds hereinbefore named to be Executors of this my last Will, and I also appoint Edward Moor of Mount Brown near Dublin, Brewer, Trustee and Overseer of this my last Will. Dated this 2nd day of February, 1773. (Signed) MICHAEL REILLY.

Codicil dated June 10, 1774. I order and direct that the legal yearly interest of the sum of £930, part of a debt due to me by Mr. Edward Reynolds of Francis Street, Weaver, be from time to time

second dau. of Thomas Reynolds, silk manufacturer of 16, Ash Street, Dublin, by his wife, Joan Grumley. In her will, which was dated Sept. 16, 1793, and proved Jan. 22, 1796, in the Prerogative Court, Dublin, she is described as of Newholland, widow of Michael O'Reilly otherwise Reilly.\* By him she had issue:—

- (i.) Thomas O'Reilly, of whom presently;
- (ii.) James O'Reilly, a surgeon who, dying unmarried, left his fortune equally amongst his surviving brothers and sisters;
- (iii.) Jane O'Reilly, under 21 in 1773, unmarried;

(iv.) Patrick O'Reilly, under 21 in 1773, unmarried; he joined his brothers Thomas and Andrew in business; was a "meer" beggar in Dublin in 1816;

(v.) Andrew O'Reilly, under 21 in 1773, unmarried. After the failure of the iron business he shared with his brothers Thomas and Patrick, he became a clerk to an ironmonger in Dublin, where he was in 1816;

(vi.) Esther O'Reilly, mentioned in her mother's will in 1793, married James Purfield of the City of Dublin, marriage settlements dated Jan. 25, 1780,† but had no issue by him;

paid and applied in payment and discharge of the yearly rent of my present dwelling House and concerns situate in Francis Street and Hanover Lane, Dublin. Signed and dated the 10th day of June, 1774. Proved 3rd day January, 1775, in the Prerogative Court, Dublin.

\* I, Mary O'Reilly, of Newholland, widow of Michael O'Reilly otherwise Reilly, late of Thomas Street in the City of Dublin, Ironmonger. And whereas I am seized and intitled to all that and those the Towns and Lands of Caranalty, Derrynisky, and Derrynavoggy, co. Roscommon. Works for carrying on the manufacture of Iron. All to my dau. Mary Ann Carroll otherwise O'Reilly, widow of John Carroll, late of New Lodge, Co. Dublin, Cotton Manufacturer. Thomas, Patrick and Andrew O'Reilly my three sons. My daus. Esther Purfield otherwise O'Reilly and Jane O'Reilly, spinster. Mary Tiernan otherwise O'Reilly, widow of Thomas Tiernan, Merchant, deceased. Dated the 16th day of September, 1793. (Signed) MARY O'REILLY.

Witnesses:—Thomas Rochfort, John McDermott, Michael Carroll. Proved 22nd January, 1796 in the Prerogative Court, Dublin.

334—114—222242.

† Reynolds  
v.  
Purfield.

Regd 26 Jan. 1780.

A Memorial of Articles of Settlement dated 25th of January, 1780. Between James Purfield of the City of Dublin, Merchant, of the first part, Esther Reilly, spinster, Daughter of Michael Reilly, then late of the said City of Dublin, Merchant, deceased, of the second part, Andrew Reynolds of the same City, Merchant, Uncle to

(vii.) Mary O'Reilly, under 21 in 1773; described in her mother's will in 1793 as widow of Thomas Tiernan, merchant, deceased;

(viii.) Mary Ann O'Reilly, under 21 in 1773, married John Carroll, of New Lodge, Co. Dublin, cotton manufacturer; he died ante 1793;

(ix.) Edward O'Reilly

(x.) Judith O'Reilly

(mentioned in their father's will, 1773, as under 21; but not mentioned in their mother's will in 1793.

Thomas O'Reilly, the eldest son, joined with his brothers Patrick and Andrew in establishing great wire-works on the Liffey near Dublin, which they called New Holland. They also discovered, established, and fully worked the Shannon head iron and coal mines and works on the estates of Mr. Tension in the county of Leitrim. They prospered for several years, but want of sufficient capital to enable them properly to work the ancient and almost lost iron-mines at Arigna in Co. Leitrim, which they had undertaken, and other circumstances, caused their prosperity to decline, and they were finally ruined. Thomas O'Reilly was living in the Isle of Man in 1816. He married Mary Fagan, and by her had

the said Esther Reilly, and Thomas Purfield of the said City, Esq., Brother to the said James Purfield of the third part, and Mary Reilly, widow, Mother of the said Esther Reilly, Thomas Reilly, Ironmonger, Brother of the said Esther Reilly, both of the said City of Dublin, Exors, named and appointed in and by the Last Will and Testament of the said Michael Reilly, deceased, of the fourth part.

A marriage intended between the said James Purfield and Esther Reilly, James Purfield being then a Minor.

Signed and sealed in the presence of John Carroll and John Barber. (Filed in the Registry of Deeds Office, Dublin.)

James Purfield is also mentioned in another Deed filed in the Registry of Deeds Office, Dublin, as under:—

347—93—231236.

A Memorial of a Deed dated the 13th of June, 1781. Between James Purfield of the City of Dublin, Merchant, of the first part, Andrew Reynolds of the said City, Merchant, and Thomas Meredyth Winstanley of —, England, gent., of the second part, Mary Reilly, widow, and Thomas Reilly, Ironmonger, both of said City of Dublin, Exors of Michael Reilly, deceased, of the third part.

Reynolds  
v.  
Reilly.

Rega

issue a son and three daughters. Of the daughters I have no record.

Thomas O'Reilly, the son, was placed as a clerk in the house of Gordon and Co., London, who later sent him out to Cadiz in connexion with their business. He there obtained an introduction to an old lady of great Spanish connexions, the widow of the famous Spanish General O'Reilly, and through her means he obtained such exclusive privileges in trade to Buenos Aires, where he went, that he soon amassed a considerable fortune. Returning to England about 1807 or 1808 with some £50,000 to £60,000, he carried on his business in London, the firm being styled O'Reilly, Winterbottom and Young, at Laurence Pountney Hill, where they continued till they went into bankruptcy in 1817, by which event he became penniless. He married on Aug. 26,

1809,\* Bridget, eldest dau. of Edmund The O'Callaghan of Kilgorey, Co. Clare, Esq., and Cadogan Place, London (by Helen, his wife, dau. of Denis O'Brien, of St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, who married, secondly, Mr. Payler, a banker at Maidstone, after whose death she lived with her dau. Mrs. Bridget O'Reilly, at Limerick), and by her had issue:—

Edmund Joseph O'Reilly, born April 30, 1811, in London, died Nov. 9, 1878, at Milltown Park, and was bur. Nov. 13, at Glasnevin, Dublin. He was a Roman Catholic divine, and Rector of Milltown Park; an account of him will be found in the 'D.N.B.'

HENRY FITZGERALD REYNOLDS.

\* 1809. Aug. 26. Thomas O'Reilly, Esq., of Gloucester Place, Portman Square, to the eldest dau. of Mrs. O'Callaghan, of Cadogan Place.—*Gentleman's Magazine*, 1809, p. 884.

### AN ENGLISH ARMY LIST OF 1740.

(See 12 S. ii., iii., vi., vii. *passim*; viii. 6, 46, 82, 185, 327, 405.)

THE next regiment (p. 77) was raised in 1701 in Belfast, by Arthur 3rd Earl of Donegal, and in due course became the 35th Foot. In 1782 it received the territorial title "Dorsetshire," which, in 1804, was changed to "Sussex," and in 1832 to the "35th (or Royal Sussex) Regiment of Foot." Since 1881 it has been styled the Royal Sussex Regiment.

Major-General Otway's Regiment of Foot.		Dates of their present commissions.	Dates of their first commissions.
Colonel	.. ..	Charles Otway (1)	.. 26 July 1717
Lieutenant Colonel	.. ..	William Tennison (2)	.. 31 Aug. 1739
Major	.. ..	Abel Warren (3)	.. 8 Sept. 1722
		John Stanhope	.. 11 Oct. 1725
		Edmond Leslie	.. 6 May 1726
Captains	.. ..	Simon Parry	.. 24 May 1729
		Patrick Gentleman	.. 25 April 1736
		George Munro (4)	.. 27 Sept. 1737
		Richard Codd	.. 31 Aug. 1739
Captain Lieutenant	.. ..	Oliver Arthur (5)	.. 31 Aug. 1739
		Richard Hankison (6)	.. 25 Nov. 1715
		John Leader (7)	.. 2 May 1722
		James Hay	.. 4 April 1726
		John Cunningham	.. 1 July 1731
Lieutenants	.. ..	Raphael Caulfield (8)	.. Jan. 1734-5
		Edward Lely	.. 4 Mar. 1736
		Robert Carr (9)	.. 25 April 1736
		Edward Goldsmith	.. 27 Sept. 1737
		John Johnston	.. 31 Aug. 1739
			<i>Ensign</i> , 24 Dec. 1726
			<i>Ensign</i> , 17 Sept. 1718
			<i>Ensign</i> , Sept. 1714
			<i>Capt. Lieut.</i> , 20 Jan. 1708-9
			<i>Captain</i> , 6 June 1716
			<i>Lieutenant</i> , 1691
			<i>Ensign</i> , April 1707
			<i>Ensign</i> , April 1703
			<i>ditto</i> , 1704
			<i>ditto</i> , 1712
			<i>Lieutenant</i> , 17 Nov. 1709
			<i>ditto</i> , Nov. 1710
			<i>ditto</i> , 22 April 1709
			<i>Ensign</i> , Mar. 1720
			<i>ditto</i> , July 1722
			<i>ditto</i> , Jan. 1722-3

(1) Major-General, July 2, 1739; Lieut.-General, May 28, 1745; General, Mar. 8, 1761; died in 1764.

(2) Lieut.-Colonel, June 1, 1745.

(3) Of Lowhill, Co. Kilkenny.

(4) Major, June 1, 1750.

(5) Captain, Nov. 3, 1740.

(6) Captain-Lieutenant, Nov. 3, 1740.

(7) Captain, Oct. 28, 1745.

(8) Died, 1747.

(9) Died, 1742.



Major-General Otway's Regiment of Foot.		Dates of their present commissions.	Dates of their first commissions.
Ensigns	.. ..	Thomas Moore .. ..	27 Jan. 1726
		Robert Fitzgerald (10) .. ..	15 Sept. 1727
		Richard Bull .. ..	1 Feb. 1731
		William Bellew (11) .. ..	1 April 1734
		Henry Wright .. ..	Jan. 1734-5
		Archibald Campbell .. ..	4 Mar. 1735-6
		Eaton Otway .. ..	25 April 1736
		Charles Ince (12) .. ..	1 June 1739
		George Bernard .. ..	19 Aug. 1739

The following additional names are entered in ink on the interleaf:—

Colonel	.. ..	Francis Pierson (15)	.. ..	8 Jan. 1739-40
Captain	.. ..	Oliver Aplen	.. ..	3 Nov. 1740
Lieutenants	.. ..	{	Kendrick Cope	.. .. 15 Jan. 1739-40
			Robert Cope	.. .. 22 April 1741
Ensigns	.. ..	{	Clement Paterson	.. .. 13 Mar. 1739-40
			Jephson	.. .. ditto
			John Cunningham (13)	.. .. ditto
			George Fletcher (14)	.. .. 6 July 1741
			Edward Cotter	.. .. 7 June 1741

(10) Lieutenant, June 7, 1741.

(11) Captain-Lieutenant, Dec. 11, 1752; Adjutant, Mar. 12, 1754.

(12) Lieutenant, Mar. 10, 1742-3.

(13) Captain, April 7, 1755.

(14) Captain, April 8, 1755.

(15) Should be Lieut.-Colonel. Colonel Otway retained the Colonelcy until his death in 1764.

J. H. LESLIE, Lieut.-Colonel.

(To be continued.)

SHAKESPEARIANA.—Nobody doubts but that Shakespeare's plays, while first passing through the press, received more or less of addition or curtailment, whether by accident or design.

But no theory as to either seems equal to accounting for lines 201-219 of scene iii. of Act I. of 'Othello.' These lines, beginning "When remedies are past, the griefs are ended," and concluding "That the bruised heart was pierced through the ear," are so obviously the work of a machinist, so to speak, a poetaster and a meaner sort of rhymers, and are so needlessly intruded rhyme in the midst of blank verse that it is marvellous, and nothing less than unaccountable, that all editors permit them to stand. They add nothing to the argument of the story at this point; they advance not a morsel either of the actions, the call of Othello to the Turkish War, or his apologies for winning Desdemona for his wife; they are not in the style of the rest of the play (nor, for that matter, in the style of the Duke or of Brabantio, into whose mouths the miserable rhymers puts

them). For all the procedure of the play needs at this point, the nineteen lines from the line

Which, as a grise or step, may help these lovers  
Into your favor . . . .  
down to

I humbly beseech you, proceed to the affairs of state,  
might be left out altogether without the slightest loss.

Dr. Halliwell-Phillips used to say to me that he trusted his own ear implicitly to tell him what Shakespeare wrote, and that his ear had never deceived him; I wonder what he would have said if I had repeated to him such lines as

To mourn a mischief that is past and gone  
Is the next way to draw new mischief on;  
or

So let the Turk of Cyprus us beguile,  
We lose it not so long as we can smile  
(rather a craven speech for a Venetian Senator), and called them "Shakespeare"! However, whatever one editor includes is more or less of a temptation for his successor, I suppose!

For example, in the scene in *Shallow's* orchard, where the two aged humbugs, Falstaff and Shallow, pose to each other as to what sad dogs they were in their youth, Silence sits in dumb contempt. Nor does he open his lips until Pistol bursts in and announces to Falstaff that he is now "One of the greatest men in the realm"! This is quite too much for Master Silence, who sneers, "I think that Sir John Falstaff is rather a mere windy humbug." Only he does not say "windy humbug" but "I think a' be but Goodman Puff of Barson" (a local equivalent of the nature of our later friend "Brooks of Sheffield").

But this speech, "I think a' be but Goodman Puff of Barson," is printed in every edition, early and late, of the second part of 'King Henry the Fourth' (V. iv. 94), with a superfluous comma between "be" and "but":—

I think a' be, but Goodman Puff of Barson.

That misguided and unnecessary comma somehow got itself into the first quarto, I believe, and has snuggled there ever since.

APPLETON MORGAN,  
President of the New York  
Shakespeare Society.

New York City.

PAPER FROM STRAW. — In 'N. & Q.' 1 S. ii. 60 (June, 1850) is a reference (though the full title is not given) to Matthias Koop's "*Historical account of the substances which have been used to describe events, and to convey ideas, from the earliest date to the invention of paper.*" Printed on the first useful paper manufactured solely (sic) from straw. London, 1800. It is interesting to see from a copy which has just come into my hands how well the paper has stood after a period of 120 years. The appearance is not, of course, attractive to eyes accustomed to the general use of white paper, though it is infinitely better than some we have experienced during the past few years.

Koop's name does not appear on the title page of his book, but the address to his "Most Gracious Sovereign," dated Sept., 1800, is signed by him in ink. It will be remembered that the appendix is printed on paper made from wood pulp. Koop took out a patent in 1800 for converting used paper, and another in August of the same year, though the specification was not enrolled. In Feb., 1801, he took out a third patent for manufacturing paper from straw, hay, thistles, waste and refuse of hemp and flax, &c. ROLAND AUSTIN.

"DEMAGOGUE."—The first 'N.E.D.' record for this word is 1648 (*Eikon Basil.*). Milton, in 1649 (*Eikonkl.*), treats it as a "goblin word" and observes that "the King by his lease cannot coine English as he could mony." The following note, communicated to me by Professor Bensly, would seem to point to a much earlier, though perhaps very restricted, use of the word in English:—

"Gilbert Cousin (1506-1572), canon of Nozeray and at one time Erasmus's secretary, collected *adagia*. At the end of the 1574 ed. of Erasmus's *Adagia* is:—

ΠΑΡΟΙΜΙΩΝ ΣΤΑΛΟΓΗ, Gilberto Cognato lectore et interprete, quas Erasmus in suas Chiliadas non retulit: exceptis paucis, quarum uaria est lectio et expositio.

Of the examples of *παροιμία* in this collection of Cousin, No. cccclxxvi. (misprinted ccc . . .) is—

Ab aure reuinctos ducit.

In the article on this proverb Cousin writes, "Hinc Athenienses oratores suos *δημαγωγούς* & populi ductores appellat . . ."

Later, after quoting from Virgil:—

Ille regit dictis animos, & temperat iras— he adds, "Angli dicunt, *demagog.* (italics in 1574) est enim *δημαγωγείν*, si verbum de verbo reddas, populum trahere."

This does not occur in Cousin's collection as given in his *Opera* (1562).

I have consulted Pierre-André Pidoux in "Un humaniste comtois," &c., in the "Mémoires de la société d'émulation du Jura," 8<sup>e</sup> série, t. iv. (1910). Pidoux says that the collection of Cousin's *Adagia* in the 1574 ed. of Erasmus's *Adagia* is "la plus parfaite" and that later edd. are interpolated.

Did Cousin get his statement from Erasmus? I do not find that Cousin visited England." E. W.

WOLF.—"Much legend has collected round this fierce carnivore. . . . Pliny, unable to sift truth from falsehood, was in this matter 'an eager listener to all old woman's tales.' Ælian added to his marvels and asserted that the wolf cannot bend its head back. . . ."—'The Cambridge Natural History,' vol. x., p. 421, 1920.

On this subject the Chinese opine quite contrariwise. They say one characteristic of the wolf is its bending the head back frequently (Li Shi Chin, 'System of Materia Medica,' 1578, tome xi.). According to Wan Shi-Ching's 'Shi-shwoh-sin-yü-pu, 1556, tome vii., Sze-Ma I.,

a distinguished strategist of the third century A.D., was notorious for his habit of bending his head back extraordinarily; once his master, Tsau Tsau, in order to attest the truth of the rumour, called and made him go before and ordered him to look behind; then he turned his face just opposite the front, without the slightest motion of his body.

According to O. F. von Möllendorff, 'The Vertebrata of the Province of Chihli,' in the *Journal of the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society*, New Series, xi., Shanghai, 1877, the Chinese wolf is the same species with the European one (*Canis lupus*.)

KUMAGUSU MINAKATA.

Tanabe, Kii, Japan.

'WOMAN AND HER MASTER.'—The death at the age of 82 of Lady Bancroft may recall to some people the tremendously exciting "booth" drama of 'The Life and Death of Ned Cantor; or, The Mysteries of Bordercleuch And The Negro Slave's Revenge,' in which Marie Wilton figured as a sailor boy-hero at the Bath Theatre in 1855 with distinctly marked promise. This was a clumsy piracy of some episodes in the once-famous story, 'Woman and Her Master,' which made the fortune of George Stiff and his *London Journal*. This very long story of love, mystery, and horror (which gave the periodical, it is said, thrice the number of enthralled readers that the best of Charles Dickens's shilling serials enjoyed at that period) has a particular East London interest because it was the composition of that very erratic genius J. F. Smith, who for long intermittently lodged nearly opposite The Hayfield, then still a conspicuous coaching and posting inn in the Mile End Road; and both the son and his still more "bohemian" father, who turned up occasionally needing help, were well known to all the sworn "Brethren" of "the Road to Harwich" from Aldgate to the old east-coast port of departure to Germany and Northern Europe, and known, too, as old comrades to most of the buskers from the Pavilion Theatre of Whitechapel to the Norwich circuit of strolling players. It is on that famous and familiar coaching road through East Anglia from the metropolis that the opening incident of 'Woman and Her Master' is set; and "Ned Cantor," who figures early and late in the twice expanded plot, is a worse scoundrel than

Bill Sikes or any of the rogues who were "in fashion" among novelists of the middle nineteenth century.

By the by, no small part of the repute of *The London Journal* among the more educated middle class of England (for the periodical was as often found in parlours and boudoirs as in kitchens) was due to the native artistic development of craftsmanship in the wood engravings of J. F. Smith's stories from 'Stanfield Hall' to 'Temptation.' This was the work of John Gilbert, another East Londoner in his youth, the son of a Captain of the Tower Hamlets Militia; and both father and son were well acquainted with the coterie of the gossip corner in the hub of Mile End. It was a legend of the coffee-room of The Hayfield that there the "deal" was concerted by which J. F. Smith escaped from the bondage (occasioned by his eccentricities) of *The London Journal* to the more strenuous hack-work (but better paid) of the new enterprises in periodical literature set up by John Cassell.

Mc.

HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF.—A coincidence is found in two anecdotes narrated in legal ana. In 'The Law, What I have seen,' &c., by Cyrus Jay, 1868, p. 118, it is told how Sir John Sylvester, Recorder of London (d. 1882), on finding the clock at the Old Bailey had stopped, felt for his watch, and exclaimed, "I have left it in the watch-pocket over my pillow." This was heard by a sharp thief, who hastened to the Recorder's house in Russell Square, and obtained the watch from a country-girl servant there: the result being that "every watch-stealer, after this occurrence, was punished twofold."

In 'Leaves of a Life,' by Montagu Williams, Q.C., 1890, chap. xxi., the author cites "a rather good story, though I am not prepared to vouch for its truth," to the effect that Sir James Ingham, soon after his appointment as Chief Magistrate at Bow Street in 1875, having before him what turned out to be a mistaken charge of watch-stealing, took occasion to remark that he had that morning accidentally left his exceedingly valuable watch at home at his house at Kensington; upon which a fictitious "man from Bow Street" forthwith hastened to the Chief Magistrate's house and obtained the watch from the latter's daughter.

How far one of these two alleged occur-

rences may have suggested the other it is not needful to inquire; but the repetition, with circumstantial alteration of details, is a little curious, if it be repetition only, as seems possible.

W. B. H.

AMERICAN ENGLISH.—In the Presidential Address of Mr. Harding to the joint Session of Congress, on April 12, 1921, I find, (1) p. 3, "We were so *illy* prepared." Though the word is in the 'N.E.D.' I diffidently suggest that it is a misunderstanding of English adverbs. (2) p. 8, "The United States means to establish." N.B. the singular.

H. C.—N.

New Court, Temple.

### Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

WINDOW TAX AND DAIRIES.—A correspondent in 'N. & Q.' (1851) states that a tax was laid on glass windows in 1695. In the House Tax Act of Geo. III. in 1808, (48 Geo. III., c. 55) Schedule A gave rules for charging windows or lights, the tax being graduated according to the number of windows. Between 1695 and 1808 did windows escape taxation?

I understand the window tax was converted into the inhabited house duty in 1851. (14/15 Vic., c. 36) and the correspondent in 'N. & Q.' under date June 7, 1851, writes, "the window duties have of late provoked much discussion," but the window tax does not seem to have been repealed till 1872 by the Statute Law Revision Act (35/36 Vic., c. 97). Were windows still taxable in some form or other between 1851 and 1872?

Under the window tax the window of a dairy or cheese room was exempt, and I have read that to satisfy the inspector under the tax—the "Window Peeper"—a board or wooden label marked "Dairy," "Cheese Room," "Cheese Chamber," &c., had to be affixed to the windows for which exemption was claimed. Do any of these boards still exist or are there any references to indicate what windows could be, and were, so marked? Were the windows in a cow-house exempt? I have a note, unfortunately without reference, that in towns,

over "pantry" windows, wooden labels marked "Cheese Room" or "Dairy" used to be displayed. I shall be obliged for any references.

R. HEDGER WALLACE.

HENRY CLAY.—I am anxious to know between what dates Henry Clay, papier mâché manufacturer (who was in Birmingham about 1772), had a shop in King Street, Covent Garden.

V. H. COLLINS.

CORKER (CORCOR).—The answers I have seen given to correspondents in 'N. & Q.' encourage me to inquire whether antiquaries of Yorkshire or Lincolnshire have met the name Corker or Corcor in documents, or otherwise in their researches. I possess some interesting data which it is needless to refer to here. Perhaps some correspondents would be so kind as to write to me, to the Junior United Service Club, Charles Street, London.

T. M. CORKER  
(Maj.-Gen. Ret.).

ROBERT JOHNSON.—Governor of South Carolina, died May 3, 1735. There is a monument, I understand, to his memory in St. Philip's Church, Charleston. Did he die at Charleston? Was he married, and if so, when and to whom? What was the name of his mother?

G. F. R. B.

LOUIS MASQUERIER.—A goldsmith in Coventry Street, Haymarket, at the beginning of the eighteenth century. I should be glad to learn what family Masquerier left, and if any child of his succeeded to the business. His widow, whose maiden name was Madeleine Touchet, married Reynolds Grignon, the engraver.

G. F. R. B.

ACID TEST.—Who is responsible for the currency of this expression in its figurative sense?

E. W.

"HOWLERS."—The reason for the use of this expression has been recently sought, apparently in vain. It would be interesting to have the views of 'N. & Q.' readers thereon. Although a couple of humorous examples were given (see 10 S. vi. 486), the origin of the word has not been discussed in these pages. I have heard people say of some particularly mirth-provoking joke, "it was enough to make a dog howl with laughter." So, maybe, the canine world is responsible for the saying.

CECIL CLARKE.

Junior Athenæum Club.

**JAMES LORIMER.**—James Lorimer matriculated at Marischal College, Aberdeen, in 1670; M.A., 1674; Regent, 1679; Minister of Kelso, 1683; Second Master, St. Mary's College, St. Andrews, 1686; First Master and Principal, 1687; Rector and D.D., 1688; ejected (with the whole staff), 1690. Is anything known of his subsequent career? P. J. ANDERSON.

Aberdeen University Library.

**FORDRAUGHT OR FORDRAFT.**—This is a common word in Warwickshire for a little by-road that leads to nowhere. What is the etymology of the word? I don't know how it should be spelled; and I can't find it in the 'N.E.D.' nor in Skeat.

HARRY K. HUDSON.

Stratford Lodge, Twickenham.

[The 'English Dialect Dictionary' has it with the first spelling but notes the second for Worcester, and some other spellings. The meaning given is "a lane or path for purposes of draught between two farms." The word is used in Warwick, Worcester and Sussex. The only thing approaching an etymological suggestion is that it signifies "leading forth from a farm or house to a high road or fields."]

**THE BRONTË POEMS.**—Can the following excerpt from the Miscellany Column of *The Manchester Guardian* of May 2 be answered in 'N. & Q.'?—

The inclusion in the sale catalogue of Sir Arthur Brooke's library of a first edition of 'Poems by Currer, Acton, and Ellis Bell,' which formerly belonged to Charles Dickens, raises an interesting query as to how the great novelist came by that particular book. . . . Charlotte had to lament that 'in the space of a year the publisher had disposed of but two copies. . . . There are, of course, a number of ways in which Dickens may have acquired his copy, but one would like to be able to believe that he was the purchaser of one of those two copies sold.

J. B. MCGOVERN.

St. Stephen's Rectory, C.-on-M., Manchester.

**ANSTRUTHER: VANSITTART: YULE: CARDEW.**—I should be grateful if anyone could tell me whether any member of the above families was in the 12th Regiment. I possess a portrait in pencil, well executed, of a soldier of that Regiment wearing many orders—nine crosses, one star and a small oval order. The date of the portrait is about 1820, and it is signed "Emily," which was probably the christian name of Mrs. Vansittart, née Anstruther, wife of William Vansittart, H.E.I.C.S. and M.P. for Windsor. She died in 1844-5. LEONARD C. PRICE.

Essex Lodge, Ewell.

**THE "PLAGUE PITS."**—What is known regarding the sites of the so-called "Plague Pits"? Are there any books on the subject? J. W. G.

**HANGING A SCOTCH FALCONER, 1616.**—In Oct., 1616, Mr. Justice Warburton was in some disfavour for hanging a Scotch falconer of the King's at Oxford, contrary, as alleged, to the express command that he should be reprieved. It was generally said that he should be displaced and have a writ of ease, as it was called; but it appears the royal wrath was appeased, as the judge continued on the bench of the Court of Commons Pleas. This is the substance of a foot-note in J. P. Hore's 'History of Newmarket,' 1886 (vol. i., p. 193). Reference is made to a manuscript in the British Museum (Birch MS., 4173), and also to *The Field* of Dec. 27, 1854, p. 880, presumably for details. But on turning to the latter no mention of the case is to be found. As I am unable to get to London to consult the MS. referred to, I should be glad to know whether the details of the case are to be found printed elsewhere, and to learn the name of the royal falconer and the nature of his offence. J. E. HARTING.

**CHURCH BUILDING AND PARLIAMENTARY COMMISSIONERS.**—In Cooke's 'Topography of Devon,' c. 1832, there appears on p. 186 the following statement—referring, of course, to Plymouth:—

Application for two new Churches in the parishes of St. Charles and St. Andrew was made to the Parliamentary Commissioners in 1828.

I should like information as to:—

When these Commissioners were appointed?

By what authority?

What were their powers?

What funds they controlled?

When they ceased to exist?

W. S. B. H.

**WILLIAM THOMAS, M.P., 1640-41.**—Can anyone say whether this man was a descendant of Sir Rhys ap Thomas, K.G., fifteenth century?

R. E. THOMAS.

**'JOHN INGLESANT.'**—Can one of your readers tell me if there is any edition of 'John Inglesant,' or other work, published in which a key is given to the different places referred to in that book? LUCIS.

**HANDSHAKING.**—When did it become customary for a hostess to shake hands on receiving a visitor? I ask because of the following passage in *The Rambler*, No. 138, July 13, 1751:—

. . . The freedom and laxity of a rustick life produces remarkable particularities of conduct or manner. In the province where I now reside, we have one lady eminent for wearing a gown always of the same cut and colour; another for shaking hands with those that visit her; and a third for unshaken resolution never to let tea or coffee enter her house.

S. J. FREEMAN.

**"PARLIAMENT CLOCK."**—I have just come into possession of a "Parliament Clock," as I understand this type of clock was called. A very large-faced, wooden dial is its prominent feature. I understand that these large time-pieces came into use in 1797-8, when a tax was placed on clocks and watches and public-minded folk went to the expense of putting up such noticeable clocks with a view to assisting "to break the tax," since by thus exposing time publicly and freely there would be fewer watches and clocks left to tax. As so often happens with "legends" they are "just about" until the time comes for verification. The clock being actually mine, upon proceeding to look up references I cannot trace, among quite a number of books that should help, any single reference to complete the history in established form of my trophy—if it be such.

I shall be grateful for any information from 'N. & Q.' WILLIAM R. POWER.

[Our correspondent ST. SWITHIN asked this question at 11 S. x. 130, but it has remained unanswered.]

**PITT'S PEERS.**—I understand that in the latter part of the eighteenth century anyone possessed of £20,000 a year could petition the King to be called to the House of Lords as a "Pitt's Peer." Where could one read a succinct and reliable account of that privilege; and is it known what families thus obtained peerage representation?  
G. B. M.

**AUTHORS WANTED.**—Who wrote 'The wild Geese of Fontenoy.' I believe it deals with the career of Patrick Sarsfield, or at all events with the doings of the Irish Brigade on the Continent, though I do not know the exact significance of the title.  
W. H. GINGELL.

Who said, "Beware of the woman who does not like cats"?

One of our clients is most anxious to locate this quotation.  
ASA DON DICKINSON,

University of Pennsylvania, Librarian.  
Philadelphia.

## Replies.

### LEGAY OF SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.

(12 S. viii. 341, 362, 385.)

THE following letter by Peter Legay (see *ante*, p. 362) is interesting as an indication of character. The reference is State Papers, Domestic, of Charles II., vol. cccc., at the Public Record Office, No. 47:—

January the 10th 1677/8.

Honored Sr

About an hower agoe I reced your kind Letter dated yesterday, by wch you are pleased to give me notice that Sa: Masters &c makes a great Complaint a gainst mee that I oppres him, by Charging 200 fagots to his accot wch, I sent to one Addisen and was pilfer them by the said Addision, &c Sr I am sencible of youre tendernesse to mee & my reputation in this (as well as other Matters), wch puttis you to the trouble of interposing and knowe not howe to express my thankfullnesse to you for the same, and more especially that you would undertake to promise for mee that I shoold amend anie error or mistake by mee comitted in that behalfe wch Sr be asured you shall find mee readie to doe. And I shall freely referr the thinge to your Selfe to be Ordered by you, as you in your good discretion shall appointe and to that purpose I shall (god pmittinge) so soeene as the weather is better, and that I cann walke or ride conveniently (wch I cannot at present well doe by Reason of some infirmitie) goe over to Chichester when I hope I shall so manifest all thinges to you that it shall appear, I am clear and innocent, in that compl made against mee: Nowe that I may the better doe that, Lett mee request you to enquier of Sa: Masters when he bowght 200 of fagots of mee for one Addison and Who paid mee for them and When: that I may search in my booke after it, for I Doe not rememb anie such thinke, but I am Aaged & may forgett & Mistake wch I would gladly rectifie, if I knowe my owne hart. I shall make bold to send Saterday to you that I may knowe, Sa. Masters answer, and may acordingly search my booke & pardon this trouble. So I remain

Yours obliged friend

P. LEGAY.

(Addressed) For My Honored Friend  
Mr. John Braman.  
In (torn off).

J. BROWNBILL.

The following notes fill in some gaps in the account of the family:—

Francis Sampson (brother of Col. John Sampson of Barbados) was of London, merchant and Secretary of Antigua; will dated 1663, p. 1668 (23 Coke). His widow, Mary, sister of Isaac Legay, was of Kennington; will dated and proved 1677 (8 Reeve).

Katherine Legay (dau. of Isaac and Esther Behout), married, Aug. 2, 1631, at St. Nicholas Acons, Tho. Butler. (See the Registers by W. Brigg.) Their son, Jacob Butler, bap. 1633, became a wealthy Barbados merchant. In 1637-8, Feb. 24, Jacob Legaye, brother-in-law to Mr. Tho. Butler, and Katherine had "Banes" published: "Mistaken" (*sic*). Jacob Butler of London, merchant; will dated 1669, p. 1670 (45 Penn), names cozen Samuel Legay son of cozen Isaac Legay. Cozen Isaac Legay had £120 and was overseer.

In the churchyard of St. Michael's Cathedral, Barbados, is a slab recording the deaths of Benjamin Le Gay, merchant and ensign of Militia, June 7, 1676, *æt.* 27; Eliza, wife of John Legay, Sept. 25, 1677; also John, husband of Eliza, July 14, 1685.

St. Anthony Montserrat.—Buried, 1725-6, March 19, Valentine, a Slave of John Legayes.

Jamaica.—John Legay: will recorded in 1731 in the island.

Barbados.—1721, Jacob Le Gay (205 Buckingham).

Barbados Record Office.—In the Probate Office are the following wills:—Jacob Legay, 1685 and 1688. John Leggay, 1685. Jacob Legay, 1728; Benjamin, 1736; Jonathan, 1738; Ann, 1747; Jane, 1787. (No more names to 1800.)

V. L. OLIVER, F.S.A.

Weymouth.

PETTY FRANCE (12 S. viii. 407).—M. E. W. credits me with *thinking* that the name Petty France is far older than the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. In my little book on Westminster to which M. E. W. refers, I stated it as a fact, not an opinion merely, though, as M. E. W. justly says, I did not give any reason. The earliest instance I have so far met with is in a lease dated 1518 from the Abbot and Convent of Westminster of a tenement in Le Pettyffraunce by St. Mary Magdalene's Chapel. The thanks which M. E. W. conceives to be due to the L.C.C. should be sent to the Westminster City Council.

H. F. WESTLAKE.

To the very pleasant note at this reference permit me to add that the derivation of the name is said to be (Mackenzie Walcot, 'Memorial of Westminster,' p. 288) "where the French Merchants lived who came over to trade at the Staple" (Petty Calais). Before me is a pencil drawing of the house, garden,

and neighbouring garden, made in 1834, which shows the tablet referred to by M. E. W., then above a ridge and wall which partly fronts the roof. ALECK ABRAHAM'S.

THE NEW THEATRE, HAMMERSMITH (12 S. viii. 408).—The existence of this theatre at the date of its playbill (1785) need not be questioned if it is realized that only a "fit-up" or short season in some existing building was the requirement. Such "expedient" theatres were not uncommon. Hampstead had at least one season of the drama in Hampstead Square, but the most remarkable instance was the theatre at Parkgate in Cheshire. There was no local requirement; the village was more insignificant even than Hammersmith; but numerous and wealthy possible patrons were constantly *en route* to and from Holyhead and Dublin.

Perhaps some such body of patrons *en route* to Bath was the reason of the existence of the theatre at Hammersmith.

ALECK ABRAHAM'S.

In *The Times* of May 5, 1921, was printed a facsimile of the playbill of the first performance in this theatre from a copy in the possession of Mr. Nigel Playfair, of the Lyric Theatre, Hammersmith. It announces:—

The New Theatre, Hammersmith. Will be Open'd on Friday next, June 10, 1785, with *The Beggar's Opera*. . . . To which will be added a Farce, call'd *All the World's a Stage*.

The actors were Mr. Wright, Mr. Waldron, Mr. Follett, Mr. and Mrs. Benson, Mr. Payne, Mr. Macdonnell, Mr. Alfred, Mr. Brown, Mr. Howard, Mrs. Monk, Mrs. Wellman, Mrs. Davenett, Miss Clark and Miss Cranford. FREDK. A. EDWARDS.

SIR HANS SLOANE'S BLOOMSBURY HOUSE (12 S. viii. 211, 277, 312).—One letter in the Sloane MSS. is addressed to Sir Hans "3 doors from the Duke of Bedford's in Bloomsbury Square." This is the most specific direction so far noticed, and still places his house in Great Russell Street, as Bedford House occupied the whole of the north side of the square. The contents of the letter are not devoid of interest, as evidence that at least one prejudice has been killed in the course of two centuries:—

25 Jan. 1727. I most humbly take the liberty of writing to you knowing that you are very ready to give your advice. I am a young man about 18 years of age who has always been subject as long as I can remember to a great weak-



ness in my eyes insomuch that I cannot read without spectacles. When I take a book to read I see very well for three or four lines, but then there is a mist that comes over them so that I cannot discern one letter, which makes me think that it is only a weakness which may be cured for my eyes viceable (*sic*) seem very strong and never water. I am a Student of the Law and I am ashamed to wear spectacles in an open Court. If you would doe me the honour to favour me with your opinion in a letter it will be ever acknowledged by, Sir, your most humble servant.

PETER CATMELL.

Please direct me at Mr. Gibbons, Stationer, near the Cloysters in the Temple.

At the end is noted in Sir Hans's own writing—as a direction for his secretary:—

Cannot give any opinion unless he sees the person in a clear day about one o'clock.

Helmholtz, the great physicist, remarks in one of his lectures that it has never been sufficiently recognized that the study of optics has enabled many to lead useful lives who would otherwise have been a burden to themselves and to society. J. P. DE C.

THE CAVEAC TAVERN (12 S. vi. 170, 216, 279).—Possibly the following advertisement from *The Daily Courant* of Saturday, Nov. 19, 1720, will bring MR. CECIL CLARKE a step or two nearer to his journey's end:—

The Proprietor of the Water-Engine Patent doth hereby give notice that Attendance will be given on Tuesday next at the Loyal Coffee-house in Spread Eagle Court against the Angel and Crown Tavern next Caviack's, to dispatch the affairs concerning the said Patent.

J. P. DE C.

SMALLEST PIG OF A LITTER (12 S. viii. 331, 376, 417, 435).—In Norfolk the smallest pig of a litter is called the "pitman." In Staffordshire it is "ritling." This seems akin to "reckling," referred to as the Lincolnshire synonym.

J. FOSTER PALMER.

3, Oakley Street, S.W.

In the hill villages around Princes Risborough, Bucks, the smallest pig of a litter is called a "diddling." R. McC.

JOHN WITTY (12 S. vi. 13, 77).—Absence in Africa has prevented my seeing these two replies to my query in 12 S. vi. 13, for both of which I am very grateful.

The John Witty who wrote to Ralph Thoresby, Jan. 20, 1709/10, is the man I want to trace.

He was, as MR. T. C. DALE states, the nephew of the Rector of Cockington.

L. S.

"MAGDALEN" OR "MAWDLEN" (12 S. viii. 366, 417).—Here is a still earlier case of the second form. In Henry VI.'s Patent Roll (1448, 26 Henry VI.) for the foundation of Magdalen College, Oxford (p. 5 of the printed 1853 text), we read:—

Aula beatae Mariae Magdalenae, vulgariter dictum Maudaleyne Hall in Universitate Oxoniae.

The Latin Statutes of 1479 give only:—

Seynte Mary Magdalen College in the Unversite of Oxford (p. 5 of same text).

W. A. B. COOLIDGE.

Senior Fellow of St. Mary Magdalen College.

CLUB MEMBERSHIP LONGEVITY (12 S. viii. 410).—Mr. Berkeley Portman's record of 70 years at the United University was surpassed by the late Lord Wemyss, who was elected to the Carlton Club in 1840 and remained a member until his death in 1914—a period of 74 years.

GERALD LODER.

"BEADS OF CASTLEDOWNE" (12 S. viii. 409).—I am much obliged to DR. MAGRATH for calling attention to this, which should have been explained at the time. The word "pair," as the 'N.E.D.' shows by examples dating from 1377 to as recently as 1853, has frequently been applied to a series or succession of similar things, e.g., a string of beads or a pack of cards. In bequests of rosaries or paternosters it was frequently specified that these consisted of ten beads. The following are examples of this:—

1500.—A pair of beads ten stones cassidens (Inv. in Ann. Reg., 1768).

1534.—Item, ten bedes of ambre and ij cassidens with a string of silk ('Eng. Church Furniture,' 1866, p. 195).

The word "castledowne" is a corruption of chalcidony, another form of which is "cassidoine," a term applied to a great variety of semi-transparent stones such as agate, cornelian or onyx, much used for the beads of rosaries. Thus in the will of Both, 1503 (Somerset House), "A peyre of bedes of Casyldon" is mentioned, whilst the same phrase, "A paire of beads of Cassaydowne," occurs in the will of Dame M. Kingston, 1548. An interesting parallel to "castledowne," derived from "chalcidony," is "cast-me-down," a corrupt form of "cassidony" (*Lavendula stoechas*), of which Gerard in his 'Herbal,' 1597, tells us, "Some simple people imitating the said name doe call it Castle me downe" (*Op. cit.*, ii. clxxx. 470). JOHN A. KNOWLES.

VISCOUNT STAFFORD, 1680 (12 S. viii. 409).—His Christian name was William. His three surviving children were Henry, John, and Francis. Coat: or, a chevron gules. As to a country house of his own, as a younger son of that date (1612-1680) it is most unlikely he ever had one. On the fashionable outskirts of the town, he lived in Tart Hall at the north end of James Street (now known as Buckingham Gate), which he inherited from his mother, Althea, daughter and co-heiress of Gilbert the seventh Earl of Shrewsbury. If Stafford had wished for the country, he would certainly have stayed in the Arundel homes, on which, through both his parents, he had a dual lien. His title is still memorized in "Stafford Cot: F.P.B., 1811," which is threatened with immediate demolition; and in the brand-new flats which face it. Stafford Row has long since disappeared.

M. E. W.

William Howard, Viscount Stafford, beheaded Dec., 1680, married Mary Stafford, only sister and heiress of Henry Stafford, Lord Stafford, and left issue, among others:—  
Henry Earl of Stafford, *d.s.p.*, 1719.

John, left issue two sons and a daughter, whose great-grandson, Sir Geo. Jerningham, was restored to the Stafford Barony.

Francis, *d.s.p.*

Isabella, Marchioness of Winchester.

Anastasia, m. Geo. Holman of Warkworth. Seat unknown.

Arms: gules, a bend between six crosslets, fitchee argent a crescent for difference.

Henry, son of Viscount, was created Earl of Stafford in 1688, and this title became extinct in 1762. The Barony was restored, on the reversal of the attainder, in 1824, in the person of Sir Geo. Jerningham.

L. F. C. E. TOLLEMACHE.

24, Selwyn Road, Eastbourne.

This was William Howard, Viscount Stafford. I have lately had in my hands an MS. account of his speech upon the scaffold on Tower Hill, "as it was given by his own hand to a Spectator there, by William Barrass," the writing being dated Dec. 29, 1681. An account of the proceedings was "taken by J. Rous, who was appointed by the sheriffs for that very purpose," and is inexpressibly sad.

GEORGE SHERWOOD.

The Viscount Stafford, beheaded in 1680 was William Howard, fifth son of Thomas Earl of Arundel. He married Mary, daughter

of Henry fifth and last Baron Stafford (*ob.* 1637). He and his wife were created by letters patent of Sept. 12, 1640, Baron and Baroness Stafford, with remainder, in default of male issue, to their heirs female. Lord Stafford was created Viscount Stafford on Nov. 11, 1640. He left three sons and six daughters.

On May 27, 1685, a bill for reversing Stafford's attainder was read for the first time in the House of Lords. After it had passed the Lords it was read for the second time in the House of Commons on June 6, but dropped when Monmouth's rebellion broke out. Stafford's widow was created Countess of Stafford on Oct. 5, 1688, and at the same time his son Henry Stafford-Howard (1657-1719) was created Earl of Stafford. The line came to an end with the fourth Earl, John Paul Stafford-Howard, who died April 1, 1762.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century some abortive proceedings were taken before the committee of privileges by Sir William Jerningham and subsequently by his son, Sir George William Jerningham, descendants of Mary Plowden, Stafford's granddaughter. In 1824 a private Act of Parliament was passed for reversing the attainder of William late Viscount Stafford, and on July 6, 1825, the House decided that Sir G. W. Jerningham had established his claim to the Barony of Stafford, created Sept. 12, 1640.

The above is taken from J. A. Doyle's 'Official Baronage of England' and the article by Mr. G. F. Russell Barker in the 'D.N.B.' The latter points out that Doyle's statement that Lord Stafford served as a volunteer in the Royal Army, 1642-6, is incorrect. It may be added that Doyle by a slip calls Lord Stafford the second son of the Earl of Arundel.

The last Earl of Stafford, John Paul Stafford-Howard, displayed in the first quarter the arms of Howard with a crescent for difference ('Official Baronage').

EDWARD BENSLEY.

The querist interested in William Lord Stafford may care to be reminded of the following note which occurs in the Historical Manuscripts Commission's Report, vi. 394:—

Sir H. Ingilby, Bart.

"Copy of a prayer of the Lord Stafford at his execution"; at its foot is a note in Palmer's writing:—"Given me by Moses

Goodyear, Esq., who stood by him at his execution for being in the Popish plot in King Charles the Second's reign."

Moses Goodyear (1632-1728/9), said to be possessed of "a genius for friendship," was the Aleppo merchant (Plymouth and London), who finally settled at Chelsea, where he lies buried in the chancel of the parish church. John Bowack, that delightful writing-master of Westminster School, who planned those 'Antiquities' which were to stretch all over England, but which, alas! stopped with the publication of the second number, writes enthusiastically of this neighbour of his:—

About the middle of Church Lane stands a very good house in which dwells Mr. Moses Goodyear, a Gentleman well known by most of the *Ingenious Men in the Kingdom*. Hard by lives Sir John Munden, and the Reverend Dr. John King, proctor.

Bowack, indeed, would have revelled in our present-day 'Who's Who,' and did his best to supply its forerunner. Probably many of the men he enumerates were known to Lord Stafford as well as to Goodyear, since Tart Hall was literally on the confines of the town, and strolling along the King's Road in the wake of King Charles a-sweet-hearing, one soon arrived at the village of Chelsea.

MR. L. H. CHAMBERS also inquires as to the fate of the Stafford title. According to Debrett, of Stafford's three surviving sons, Henry, John, and Francis, only John had an heir—William. In 1762 the earldom expired.

T. EDW. GOODYEAR.

STATE TRIALS IN WESTMINSTER HALL (12 S. viii. 371).—In the illustrated edition of J. R. Green's 'Short History of the English People' is a reproduction of an engraving by Hollar representing Strafford's trial in Westminster Hall, that trial so graphically described by Robert Baillie the Covenanter. The position in the hall of the principal personages concerned in the proceedings is indicated by means of letters.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

SIR ROGER DE COVERLEY DANCE (12 S. viii. 350, 415).—A still higher antiquity has been claimed for this. Mr. G. A. Aitken writes, in his annotated edition of *The Spectator*, vol. i., p. 8:—

The dance is believed to have been named after a knight of the time of Richard I. Ashton ('Social Life in the Reign of Queen Anne,' ii. 268-9) quotes from a pamphlet of 1648 a reference to "a tune called Roger of Caulverley."

EDWARD BENSLEY.

THE YEAR 1000 A.D. (12 S. viii. 369, 438).—That the year 1000 A.D. would witness the return of Christ and the end of the world was no doubt believed in many quarters; the Burgundian historian Raoul Glaber, who died in 1050, bears witness to it, and the Thuringian hermit Bernhard, about the year 960, boldly preached it; but the Church, at any rate in France, combated the idea.

Abbou, le célèbre abbé de Saint-Benoit-sur-Loire, parcourut la France pour réfuter l'erreur et rendre la confiance aux fidèles. Et, joignant l'exemple à la parole, le clergé continua de bâtir avec autant de grandeur et de solidité que le permettaient les difficultés et la barbarie de cette triste époque.

Saint-Paul, from whose 'Histoire Monumentale de la France' I have made the foregoing quotation, gives a long list of buildings either begun or continued during the last twenty years of the tenth century, a list which contains such well-known names as Saint-Front, Périgueux, begun by Frotaire in 984; Notre-Dame de la Couture at Le Mans, which dates from 992 or 993; and perhaps the best known of all, the Basse-Œuvre at Beauvais, begun in 997. A few days ago, when I was standing in this last, I could not help thinking that its builder, Bishop Hervé, whatever others may have believed, certainly had no expectation that his work was required to last for only three or four years, after which it would be doomed to complete destruction in the conflagration which, it was supposed, would accompany the end of the world. Had he had that expectation, his work, plain though it is, would not display that care in construction which is evident in all its parts.

As far as England is concerned there is no reason to believe that church building ceased or even slackened at the end of the tenth century. On the contrary, to quote Prof. Baldwin Brown's 'The Arts in Early England,' ii. 34, there was at that time "a widely diffused revival encouraged by King Edgar and carried out under Dunstan, Æthelwold, and Oswald."

BENJAMIN WALKER.

Langstone, Erdington.

OLD SONG WANTED (12 S. viii. 250, 299, 315, 374).—The "hymn" quoted at the last reference is certainly not the one I was familiar with as a child more than twenty years before 1874, and has very little resemblance to it except in three or four lines. My sister's memory of what we used

to sing confirms mine, and she is able to add the final verse:—

Shout, shout for victory;  
Shout, shout for victory,  
The glorious work is done.

Her impression is that we were taught both the words and the tune by our grandmother (our mother's mother), who was a devout member of the Wesleyan Society (no *Church* in those days!), and whose grandfather had been a companion of Wesley's in his first visit to the neighbourhood.

C. C. B.

**KING OF ENGLAND: LORD OF BAUX** (12 S. viii. 390).—Mr. Archibald Marshall, in his delightful book 'A Spring Walk through Provence,' devotes a whole chapter to Les Baux and its historical associations. If our Queen inherited the title of Countess of Baux it would no doubt be through our Angevin Kings.

C. C. B.

**BOOK BORROWERS** (12 S. viii. 208, 253, 278, 296, 314, 350, 377, 394, 417).—The numerous inscriptions which have been furnished under this heading plainly convey the views of many who value their books and protest against their misappropriation by inconsiderate borrowers. But hardly one of those which have appeared is witty enough to be remembered. The following lines are copied from an old "Common-place Book" which I commenced more than 40 years ago, and are unfortunately anonymous. From this I infer that at the date of transcription I was unacquainted (as I still am) with the author's name or I should have noted it. But readers of 'N. & Q.' will, I think, agree with me that the lines are worth preserving.

**BORROWED BOOKS.**

I of my *Spenser* quite bereft  
Last Winter sore was shaken,  
Of *Lamb* I've not a quarter left  
Nor could I save my *Bacon*.  
They pick'd my *Locke*, to me far more  
Than *Bramah's* patent worth,  
And now my losses I deplore  
Without a *Home* on earth.  
They still have made me slight returns,  
And thus my grief divide;  
For oh! they've cured me of my *Burns*,  
And eased my *Akenside*.  
But all I think I shall not say,  
Nor let my anger burn:  
For as they have not found me *Gay*  
They have not left me *Sterne*.

Should any reader recognize these lines and be able to give the author's name, I should be glad to know it.

J. E. HARTING.

"NOTHING BUT THEIR EYES TO WEEP WITH" (12 S. viii. 228, 316, 435).—In the hope of stimulating the inquiry may I communicate one other example of the French use of the phrase, which has since been quoted in Professor Deissmann's 'Evangelischer Wochenbrief,' third series, No. 56/62, p. 181? Near the beginning of Balzac's 'Le Père Goriot' (p. 11 of the edition in the Bibliothèque Larousse), the widowed boarding-house keeper, Madame Vauquer, says of her husband that:—

Il s'était mal conduit envers elle, ne lui avait laissé que les yeux pour pleurer, cette maison pour vivre, et le droit de ne compatir à aucune infortune, parce que, disait-elle, elle avait souffert tout ce qu'il est possible de souffrir.

Here, of course, the phrase has nothing to do with military operations, and it will be observed that M. Vauquer had left his wife not only her eyes to weep with, but the boarding-house and the priceless immunity against new misfortunes. But it looks as though the phrase about the eyes might be a popular expression in French. Balzac's book was first published in 1835.

L. R. M. STRACHAN.

Birmingham University.

"Zoo" (12 S. viii. 368, 413).—I remember some humorous lines, probably written before 1847, in which some noise or disturbance is compared to

the hullabaloo  
Of the carnivora, going to be fed  
At the Regent's Park, or the Surrey Zoo.

Can anyone supply the reference?

J. T. F.

Winterton, Lincs.

**G. A. COOKE AND HIS COUNTY ITINERARIES** (12 S. viii. 393, 436).—George Alexander Cooke published 'The Modern British Traveller; or Tourists' Pocket Directory' in 47 volumes between 1802 (?) and 1810 (?) There were several re-issues and Sir George Fordham says, "All that can be said with any certainty as to this publication is that it was commenced not earlier than 1801 and was continued by reprints up to as late as 1830."

Each volume contained a map, sometimes uncoloured, but in "the superior editions" coloured.

Cook was editor of 'The Universal System of Geography' and, in regard to Kent, published a volume called 'Walks through Kent.' More than one edition of this appeared, one dated 1819 and described as "a new edition corrected by J. N. Brewer."

It is fairly fully illustrated with engravings, mostly by Deeble, and contains an uncoloured map similar to that in 'The Modern British Traveller.' Another edition, not dated, from internal evidence would seem to have appeared in 1800, or before, and contains a map similar to that in the 1819 edition, but coloured. H. A. H.

I have the following:—*A Topographical and Statistical Description of the County of Middlesex*, by George Alexander Cooke, Editor of the Universal System of Geography, and printed for C. Cooke, 17, Paternoster Row; coloured map, eight engraved views, index, and comprises 336 pages. Also, *Hertford*.—Printed by assignment from the executors of the late C. Cooke for Sherwood, Gilbert, and Piper; uncoloured map, four engraved views, index, 180 pages. *Sussex*.—Uncoloured map, four engraved views, index, 180 pages. *Kent*.—Coloured map, two coloured plates showing steamboat route from London to Ramsgate, dated 1830, eight engravings, a folding plate of Margate, &c.; index, 248 pages. *Essex*.—Engraved frontispiece, St. John's Abbey Gate, Colchester, by Storer, 1830; coloured map of county, four engraved views, index, 180 pages. *Surrey*.—Engraved frontispiece, Lambeth Palace, by Storer, 1830; coloured map, four engraved views, index, 180 pages. The backs of the volumes are lettered 'Cooke's Travelling Guide.'

WILLIAM GILBERT, F.R.N.S.

TAVERN SIGNS (12 S. viii. 170, 236, 276, 335, 354, 375, 417, 436).—In reference to inn signs, I may state that a picture of the sign of the Fox and Hounds at Barley is represented in *The Cyclists' Touring Club Gazette* for April, 1921, No. 4, vol. xl., p. 75. We are told, under the heading 'Current Notes of the Wheel,' that in his admirable lantern lecture on Old English Inns, delivered to the Metropolitan D.A., Mr. Fitzwater Wray ("Kuklos" of the *Daily News*) mentioned the Fox and Hounds at Barley, on the eastern border of Hertfordshire. The sign of this inn, which stretched across the road, is such a realistic representation of a hunting party in full cry that when "Kuklos" waggishly assured a north-country man that his photograph was an actual snap-shot of hounds and huntsmen chasing a fox over a beam laid from roof to roof, his statement was regarded as solemn fact! FREDK. L. TAVARÉ.

22, Trentham Street, Pendleton, Manchester.

NAPOLEON AND LONDON (12 S. viii. 369, 412).—SIR WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK at the latter reference states that "a practically unanimous conclusion was reached that Napoleon never saw the English coast until he arrived in the harbour of Plymouth on July 22, 1815." For historical accuracy it may be well to state that Napoleon left the French coast at 2 p.m. on July 15, and after a tedious voyage owing to the prevailing wind, or lack of it, reached Torbay (not Plymouth) on July 24, 1815. A complete description of what transpired culled from eye-witnesses and local reports may be read in 'The History of Torquay,' by J. F. White.

It was in Torbay that Napoleon was transferred from the Bellerophon to the Northumberland; and from the same anchorage he set sail for St. Helena, accompanied by the Weymouth and other ships, on Aug. 11. The Bellerophon, accompanied by the Tonnant, sailed on Wednesday, Aug. 2, for Plymouth Sound, where it was at first intended that the transhipment should be made, but returned to Torbay again on Aug. 4. In the account quoted (p. 144) it is stated:—

When he first came near the land about Torbay he is reported to have exclaimed, "Enfin voilà ce beau pays," adding that he had never seen it except from Calais and Boulogne.

HUGH R. WATKIN.

Chelston Hall, Torquay.

GRAY'S ELEGY (12 S. viii. 294, 319, 339, 358).—I think there is often a second misquotation in the same line, "The *even* tenour of his way" being substituted for "the *noiseless* tenour of their way."

There is a parallel case in a quotation from 'The Jackdaw of Rheims.' I have frequently, indeed usually, heard it quoted "*regardless* of grammar," though Barham, of course, wrote "*heedless*." I myself had made the same mistake till I was corrected.

J. FOSTER PALMER.

ROBERT PARR, CENTENARIAN (11 S. iv. 309, 378).—He died at Kinver, Staffordshire, Sept. 21, 1757, according to Toone's 'Chronological Historian,' ii. 87, not in August of that year, as stated at the first reference. His great-grandfather, Thomas Parr, "Old Parr," has a notice in the 'D.N.B.' Are the names and burial-places of his father and grandfather known?

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

LIGHTFOOT (12 S. viii. 410).—The following are extracts from Hotten's 'Emigrants, &c., to America, 1600-1700.'

A List of Names; of the living in Virginia, february the 16, 1623.

At James Cittye and wth the corporacon thereof

John Lightfoote. (p. 174.)

Musters of the Inhabitants in Virginia 1624/5

The Muster of Capt. Raph Hamor  
Servants

John Lightfoote in the *Seaventure*.  
(p. 223.)

W. J. M.

AMERICAN CUSTOMS: A LONG GRACE (12 S. viii. 151).—It is not customary to say any grace before dinner, nor before any meal. By this statement I do not mean to say that grace is never said before meals, but that it is not a custom. I will go further and say that it was not customary to do so in 1872, as stated by Mr. Herbert Paul in his 'Life of Froude.' It is customary now, and was then, to say grace when a clergyman or minister of the gospel is present at a meal, and to ask the minister to say it.

Froude was connected with the High-Church party under Newman. He resigned his Deacon's orders in 1872, and in the same year lectured in the United States on the relations between England and Ireland. Owing to his Church connexions it was natural that grace should be asked whenever he was present as a guest. Such would probably be the case at the present time. As grace was always asked when he was present, he received the erroneous impression that it was the custom to ask grace at *all* dinners. It is manifestly impossible for me to speak for the entire country; I can only speak for such sections as I am familiar with, viz., the New England States, New York State, and to some extent the southern States, but I have made inquiries of other people, and all agree that there is no *custom* about it. My experience has been that it is more generally asked in families worshipping in the Episcopal and Presbyterian Churches than in other faiths, but that may be merely my personal experience. In one of our New England colleges, the students are expected to say a silent grace before all meals. Doubtless thousands of persons do this as a personal custom.

WILLIAM F. CRAFTS.

69, Cypress Street, Brookline, Mass., U.S.A.

REPOSITORIES OF WILLS (12 S. viii. 251).—Where deposited in the United States. In the New England States (Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut), also in the State of New York, and I think generally in the eastern States, wills are deposited with the Registrar of Probate for the county in which the testator is living at the time of decease. For instance, wills of residents of towns and cities in the county of Middlesex, Massachusetts, would be deposited with the Registrar of Probate in the shire town for that county, which is Cambridge, Massachusetts. What the practice is throughout the United States I cannot say, as it may be different in different States, as are the inheritance laws. These vary materially, but efforts are being made to make them uniform throughout the United States. As most of the western States were settled by people from the eastern States, it is probable that the same custom would prevail there, as to probate matters, in the repositories of wills.

WILLIAM F. CRAFTS.

69, Cypress Street, Brookline, Mass., U.S.A.

LUDGATE, LONDON (11 S. iv. 485; v. 35).—I have a small seventeenth-century book on the History of England, the title and author of which I do not know, as several pages are missing at the beginning and end. Amongst much quaint matter, accepted with an old-time credulity, are shrewd discussions of the former geological connexion of our island with the Continent, the etymology of place-names, &c., which have a quite modern tone of enlightenment. The author discusses (p. 136) the origin of the name of Ludgate, "which some will needs have so to have bin called of King Lud, & accordingly infer the name of the City." He rejects this

because gate is no Britnish word, & had it taken name of Lud it must have bin Ludporth, and not Ludgate; but how commeth it that all the Gates of London, yea, and all the Streets and Lanes of the City having English names, Ludgate only must remain Brittish, or the one half of it, to wit, Lud; gate as before hath bin said, being English? This surely can have proceeded of no other cause than of the lacke of heed that men have taken unto our ancient Language, and Geffrey of Monmouth or some other, as unsure in his reports as he, by hearing onely of the name of Ludgate might easily fall into a dreame or imagination that it must needs have had that name of King Lud. There is no doubt but that our Saxon ancestors (as I have sayd) changing all the names of the other

Gates about London did also change this, and called it Ludgate otherwise also written Leod-gate, Lud & Leod is all one, and in our ancient language folk or *people*, so is Ludgate, as-much to say as *Porta populi*: The gate or passage of the people, and if a man do observe it he shall find that of all the Gates of the City the greatest passage of the people is thorow, this Gate, and yet must it needs have bin much more in time past before *Neugate*, was builded, which as M. John Stow saith, was first builded about the raigne of King *Henry* the second: And therefore the name of Leod-gate was aptly give in respect of the great concourse of people thorow it.

Is not this quaintly expressed and curiously punctuated explanation more probable than Geoffrey of Monmouth's derivation from a British King Lud, or Sir L. Gomme's from a Celtic god of that name? I shall be glad if any reader can help me to identify the book from which the above extract is taken. The author had been acquainted (p. 102) with Lewis Guicciardin (Luigi Guicciardini, died 1589), and had had conference (p. 190) with Abraham Ortelius (who died in 1598). Is it a work of John Speed or C. Saxton's 'Kingdom of England,' amended and published by Speed in 1610 (according to the 'D.N.B.')

FREDERICK A. EDWARDS.

34, Old Park Avenue, Nightingale Lane, S.W.

THE "DIEHARDS" (12 S. viii. 431).—The following condensed extract made by me some years ago from Kinglake's 'Crimean War' bears upon MR. DRUETT'S query. The allusion is to the Battle of Inkermann:—

The 57th Regiment or Diehards were there, who at Albuera, 45 years before, were thus addressed by their Colonel, "57th, die hard!" Sorely beset at Inkermann their Colonel shouted "57th, remember Albuera!"

Curiously enough the senior officer of the 57th left alive at the end of Inkermann was son of the very officer who used the words "die hard" at Albuera. Kinglake thus proceeds:—

A regiment great in history bears so far a resemblance to the immortal gods as to be old in power and glory, yet have always the freshness of youth.

SURREY.

"COMMON OR GARDEN" (12 S. viii. 392).—Anent this expression, *Country-Side* for May has the following from a correspondent:—

COMMON OR GARDEN.—The term "common or garden" was thirty years ago used ironically on the Stock Exchange and elsewhere, and had reference to the saying of a horticulturist as

qualifying out-door plants which anybody could cultivate (I believe) as below the status of exotics and hothouse reared plants.

CECIL CLARKE.

Junior Athenæum Club.

## Notes on Books.

*Etymological Dictionary of Modern English.* By Ernest Weekley. (Murray. £2 2s. net.)

UNDER the word *monger* Professor Weekley quotes a dictum of *The Daily News* to the effect that he is well known to the readers of that paper as the "most entertaining of living word-mongers." Without quite assenting to the expression employed we heartily agree with its general sense. Few persons are without an interest in words, especially curious words, though the interest of the majority is fitful and easily discouraged by a heavy apparatus of philological learning. This universal rudimentary taste Professor Weekley meets cunningly, with the learning of a scholar carefully adjusted to, and set off by, the brevity, humorousness and avoidance of any superior tone which the average Englishman finds most to his liking when he wants an answer to a question. We will not disguise from our author our opinion that, in the course of some 1,700 pages, he now and again exaggerates these good qualities. Some of his indications of the meaning of a phrase are so very brief that they can serve as indications only to a person who already knows all about it—*e.g.*, the explanation of *Monroe doctrine*—and this protest will not quite be met by a counter-protest that the dictionary expressly omits what everybody may be assumed to know.

Professor Weekley disarms possible criticism of his jocularly by referring to circumstances amid which much of his material was shaped and arranged. From 1914 to 1918 jesting in unexpected places was meritorious, almost necessary. In an ordinary way we would certainly have had him prune somewhat the exuberance of his jokes; and, in particular, we would have deprecated illustrating the meanings of words by a funny mistake and a "*sic*"; *e.g.*, *galley*. But, after all, the most that can be said in criticism of this occasional triviality counts for little in comparison with the advantages of the vivacity from which it springs.

The relation of this dictionary to the 'N.E.D.' is of great interest. Professor Weekley occasionally dissents from the opinion of the compilers of that great work, and always on grounds worth considering. The body of modern words well established in the language since the commencement of the 'N.E.D.' is, of course, large and important, and may be said to form the principal characteristic of this work. Professor Weekley has gathered a fair number of instances of the use of words earlier than the earliest given in the great dictionary, and he is able to point out many surnames which take the use of a word back beyond its occurrence in literature or documents. This is a very useful line of suggestion. He has brought the art of compression to perfection;



again and again we have thought an article looked impossibly short, but on examining it have found it to contain all that—for the purpose he has set before him—was necessary. It is true that such satisfaction was not quite un-failing; sometimes that precise bit of information, which might be difficult to hunt up elsewhere, and would have given point to his own account, is wanting. Take the *ace* of the air-service, for example: it was used of an airman who had brought down a definite number of enemy machines. A statement of the number with a reference to an "ace of aces" would have been better worth while, we think, than a reference to *trump*².

We found ourselves now and again in disagreement with our author. "Opponent of Calvinist tyranny" would certainly not convey to a puzzled searcher the ordinary sense of *Erastian*. The following sentence under *Latin* seems a little unhappy:—"the every-day speech of the Roman as different from Cicero as colloq. English from Burke." But it is precisely Cicero, in his letters, who is the main source—and an abundant source—of our not so inconsiderable knowledge of "everyday Latin." What is the authority for making *νάπηξ* and *ferula* mean a kind of reed rather than an umbelliferous plant?

We have made notes of a few omissions which might possibly be supplied in a later edition, being, we think, as well worth recording as *popsy-wopsy*, and give the following as random examples:—*benthos*, correlative of *plankton*; "Take cover" and "All clear"; *field* in the heraldic use; *kontakion*; *pardon*, in the Breton sense; *patine*, sense in the 'Merchant of Venice'; *brass-rags*; *Dame*, as an independent title of women.

We are sure that Professor Weekley will not miss the compliment wrapped up in the prickly cover of these small criticisms; he will perceive that the dictionary has not only been read but read with appreciation and found stimulating.

Indeed, we heartily recommend it to our readers, and especially to those whose interest in words is not so much antiquarian as centred in the perception of language as a living thing, the most perfect, sensitive, changeful and enduring instrument of the changeful yet enduring mind of man.

*English Prose.* Chosen and arranged by W. Peacock. In Five volumes. Vol. i.: Wy-cliffe to Clarendon. Vol. ii.: Milton to Gray. (Oxford University Press, 2s. 6d. net each.)

THE writer of this notice confesses to a slight prejudice against anthologies. The grounds therefore are\* only the obvious ones: that a good reader will make his own anthologies; that writers should be read at large, and a literary work taken as a whole, else the reader is not only unfair, but also misses the gist of what is provided for him; that a taste for anthologies argues a declining perception of, and taste for, the values and beauties of construction—and other like considerations. This much has been said in order the better to emphasize our appreciation of the anthology now before us, which forms the latest addition to "The World's Classics" series. It is an excellent piece of work. The selections

made, with but one or two exceptions, are happy and, by marshalling in such fair array so fine a body of representative English prose, the compiler has produced that effect of a living whole without which nothing between two covers is really worth wasting one's sight over.

In the first volume the selections from Berners's 'Froissart,' from Thomas More, from Ascham, and from North are splendid reading. Shakespeare, it must be protested, has not come off well. Two passages each of Falstaff and Dogberry, with the gravedigger scene from 'Hamlet,' afford but a one-sided idea of the range of his prose. The Bacon excerpts leave one thing to be wished for—fuller illustration of Bacon's epigrammatic quality. We should have liked more from Walton's 'Lives' than the death of Hooker; and more, too, of Browne's 'Religio Medici.' But, no doubt, Mr. Peacock would have a good deal that is worth considering to say in defence, at any rate of these latter omissions.

In the second volume the extracts from Pepys, Burnet and Swift are excellent. We are given from Richardson the deaths of Clarissa and Lovelace, which, again, is a reduplication to be regretted. The passages from Fielding and Sterne may be called, on the whole, a satisfactory choice. From Evelyn we are given the touching account of the trial of Lord Stafford. This account, by the way, may be recalled to the mind of the querist in 'N. & Q.' who lately required as to the arrangement of Westminster Hall for a State trial. Charles II. was the subject of many good pages in his day: the principal ones upon which historians rely for their pictures of him will be found here. The second volume not only illustrates admirably the development of English prose but also leaves the reader with a quickened sense of the characteristic outlook and modes of thought of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

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LONDON, JUNE 11, 1921.

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## Notes.

## THE SEA-COW FISHERY.

WALTER PATTERSON was a son of William Patterson, of Foxhall, Co. Donegal.

In 1769 he was appointed Governor of St. John (later, Prince Edward Island), where he arrived on Aug. 30, 1770.

He was recalled in April, 1787, and died in London, Sept. 6, 1798.

As the said Governor's subjoined letter to the Secretary of State is of general interest, it may prove worthy of insertion in 'N. & Q.,' and one of its numerous readers possibly may be able to give further information of a sea-cow.

Island Saint John, 18th July, 1783.

My Lord,

Since the Peace, the New England fishing vessels, have again began to frequent the Gulf, and are in a fair way to destroy the sea-cow Fishery if there are not some steps taken very soon to prevent them. The great resort of these Fish is about this, and the Magdalen Islands. The Fishery during the last

Peace, was carried on upon one of the last mentioned Islands, by a Mr. Gridley; But two or three years ago he fled to Boston, as I have been told, to avoid being taken up by General Haldiman. He pretended he had an exclusive right to the Fishery, given him by General, now Lord Amherst, soon after the Conquest of Canada; while he held it; with the assistance of His Majesty's Ships, he preserved the Fish pretty well from the New Englanders. At the present they are under no restraint.

They come to fish in the Gulf, as early in the Spring as the Ice will permit them, at which season the females are bringing forth their young; two of which they have most commonly at a time.

Their attachment to their Calves is wonderful. If a Calf is taken, the Mother will stay by it till she is killed. There has been many instances of their receiving several wounds, and still on hearing or seeing the Calf, they return, endeavouring all in their power to lay hold of it. If the Calf be killed; and the Dam gets hold of it, she will keep it under her Fin or Flapper, till it decays to pieces. The Fishermen are well acquainted with this fondness of the Females, and turn it to their destruction, they are seldom without a Calf on board their vessels, and by causing them to make a noise, the Females, whether their Mothers or not, come directly on hearing them. By this means the Mother Fish are destroyed, and their young perish. I am credibly informed that their is not a Male to be met with just at this Season. They are separated from the cows, and keep in deep water. The others, on account of their young, stay near the shore.

Mr. Gridley killed all his Fish upon Land, but I do not believe he was so attentive as he ought, to the killing them at a proper season. By the best accounts I have, it appears they should only be taken in the Autumn. At that time they yield much more oil; both sexes are together, and the young can provide for themselves. The manner of taking the Fish on shore is curious; but I dare not intrude on your Lordships time so much, as to give an account of it. I shall only say it is done so cautiously, as not to alarm those that escape. The New Englanders by harpooning and pursuing the Fish, frighten them from their usual haunts, and scatter them so much, that they are not worth attending to, even by themselves.

Mr. Gridley has told me, he used to kill on his first establishing the Fishery, from 7 to 8 thousand of those animals in a season; and in the Autumn, they will yield one with another 30 gallons of oil. Their Hides make excellent traces, for any kind of labouring work, and will answer for the heaviest draft. A large Hide will cut into 20 pairs of Traces, and they only require being dried in the sun, to render them fit for use. They would soon find their way into England and would most probably save both Iron, and other expensive articles.

I have thought it my Duty, most humbly to mention this matter to your Lordship, as the intercourse between the Magdalen Islands and this, is much more frequent, than with either Quebec or Newfoundland, consequently my

intelligence is better than can be had at either of those places.

The Islands of Magdaline lie only 12 leagues to the North East of this Island, and I beg leave humbly to submit, whether it would not be an advantage to them, if they were dependant on it in matter of Government.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

WALTER PATTERSON.

E. H. FAIRBROTHER.

### DANTEIANA.

#### 1. 'Inf.' xxv. 94-99.

Taccia Lucano omai, là dove tocca  
Del misero Sabello e di Nassidio;  
E attenda a udir quel ch' or si scocca.  
Taccia di Cadmo e d'Aretusa Ovidio;  
Chè, se quello in serpente e quella in fonte  
Converte poetando, io non l'invio.

What is the drift of this passage, of which Dean Plumptre says "there are few passages in the commentators on which we dwell with less delight, or from which we reap less profit"? The drift is clear; the "less profit" obscure, for, as a rule, "in the multitude of counsellors there is safety," or at least there is variety which is "profit," and the Dean's own penetrative comment reduces his strange verdict to zero:—

With a feeling which reminds us of Turner's wish that the picture which he looked on as his masterpiece should be hung in the National Gallery, side by side with one of Claude's, Dante boldly challenges comparison with two out of the five great poets of antiquity whom he most revered. He had been content to be sixth in that godly company (c. iv. 102); now he claims his place among the first three. No one will dispute his claim to that high position, but most of us will probably rest that claim on powers, aims, characteristics, which were as unlike as possible to those of Ovid or Lucan, rather than on his successful rivalry with them in the line "which each had made his own." What he probably prided himself on was the condensation which compressed into eighty or ninety lines what they would have spread over two or three hundred, the marvellous complication of the double reciprocal metamorphosis, the vividness of the similes in ll. 64 and 79, drawn as they were from objects that seemed to lie outside the range of conventional poetic imagery; and in all these he might fairly claim the palm, if such a prize were worth contending for. But we feel also that the poet stoops from his higher level in the very act of competition; that, after all, what we have is a *tour de force* and nothing more.

This is an excellent piece of intuitive and suggestive reasoning, but, as it seems to me, the passage is something more than a mere *tour de force*. It is a distinct moral lapse from the virtue of humility to the vice of pride, engendered by a growing con-

sciousness, between the two cantos (iv. and xxv.), of his own powers of imagery and composition, and culminating in this outburst of self-acknowledged superiority. So far back as canto iv., in l. 102,

Si ch' io fui sesto tra cotanto senno,

Dante calmly places himself, with little modesty and much boldness, next after Homer, Horace, Ovid, Lucan and Virgil; here, with undisguised effrontery, he sweeps the third and fourth aside and places himself between the second and fifth. This is surely unworthy of the poet, who, in the next canto (v. 142), swoons and falls, "come corpo morto cade," at Francesca's recital of her tragic love. Even Plumptre, who accepts Dante's boastful claims, is forced to admit that "Literature hardly records an instance of such supreme self-confidence," and adds:—"Approximate parallels are, however, found in Bacon's committing his fame to the care of future ages, and in Milton's belief that he could write what 'the world would not willingly let die,'" to which he might have added Keats's hope that he would be found after his death amongst the poets of his native land. With these modest expressions Dante's bombast contrasts painfully. Even were his fanciful descriptions more imaginative than those of Ovid and Lucan, it was the acme of bad taste to bid those poets be silent while he, the Sir Oracle of his time, showed them a smarter flight of fancy. One wonders what position he would arrogate to himself were he a contemporary of Shakespeare and Milton.\*

I am inclined to place him second to the former in characterization and insight into human nature, and on a par with the latter in grandeur of descriptive power of divine things. I can overlook his astrology and his anti-Scriptural conceptions of the material torments of Hell, in fact the entire eschatology of his 'Inferno' and 'Purgatorio' as reflecting his age; I admire his masterly handling of his great theme and his unimpeachable impartiality in meting out

\* Curiously enough, after penning this sentence my attention was called to the following in Lord Morley's 'Life of W. E. Gladstone,' vol. iii., p. 488:—"At tea-time, a good little discussion raised by a protest against Dante being praised for a complete survey of human nature and the many phases of human lot. Intensity he has, but insight over the whole field of character and life? Mr. Gladstone did not make any stand against this, and made the curious admission that Dante was too optimist to be placed on a level with Shakespeare, or even with Homer."



punishment to great and small alike, but I am repelled by this uncalled-for exhibition of professional superiority over brother-poets. But I utterly repudiate Mr. W. J. Payling Wright's unfair suspicion ('Dante and the Divine Comedy,' 1902, pp. 57-8) to the effect that he is

inclined to suspect that in his character there lurked a vein of innate ferocity. We can justly excuse his cruel inventions as part of the spiritual machinery of his age. . . . But, from one who has passed through the heavens and beheld the Eternal Love we expect the best and noblest. . . . Were the 'Inferno' his only work, we could not but suspect him of taking pleasure in suffering for its own sake.\*

As the 'Inferno' was not Dante's "only work," why harbour so ungenerous a suspicion? It is enough to have regretfully to censure the great poet's extraordinary vanity without venturing to libel his character with a charge of unthinkable cruelty.

2. *Ibid.* xxvi. 112-142.

"O frati," dissi, "che per cento milia," &c.

Yet another display of inordinate self-esteem (this time vented on Horace and Virgil as well as on Lucan) is again discovered by Dean Plumptre in the lines indicated above, which he introduces with a complaint aimed at Tennyson:—

The noble passage that follows [the above line] has been made familiar to English readers by Tennyson's paraphrase in his 'Ulysses,' which, somewhat strangely, appears without any reference to Dante.† A comparison with *Æn.* i. 198, *Hor. Od. I. vii. 25* (also *Lucan 'Phars.'* i. 229), suggests the thought that as, in the previous canto, Dante had measured his strength against Lucan and Ovid, so now he does not shrink from competing with Horace, and even with his own Master and Guide, and, so far as he knew him, with Homer. He feels that his fame also in future ages will be as that of the *poeta sovrano*.

So much the worse for Dante's emulation (if such there were), especially in the case of Homer, whom, as Scartazzini remarks (*ad 'Inf.'* iv. 83), "non conosceva che di nome, non sapendo di Greco, e non

\* At 11 S. v. 401, I had already pilloried this outrageous suspicion of Mr. Wright.

† This may be so, but it is due to Tennyson's memory to transcribe here what Dr. Paget Toynbee states in his 'Dante in English Literature,' vol. ii., p. 317:—"Ulysses," which was written soon after Arthur Hallam's death (1833) though not published till 1842, was suggested by 'Inferno,' xxvi. 90-142. Tennyson himself said, 'There's an echo of Dante in it.' And Dr. Toynbee heads his quotation of the poem 'Echo of Dante.'

essendone i poemi ancora tradotti ('Conv.' ii. 15; i. 7)."<sup>3</sup> I conceive that it was a matter of indebtedness and adaptation. Mr. Tozer ('English Commentary,' *ad vers.*) is of opinion that "the idea may have been suggested by the Genoese voyages of discovery in search of a western continent, which were made in his time; one of these expeditions started in 1291, and was never heard of again." If this be so, then there can be no question of conscious emulation on Dante's part in this passage with either Homer, Virgil, or Lucan, and it is significant that neither Scartazzini, Lombardi nor Bianchi seems to find any such therein. Who, then, are the commentators in this matter on whom Dean Plumptre "dwells with less delight, or from whom he reaps less profit" ? J. B. MCGOVERN.

St. Stephen's Rectory, C.-on-M., Manchester.

## ALDEBURGH.

### EXTRACTS FROM CHAMBERLAIN'S ACCOUNT-BOOK.

1625-1649.

(See *ante*, pp. 163, 224, 265, 305, 343, 387, 426.)

### 16 PAYMENTS. 32

THE expenses for the new pulpit and desk formed one of the many complaints brought against the vicar, Richard Topcliffe.

Representations were made to the Earl of Arundel and Surrey. The Earl wrote to the Bishop of Norwich enclosing a petition from his tenants of Aldeburgh pressing for relief in troubles put upon them by the vicar, "causelessly and for mere vexation sake"; amongst the troubles a complaint signed by two persons of the vicar's refusing to baptize a sick child privately; "and they have enjoyed such things as have drawn the town to great charges, as erecting a new pulpit (although they were very good and sufficient before)." Finally, on July 25, 1644, "the Sequestration of the Vicaridge of Aldeburgh in the County of Suffolk" takes place, and "Clement Ray, M. of Arts, an orthodox divine," occupies the new "pulpitt."

Paid for help to gett a Caske of wine for the	
Comunion into the house	.. 00 00 02
Paid for Matts for the seat where mr Tapley	
sett .. .. .	.. 00 02 00

Paid the widowe Urvis for washinge surplice  
and the other Church linyng . . . 00 01 04

Paid m<sup>r</sup> Bond for chargs he was at for the  
Townes busines when he ridd to Bury  
Assizes concernynge the makinge of  
Snape Bridge . . . . . 01 13 03

Paid for a gun of beere for the pambulacon  
day . . . . . 00 04 06

Paid for sendinge a boy out of towne with  
a passe . . . . . 00 01 00

To John Beales for faighinge the sinke in  
the market stead and for settinge the  
stones againe . . . . . 00 04 06

More to him for mendinge the floare in the  
crosse and for some bricks used there . . . 00 01 06

Paid Robert Fowler his wags for beinge  
beadle . . . . . 00 15 00

More to him his quarters wags for beinge  
Sixten due March 25th . . . . . 00 14 00

Paid unto Robert Cossie for makinge of a  
cradle to doe the worke upon the  
steeple . . . . . 00 04 06

Paid unto a Saxmondham man for trymninge  
of the Clock . . . . . 00 05 00

To the Chief Constable for the Marshallcies  
for half a yeere due at St Michael . . . 00 13 00

Paid unto Robt. Fowler for takinge up of  
hoggs . . . . . 00 08 04

More to him that he paid for lavender to lay  
amonge the Church linyng . . . . . 00 00 01

Paid unto the widd Bardwell for wyne when  
the venison was spent that Mr Rivett  
sent Septemb: 12 . . . . . 02 08 00

More to her for dyet when Mr Rivett was in  
Towne Sept. 19 . . . . . 01 10 00

More for wine then . . . . . 01 10 00

More for Oysters then . . . . . 00 06 00

More for mullits then . . . . . 00 02 00

More for horsemeat then . . . . . 00 03 06

More to her for dyet on Michaelmes  
day . . . . . 03 09 00

More to her for wine then . . . . . 01 15 00

More to her for horse meate and wine when  
Mr Rivett went away on the Sessions  
day . . . . . 00 03 00

To Richard Lilborne money that he laid out  
for rushes and broomes for the towne  
hall . . . . . 00 02 02

More to him for a lock for prissoners . . . 00 05 06

Paid John Insent for leadinge the Lucorne  
on the Church . . . . . 00 06 08

Paid Mr Richard Gardner for winteringe one  
of the towne Bulls . . . . . 00 10 00

To the widowe Bardwell for wine and dyet  
when the Presmasters were in  
Towne . . . . . 00 13 10

To Richard Bawkey for freight for carrynge  
red spratts to London . . . . . 00 05 00

To Mr Humfrey Mason for half a last of  
saulted spratts . . . . . 00 11 00

Paid Mr Cheney money to pay for half a  
hundred of lings that were taken of Mr  
Pickeringe for to send for a present to  
my Lord of Suff and my Lord of Arundell  
the some of . . . . . 10 00 00

To m<sup>r</sup> John Wall for two last of saulted  
spratts for that use . . . . . 02 04 00

All the Payments amounteth to the some  
of . . . . . 133 09 02

Paid into the Towne purse the remainder  
of the money restinge upon the Accompt  
being the some of . . . . . 073 03 01  
June 12th, 1633

A Note of Money disbursed for the Townes  
use Anno Domini, 1633, wch was out of the  
Towne Stock, and not in the Chamber-  
leins Accompt, vid. lct.

Inprimis Paid unto m<sup>r</sup> Willm Shipman for  
takinge of Cookes boye for his Apprentice  
the some of . . . . . 06 00 00

Paid unto John Garrard he then beinge one  
of the Churchwardens money laid out for  
A newe Pulpitt and for whyteinge the  
Church . . . . . 19 07 00

Paid towards the repayringe of St Pauls  
Church in London . . . . . 02 00 00

Paid for chargs for m<sup>r</sup> Bayliffs and Justices  
to Bury Assizes . . . . . 03 00 01

Paid for A dossen of Cushions And a Pulpitt  
Cushion . . . . . 05 05 00

Paid for a dossen of water buckets and  
bringinge downe . . . . . 01 16 04

Paid for a statute booke at large . . . . 01 18 00

Lost by light Gould . . . . . 00 07 06

39 13 11

16 PAYMENTS. 33

April 12.

Paid m<sup>r</sup> Trende money that his wife paid  
for a fine to have a licence to victuall  
when she left of and did not vict. . . . 00 10 00

May 7.

Paid for beere at Lilbornes when the cattle  
should have bene driven but put by wth  
wett weather . . . . . 00 01 00

June 10.

Paid for trimynge the Cryers bell . . . . 00 00 08

July.

Geven to Sir Thomas Glemhams drum for  
servinge upon a trayninge day . . . . . 00 05 00

For a newe hooke to hange the Kinges  
Armes wthall . . . . . 00 00 03

August.

Paid Charles Warne the ramaynder of the  
money for the Pulpitt . . . . . 01 00 00

Geven to m<sup>r</sup> Rivetts man for bringinge of  
venison . . . . . 00 05 00

more that Richard Lilborne spent on  
ginn . . . . . 00 00 06

September.

To Tho. Smith for carrynge of a horse to  
Sir Thomas Glemhams and returnynge  
when my Lord Veere was in Towne . . . 00 01 06

October.

To Robt Bromond for nayles, pap wax  
speeks and shovells for the Townes use  
as appeere p bill . . . . . 00 15 10

Paid unto m<sup>r</sup> Squier Bence for two Holberts  
for the Townes use for the sarjeants of  
his band . . . . . 00 11 00

The whole Receipts with Markett Stalls  
Amounteth to the some of . . . . . 206 12 03

## 16 PAYMENTS. 34

Paid unto mr Robt Rypine as a gratuite from Mr Bayliffs and the rest of the company .. .. .	17 00	00
to Francis Chapman for mendinge the houre glasse at Church .. .. .	00 00	06
Paid for rayles payles posts battens and nailes to tryme the pound in the Street and for workman shipp .. .. .	00 17	07½
For a lock for the stocks .. .. .	00 00	06
Paid the Constables money they laid out for wardinge before the Sessions June .. .. .	00 02	08
More to him (Richard Lilborne) for beere on the Sessions day for Mr Rivett .. .. .	00 02	06
more to him for carrieinge the Kings lettres .. .. .	00 01	06
more to him for helpinge to mesure the towne Rye .. .. .	00 00	06
more to him (Willm Baldwin) for wine and tobacco unto the hall at an as- sembly .. .. .	00 03	06
Given by the apointmt of Mr Bayliffs to the Kings players .. .. .	01 00	00
Pd Tho: Payne for goinge about the towne to keepe poore children from begginge for 13 weeks at 6d p weeke .. .. .	00 06	06
To Charles Warne for cuttinge an arch at Church to place the pulpitt .. .. .	00 01	06
more to him for a horse hire to Sr Tho: Glemham wh a porquepiec .. .. .	00 01	00
for strowinge hearbes for the town hall .. .. .	00 00	04
To Charles warne for mendinge table on the towne hall .. .. .	00 02	00
More to him for a boxe to put towne writings in .. .. .	00 01	08
More to her (widow Bardwell) for wine when the Lord Banyngs was in towne .. .. .	00 16	00
Given Tho: Smith the Bellman to buy him a Koate .. .. .	00 13	04
more to him (Richard Usher) for the half of a newe buckett .. .. .	00 00	08
To Edmund Bixbie for 2 guns of beere spent upon our Trayninge dayes .. .. .	00 08	00
To Thomas Wyard for trmyng the towne Cushions .. .. .	00 00	06
To Jo: Cossie for makinge of a newe payer of gates for the Church porch .. .. .	00 12	00
For boards ledges posts and nailes for the gates as appeere p bill .. .. .	00 12	04
To Jo: Reynolds for hengells pikes locks and a haspe for them .. .. .	00 10	10
To Charles Warne for a newe frame for the Cloecke and for new Joyntinge the diall .. .. .	00 16	00
Pd Jo: Insent for payntinge the dyall .. .. .	01 00	00
For help to gitt the diall up and downe and to nailes and ledges .. .. .	00 03	03
for a box lock and gymers to put towne writings in .. .. .	00 01	08
for a skynne of pchment for the townes use .. .. .	00 01	00

ARTHUR T. WINN.

Aldeburgh, Suffolk.

(To be continued.)

FORGOTTEN PERIODICALS OF  
1830-1833.

A COMPLETE collection of very interesting London periodicals has just come into my hands; it consists of publications between 1830 and 1833, all of which had a very short-lived career and are now forgotten. Curiously enough they are all of one size, and with the exception of one or two all priced at one penny. Their size is 11 by 9 inches, which has enabled them to be bound up together. The owner of the volume has had it labelled 'Various Penny Periodicals,' which is a misnomer, as the first number is a sixpenny weekly entitled *The Cerberus; or, Tartarean Review*, No. 1 of the Earthly Edition. Whether it was published elsewhere is not clear, but it appears that only this one number was issued, on May 1, 1830, and twelve copies only sold, the rest being bought up and destroyed, so that it seems clear that it was not really wanted by mortals. It consists of eight pages of scurrilous verse and prose. It was supposed to emanate from the lower regions, furnishing a chronicle of the proceedings there and comments on passing events. It is full of poor punning material and was evidently suppressed, probably by the law.

Only ten numbers were published of *Punchinello; or, Sharps, Flats, and Naturals*. No. 1 is dated Jan. 20, 1832, price one penny, and the series contains illustrations by Robert Cruikshank. As an inducement to newsmen to order and sell this paper, they were entitled to copies of the woodcuts on vellum paper if they undertook to order twelve dozen weekly copies.

*The Weekly Visitor and London Library Museum* first saw light on Jan. 21, 1832, and managed to exist through fifteen numbers. It is advertised to print twenty thousand copies weekly, but the only advertisers were of quack pills and balsams. Several portraits may be traced in the puzzle pictures which were a feature of this publication. No. 14 is missing from the British Museum Copy.

*A Stap at the Church* is a curious title for a weekly periodical. It was published in 1832 at a penny and was illustrated by Cruikshank, Seymour and others. It ran to seventeen numbers and issued a title-page and index. In its valedictory it said it had accomplished its object "to amuse by a little harmless satire"; its promoters

felt the highest gratification at its success, "for never did weekly periodical down to our starting come out with so large a sale," but for various reasons it was decided "to transform ourselves into a less reulsive form."

*Giovanni in London: a Journal of Literature, Anecdote, Wit, &c.*, appeared at a penny on Feb. 18, 1832. It purports to live up to the reputation of a "Yorkshire Pie" containing the usual good things *well seasoned*, but only six numbers were published, of four pages each, the last number appearing with a black border and bemoaning the fact that "'Twas but one short week since we talked of retiring from business, but 'gad, the times are sadly changed, for business has retired from us." Not in the British Museum.

*The Devil in London* made a bold bid for favour; it ran during 1832 from Feb. 29 to Nov. 10, and changed its title three times, and issued a title page and contents with yet another title. The first seven numbers appeared as *The Devil in London*; then to No. 24 it was *Asmodeus; or, The Devil in London*; Numbers 25 to 37 (the end) were *Asmodeus in London*, and the title page was *The Devil's Memorandum Book for 1833*—evidently an attempt to issue the whole as a volume, but with the wrong date of year. The last number was of two pages only, and expressed regret that it was necessary to *stop short*, and in the words of the Hibernian "commit suicide to save our life."

*The New Figaro*, of which only three numbers were published, adhered to the popular price and gave a similar number of pages to the others. Its motive was "to attack by ridicule those who are reckless of censure, and enliven by wit those who are depressed by sorrow," &c. The prologue was "brief as woman's love," and the epilogue was a threat to the publishers from the "great men in authority, that they were liable to prosecution" for publishing a newspaper within the meaning of the statute.

*The Weekly Show-up*, six numbers only issued, was mainly political and satirical and contained several half-page woodcuts. Its first number is dated June 30, and last Aug. 4. Four pages only, price one penny.

Robert Cruikshank issued a penny monthly, without date, in April, 1832, entitled *A Slap at the Times*. The first (and last?) number of four pages con-

tained, except for its caption title, three full-page cartoons by him, and a back page of advertisements. The British Museum Catalogue queries the date of publication as 1830, but my number gives in contemporary handwriting on the number, "April, 1832."

*The Schoolmaster at Home*, No. 1, June 9, 1832, ran into six numbers, with a presentation plate of Thomas Attwood given with the last number. The letterpress is almost entirely political, with a small woodcut illustrating some grievance of the time. Four pages, a penny.

*The Whig-Dresser* was first issued Jan. 5, 1833, and ran for twelve issues as a weekly, giving a promise in the last number that it would be continued as a monthly, with caustic caricatures by Wm. Heath, "the modern Hogarth." It was mainly political and sparsely illustrated, of four pages and price a penny.

*The Satirical Puppet Show*, of which only two numbers appeared, was issued in May, 1833. Half-page cartoon on front cover, and political news on the other three, with no advertisements. Not in the British Museum.

A specimen of *Cruikshank's Random Shots* is also bound up in the volume, and gives an example of one law for the rich and another for the poor, a striking exposure exemplified in the jewellery theft by the rich Misses Turton, of East Sheen, whose prosecution collapsed, and that of Mary Jones, who was hanged for taking a piece of coarse linen from the counter of a draper's shop.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

CHARLES BOWKER ASH,  
MINOR POET.

As this poet is not mentioned in the 'D.N.B.' or other available biographical sources, perhaps a few particulars might be recorded and may serve as a guide to further information. He was born at Adbaston, Staffordshire, in April, 1781, and was the son of a farmer, George Ash, and his wife Frances. He appears to have spent his youth in his native place, for he wrote 'An Elegy; written in the Church Porch at Adbaston, the Author not Seventeen.' He wrote various poetical works of more interest than inspiration, but not devoid of a certain ability and quite as creditable as those of many better known minor poets.

of his day, and these were collected into two volumes bearing the title, 'The Poetical Works of C. B. Ash of Adbaston,' published by Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown and Green, 1831, the last date that I can discover in connexion with him.

Glimpses of him are to be traced in various parts of the country. Some lines headed 'Epistle. To a Friend on his calling upon me when I was from home, for the purpose of tasting my Anno Domini' are dated Sept. 5, 1805, from "Liverpool; 1, Bedford Place, St James's." Many of his collected pieces were published separately. One of these—'The Hermit of Hawkstone: a Descriptive Poem,' by Charles Ash, author of 'Adbaston,' 'The Heath Girl,' &c.—was published at Bath, "printed by Meyler and Son, Abbey Churchyard," 1816; and another, 'The Flagellator,' was also published at Bath in 1814. In his collected poems there are various indications that he was at one time an actor, as, for example, his 'Triumphs of Thespis' and 'Essay on the Art of Acting' (in a note thereto he states he "is no stranger to a theatrical life"); also, in a dedicatory poem to Adbaston ("by a Lady," Bristol, 1814), appear the lines:—

For rural joys, and wisdom's gifted page,  
You quit the gaudy pageants of the stage.

With these few hints I first sent a query to the valuable notes and queries columns of *The Somerset County Herald*, and through the courtesy of that paper received additional information (see date Sat., Feb. 7, 1920), obtaining the following from the Reference Library, Bath:—"Charles Bowker Ash was at Bath between the years 1813-16 and appears to have been associated with the Bath Stage. His poem 'Adbaston' was addressed from the Theatre Royal, Bath, 1814." This seems to end his connexion with Somerset, which is not mentioned in his own poems, though a song was "set to music by John Pindar, Esq. of Bath."

A writer in *The Somerset County Herald* considered that "it would seem nearly certain that C. B. Ash was also a schoolmaster at Eccleshall, Staffordshire," when he wrote a Prologue in 1821 to be spoken at a provincial grammar school (a note indicating this to be Eccleshall), and other poems of the same date that lend colour to this suggestion by internal evidence.

The next indications appear from the following facts:—(1) his collected poems were printed for Messrs. Longman, &c., by

S. Silvester, at the Albion Press, High Street, Market Drayton; (2) one of his poems, 'The Hermit of Hawkstone' (annotated, like most of his longer poems) shows a knowledge of that district; (3) a poem of his signed "Roderick Flagellum" and dated from "Cumberland Cottage, 14 miles North of the Wrekin, April, 1819," and another on Sept. 1, 1819, indicate that he resided in Shropshire. Inquiries there have elicited no definite information, only hints of a writer of the name of Ash (who may or may not have been the poet) who lived at or near Stafford House on the road from Market Drayton to Childs Ercall; but reports as to this gentleman, who appears to have been eccentric, vary, one stating he died a year or two after 1861, and another that he resided there some 42 years ago. Inquiries round Ash's native place have also been unavailing.

It is not necessary to discuss his poems here, but it may be of interest to add that he wrote 'A Layman's Epistle to a Certain Nobleman.' The name of the nobleman is not given, but this poem ("written and printed previous to the decease of the Noble Personage") was evidently addressed to Lord Byron, criticizing him for writing 'Cain.' Lastly, in the advertisement to the revised edition of 'Adbaston' (a poem which throws some little light on his early days), in his collected works, he writes with pride:—

Since this poem was first printed at Bath in 1814, it has been revised, and several alterations have been made in it, for which I am indebted to the friendly suggestions of Mr. Coleridge, author of 'The Remorse' and other works, who, in the kindest manner, not only gave me considerable encouragement, but, entirely without my knowledge or solicitation, took much trouble in making many marginal notes in a copy, that, afterwards, fell into my hands by accident.

In Simms's 'Bibliotheca Staffordiensis,' after a few biographical notes and detailing a number of his published poems, it is stated that water-colours by him were in the Salt Library, Stafford, together with "Maps of the various Parishes of the County of Stafford."  
RUSSELL MARKLAND.

"FLIPPANCY."—The use of this word in the sense of vividness or fluency is not in the 'N.E.D.' (though this sense of the adjective is), but it occurs in a note of Cobbett's to the trial of Lord Stafford ('State Trials,' published 1810), where he says:—"The following

passage . . . furnishes a lively specimen of the flippancy and other qualities which characterize her [Mrs. Macaulay's] work," evidently meaning to praise. The passage (vol. vii., p. 273) is certainly not flippant in our sense. H. C.—N.

"GOOD OLD."—It is interesting to note the occurrence of the phrase "good old" used in a jocular sense in Miss Eden's 'Letters,' p. 121 (Letter from Hon. E. Eden to Miss Villiers, Dec. 13, 1826):—"Good old George arrived to-night, which is payment for everything," *i.e.*, her still young brother, Lord Auckland.

Has it been noted how much light Miss Eden's letters throw on the character of Lord Goderich (Prime Minister in 1827)?

J. BATY.

Tokyo.

EARLY REFERENCES TO CHEDDAR CHEESE.—The 'N.E.D.' notes two references to this cheese dated 1684 and 1666. In the volume of the Historical MSS. Commission dealing with the Earl of Egmont's papers, there is recorded, under date Jan. 20, 1638/9, a letter from Sir Philip Percivalle at Dublin, which Prays his cousin to bestow what surplus there may be from rents in the purchase of old cheese of the country (which, as he remembers, is called Cheddar Cheese), the supply from Chester being stopped.

In the 'Calendar of State Papers,' Domestic Series, 1635, under date Nov. 16, in a letter from Viscount Conway to Lord Poulett we read, "Reminds him of a 'cheese of Cheddar' he was to send the writer."

Under date Nov. 30, 1635, Lord Poulett in reply states, "Has sent to take up all the cheeses at Cheddar for him," and under date Dec. 13, 1635, Lord Poulett advises Viscount Conway that he

Sends a Cheddar Cheese and apologises for sending but one. They were wont to be common in that county, till now they are grown to be in such esteem at the Court, that they are bespoke before they are made.

R. HEDGER WALLACE.

SORS IERNICA.—The present troubles in Ireland may suggest to the seekers of ominous coincidences a couplet of a well-known Latin hymn if written thus:—

Dies I.R.A.E., dies illa,  
Soluēt sacclum in favilla.

J. P. POSTGATE.

Cambridge.

MARRIAGES (see 12 S. v. 262; viii. 188, 367).—In continuation of my Notes at the above references, the following information may be found useful:—

At Edinburgh, Oct., 1789, John Henderson, late of Jamaica, to Miss Helen Leslie, dau. of Geo. Leslie, merchant in Aberdeen.

At Dublin, Oct., 1789, Dr. Mackay to Mrs. Dixon, with a fortune of £30,000.

At Chester, Oct., 1789, Captain Forbes to Miss Limery of Chester.

At London, Oct., 1789, Alexander Geddes, Esq., of the 31st Regiment, to Miss Easton, dau. of Mr. Alderman Easton of Salisbury.

At London, Oct., 1789, Captain Dyer, of the Marines, to Miss Innes, dau. of Rear-Admiral Innes.

At Edinburgh, Oct. 19, 1789, William McCunn, merchant in Greenock, to Miss Susannah French.

At Tynemouth, Oct., 1789, Robert Hodshon Clay, Esq., advocate, to Miss Liddle, of Dockwray Square, North Shields.

At Aberdeen, Sept. 24, 1789, James Melles of Newhall, Esq., to Miss Janet Barclay, dau. of the late Walter Barclay of Pitachop, Esq.

JAMES SETON-ANDERSON.

39, Carlisle Road, Hove, Sussex.

## Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

INSCRIPTION IN OLD HOUSE AT ST. ALBANS.—A mural painting has recently come to light in one of the old houses in St. Albans, which was probably erected *circa* 1400, and the interior walls of which have been covered with whitewash and subsequently covered with paper a number of times. The inscription, which is upon a lath-and-plaster wall, was found to be in an extremely bad condition—a leak in the roof, combined with patches in the wall, having obliterated considerable portions.

Two of the members of the St. Albans and Hertfordshire Architectural and Archaeological Society, consisting of a Vice-President, Sir Edgar Wigram, Bart., and myself, have, by very careful treatment extending over the past fortnight, removed the whitewash, thus revealing an inscription in black

letter consisting of four verses of six lines each in iambic pentameter, arranged horizontally about five feet above the floor level, below which appears a representation of panelling in brown distemper. The black-letter inscription, so far as at present disclosed, appears to read as follows:—

The wicked worlde so false a . . . . of cryme  
 Did alwaies mouve her li . . . . to weepe  
 The fadinge hopes . . . . augh . . . . of that time  
 . . . . moan . . . . did often . . . . slaughter (?) . . . .  
[sleep

Thus pleasures rare each follie did procure  
 There . . . . . our passions to endure.

The other three verses are in such a fragmentary condition that I hesitate to send them.

The fact that the lettering, together with a yellow background upon which it is painted, is all in water-colour has necessitated the use of camel-hair brushes only in order that the inscription should not be further damaged. The verses disclosed are probably a local effusion, but, as this supposition may possibly be erroneous, we are soliciting the favour of your kind assistance, deeming it possible that a reader of 'N. & Q.' may be in possession of some clue to the origin, for which we should be greatly indebted.

It is proposed to treat the wall with coats of size to prevent suction, and finally with paper varnish for preservation: but any suggestion for treatment which has proved successful in similar cases would be very warmly welcomed.

CHARLES H. ASHDOWN,

Hon. Sec., St. Albans and Hertfordshire  
 Architectural and Archæological Society.  
 St. Stephen's, St. Albans.

JOAN OF ARC.—Will some reader kindly inform me where the suit of armour *personally* worn by the Maid of Orleans is preserved, and where it can be seen? Any information concerning same will be gratefully received. Please reply direct.

LOUISE VENDENHEM.

49, Dalberg Road, S.W.2.

THE MANOR OF LILLEY, HERTFORDSHIRE.—Can reference be supplied to publications and public records relating to the rights, privileges and duties of the lord and tenants of the manor of Lilley, with Putteridge, in the Hundred of Hitchin, Hertfordshire, and to footpath rights possessed by the general public in that manor?

H. A. J. MARTIN.

OLIVE SCHREINER.—When and where was Olive Schreiner born and when and where did she die? None of the biographical notices published in London gave these particulars. A Reuter telegram from Cape Town dated Dec. 11, 1920, announced her death, without giving place or date.

F. R. C.

DR. G. MCCALL THEAL.—When and where was Dr. G. McCall Theal (the historian of South Africa) born? He was a Canadian by birth and in March, 1919, spoke of himself as being nearly 82. It is stated that he was born at St. John's, but which of the numerous St. John's in Canada is not indicated.

F. R. C.

S. E. THRUM.—On the road from Sandwich to Sandwich Bay is a small stone about 15 inches high and 6 inches wide inscribed "S. E. Thrum died here 11th Dece. 1849."

Who was this person and why is his death so recorded?

References to authorities or contemporary accounts will be appreciated.

G. D. JOHNSTON.

ENGLISH CHEESES NOTED BY GERVASE MARKHAM, 1631.—In 'The English House Wife,' the fourth edition of which was issued in 1631, Gervase Markham describes a number of cheeses. Under the head 'Cheese' we read:—

Of which there be divers kinds as New Milk, or Morning Milk Cheese, Nettle Cheese, Flitten-milk Cheese, and Eddish or After-math Cheese, all which have their several orderings and compositions.

Describing these cheeses Markham writes:—

1. A New-milk or Morning-milk Cheese which is the best Cheese made ordinarily in our Kingdom.
2. A very dainty Nettle-cheese, which is the finest Summer Cheese which can be eaten.
3. Flitten-milk Cheese which is the coursest (*sic*) of all Cheese.
4. Eddish Cheese or Winter Cheese, there is not any difference betwixt it and your Summer Cheese.

None of the cheeses described by Markham seems to be a hard-pressed cheese like the Cheddar, which is recorded as early as 1635 as being then in no demand. Are there any references to Markham's four types of cheeses in other works of the same period or earlier?

R. HEDGER WALLACE.



SHREWSBERRY HALL.—In the 'Catalogue of Inhabitants of the Several Parishes in London,' A.D. 1638, Lambeth Palace Library, MS. 272, under heading of St. Michael Bassishaw (Basinghall Street), appears the following:—"Shrewsberry hall, and a Cellar Usually Lett, Tithé now paid, 0.0.0, The Moderate Rent, £15.0.0."

I shall be glad to know the origin of the above name.

Had it anything to do with the Earl of Shrewsbury?

In the list, made May 21, 1638, of the inhabitants of the parish of "St. Andrew Holborne," he is given as the inhabitant of a house of which the "Moderate Rent" was £50, and the "Tyth paid," £2.13.4. He would, of course, be John, 10th Earl, who succeeded his uncle in 1630.

HERBERT SOUTHAM.

ALBERT SMITH'S 'STORY OF MONT BLANC,' 1st ed. 1853, 2nd ed. 1854, both published by David Bogue. In the second edition there is some slight substitution of the illustrations, but in the main the woodcuts are intended to be identical with those of the previous edition; and at a first glance no difference is apparent. On closer inspection, however, the details—especially the arrangement of the lines of engraving—are exactly similar in only a very few; in others there is, at any rate, considerable alteration, and the rest seem to be altogether new though close copies.

Is any reason known why the woodblocks should have required to be re-cut or replaced in this particular case?

F. LUCAS BENHAM, M.D.

'MURRAY'S EXPEDITION TO BORNEO' is the title of a small pamphlet by W. Cave Thomas, F.S.S., edited by Temple Orme, published by Lawrence and Bullen, 1893, price 4d.; it is most likely now out of print and unprocurable. It describes a romantic and rather wild attempt by the Hon. Erskine Murray, with a few followers, to found a settlement on the coast of Borneo, somewhat after the example of Rajah Brooke, in 1843-4. Unfortunately the leader was killed in an encounter with the natives; the expedition therefore failed and the rest of the party returned. As far as I know, this is the only published account of the expedition. Murray's name is not mentioned in the 'D.N.B.' Was he, as I presume he was, the Hon. Jas. Erskine Mur-

ray who wrote 'Two Summers in the Pyrenees' (2nd ed., 1837)?

F. LUCAS BENHAM, M.D.

WRINGING THE HANDS.—A well-known sonnet of D. G. Rossetti begins:—

Rend, rend thine hair, Cassandra, he will go.

Yea, rend thy garments, wring thine hands.

The tearing of the hair and of the garments are ancient modes of signifying grief; but, so far as I am aware, the wringing of the hands is not. One knows it, of course, from the famous pun of Sir Robert Walpole, "They are ringing the bells now; but they will be wringing their hands soon." But how far does it go back and what is the *raison d'être* of the action?

J. P. POSTGATE.

Cambridge.

MILNER.—Robert Milner was admitted to Westminster School in May, 1778, Thomas Milner in Sept. 1772, and William Milner in July, 1784. I am desirous of ascertaining the parentage of these three Milners.

G. F. R. B.

MEILER MAGRATH, ARCHBISHOP OF CASHEL.—According to the 'D.N.B.' xxxv. 326, his first wife was Anne, or Amy, O'Meara of Lisany, Tipperary, by whom he had several sons and daughters. I should be glad to know where I could find further particulars of his family, the date of the first wife's death, and the name of his second wife.

G. F. R. B.

ROBERT MUSTERS was admitted to Westminster School in July, 1720, aged eight. Can any correspondent of 'N. & Q.' help me to identify him?

G. F. R. B.

IDENTIFICATION OF ARMS.—Per fess a pale countercharged between three swans ducally gorged and chained. INQUIRER.

HACKNEY.—Hackney in London has been said to have a Danish origin, dating to times when these Northmen came up the Lea and a Hacon landed on an island, "ey," hence Hacon's "ey," Hackney. This explanation is not well received by the authorities. Now there is another Hackney in England—at Matlock—and should this meet the eye of a Hackneyite of that place any knowledge possessed by him as to the origin of Hackney at Matlock would be much appreciated.

WILLIAM R. POWER.

**CHARLES BOWKER ASH, MINOR POET.**—I am most desirous of discovering the place and date of death of this poet. The extent of my information about him is given in the note under his name at *ante*, p. 466.

RUSSELL MARKLAND.

**SHAKESPEARE'S SONGS.**—Can any readers of 'N. & Q.' help me to complete a collection for children's use of old musical settings of the songs in Shakespeare's plays, such as Arne's 'Where the Bee Sucks'?

SHEILA RADICE.

The Pines, West Byfleet, Surrey.

**FAMILY MOTTOES.**—What motto has been most frequently adopted in heraldry?

O. H. WHITTINGHAM.

**MAGDALEN COLLEGE, OXFORD, AND THEOPHILUS GALE.**—*The Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. lxxxiii., p. 318, published a letter dated Oxford, April 8, 1813, from a correspondent who signed himself "Oxonienis," in reply to an inquiry as to the descendants of Theophilus Gale (1628-1678), and who stated that "his life and family connexions will be most copiously detailed in an elaborate work now preparing, intitled 'A succinct and separate History of Magdalen Hall, St. Mary's Hall, and St. Alban's Hall, Oxford, with the lives of the worthies of those Societies.'" Both Magdalen College and Bodley's Librarians, consulted in 1913, were confident that this work never saw the light of day. Who was "Oxonienis"? Theophilus Gale, author of 'The Court of the Gentiles,' was born at Kings-teignton, Devon, where his father, a Prebendary of Exeter, was vicar. His grandfather was George Gale of Crediton.

FRED R. GALE.

Gerrards Cross.

**BARRACLOUGH.**—What is the derivation of the name Barraclough and when did it first come into use? What is its correct pronunciation? I find among many Englishmen some uncertainty as to what is the correct pronunciation of the word, and many times I am asked by my own countrymen how it should be pronounced. Any information as to its origin, &c., would be much appreciated.

S. P. BARRACLOUGH.

Madrid.

[Mr. Harrison, in his 'Dictionary of the Surnames of the United Kingdom,' derives this name from O.E. *bearg*, a pig, + \**clôh*, a hollow, and says it means "dweller at the swine-hollow."]

**THE HOODED STEERSMAN.**—In mediæval illustrations of ships the figure of the steersman is usually the only one with a hood. (Roll of St. Guthlac and 'Historie of St. Edward the Confessor,' now in the Fitzwilliam Museum.) Is there any reason for this?

J. Z. CHRISTY.

**FALKIRK BATTLE ROLL.**—Could any reader of 'N. & Q.' tell me whether the Falkirk Battle Roll of 1297 has ever been published by any society?

I cannot find any mention of such a Roll in the British Museum, except that printed in the *Reliquary*.

R. G. S.

**HEARTH TAX.**—In the Hearth Tax Rolls, 26 Charles II., Wm. Oates of Pontefract is responsible for seven hearths. Would this mean he had seven houses at Pontefract?

R. G. S.

**BUTTONHOLES.**—It will be remembered that Mr. Alexander Fairford, in 'Redgauntlet,' used to appear in court in summer with a nosegay of flowers and in winter with a sprig of holly in his buttonhole. When did this custom (if it was a general custom) begin and how long did it last?

E. R.

**AUTHORS WANTED.** 1. Who wrote a poem containing the following, or similar, lines:—

"Heart of Christ! O cup most golden,  
Brimming with salvation's wine!  
Million souls have been beholden  
Unto Thee for life divine."

I have an idea that the author was a chaplain to Oliver Cromwell? What is the remainder of the poem, or where is it to be found?

R. M.

2. Who wrote the verses beginning:—

"The Lord God planted a garden?"

V. E.

[Dorothy Frances Garney, in a poem entitled 'God's Garden,' included in a book of poems reviewed by Mr. Algernon Blackwood in *Country Life*, May 31, 1913.]

3. Whence are the following lines taken? They appear as an unnamed quotation in a volume published 1891.

"Half screened by its trees in the Sabbath's calm smile,

The church of our fathers how meekly it stands!

The villagers gazed on the old hallowed pile,  
It was dear to their hearts, it was raised by their hands."

W. B. H.

**REFERENCE WANTED.**—"The most dangerous thing in the world is ignorance in motion." I have read, somewhere, that the above words were written by Goethe. Can any reader give me chapter and verse?

A. R.

## Replies.

## "TENANT IN CAPITE."

(12 S. viii. 429.)

MR. GRIFFITH, in his note on this ancient manner of tenure, is interested to discover when it can have acquired the restricted meaning given to it in the 'New English Dictionary.' I would suggest that this meaning is original and fundamental, not acquired. Until the seventeenth century it was a fiction of the law that all lands were held either mediately or immediately of the King, either by knight-service or socage. This was the foundation stone on which the feudal system was built. So absolute was this maxim that it was held that even the King could not give lands in so unconditional a manner as to set them free from tenure. If he expressly declared that his patentee should hold the lands *absque alioque inde reddendo*, yet the law or established policy of the kingdom would create a tenure and the patentee should anciently (before stat. 12 Car. 2, c. 24) have held from him in capite by knight-service. Accordingly the legal definition of tenure in capite was—*caput*, i.e., *Rex, unde tenere in capite, est tenere de rege, omnium terrarum capite*. Anciently the tenure was of two kinds, the one *principal* and *general*, the other *special* or *subaltern*. The principal and general was of the King as *caput regni et caput generalissimum omnium feodorum*, the fountain whence all feuds and tenures have their main origin; the *special* was of a particular subject, as *caput feudi seu terrae illius*, so called from his being the first that granted the land in such a manner of tenure, whence he was called *capitalis dominus*.

Time and necessity made many modifications in the methods of tenure, and the interesting examples contributed by MR. GRIFFITH show how the term in question was used in practice in a much wider sense. Pollock and Maitland ('History of English Law,' 2nd ed., i., pp. 233, 234) state that in the thirteenth century the term "in capite" had come to be equivalent to "immediately," "sine medio"; thus even a burgage tenant might have "tenants in capite" holding of him. Again, in the time of Henry I., Roger holds of Nigel, Nigel of the Earl of Chester: Nigel consents that Roger shall hold of the Earl "*in capite ut vulgo loquitur*" ('Hist. Abingd.,' ii. 67). The term was in use in Normandy (MR. GRIFFITH'S first

example is Norman), where we find an equivalent and expressive phrase. "Les fiefs sont tenus *nu à nu* [Lat. *immediate*] des seigneurs quand il n'y a aulcune personne entre eulx et leurs tenants" ('Ancienne Coutume (de Gruchy),' c. 29). So too a tenant's "*capitalis dominus*" is his immediate lord, not the lord who is chief above his other lords, but the lord who is nearest to him, see, e.g., 'Petition of the Barons,' 1258, c. 29; 'Ann. Burton,' p. 474, § 13. But perhaps this usage of the term "chief lord" was not very consistently maintained: it was giving trouble in 1304.

In England tenure in capite was abolished by stat. 12 Car 2, c. 24, and all tenures turned into free and common socage.

RORY FLETCHER.

TETHER BOOK (12 S. viii. 432).—This is undoubtedly a misprint for Terrar Book. *Terrar* or *Terrier*, *Terrarium*, *Catalogus Terrarum*, was a land roll or survey of lands, either of a single person or of a town. It contained the quantity of acres, tenants' names and such like. In the Exchequer there is a Terrar of all the glebe lands in England made about 11 E. 3.

RORY FLETCHER.

The 'N.E.D.' gives *tethe* and *tething* as obsolete forms of *tithe* and *tithing*. Is not the book referred to likely to be a list of the lands and the owners thereof who were subject to pay tithes in 1779? Or perhaps it was compiled for the convenience of the tything-man, who was employed to collect the tithe-corn, i.e., one sheave of every ten which belonged to the tithe-owner.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

CAPTAIN COOK: MEMORIALS (12 S. viii. 132, 176, 198, 218, 297, 335).—The inscription on the plate at Point Venus, as Cook called it (not Venus Point, as the Admiralty have it nowadays), is not quite accurately quoted in 'N. & Q.' of April 23 last. I photographed it on Jan. 1, 1909, and took an exact copy of the words on the brass plate, which are these:—

This Memorial, erected by Captain James Cook to commemorate the observation of the transit of Venus, June 3rd, 1769, was restored and fenced round by the local Administration at Tahiti, and this plate was placed here by the Royal Society and Royal Geographical Society in 1901.

The original nucleus of the present "Memorial" is a small fillet of brass which was fixed in a trimmed block of coral limestone.

partly sunk into the ground, placed there by Cook to mark the spot where his pedestal quadrant (now in the Science Museum at South Kensington) was set up when he determined the longitude. The observations of the transit were made at three different places, one on a hill at the rear of Point Venus (Matavai), another some miles along the coast to the eastward of that, and the third at the island of Mo'orea, sixteen or eighteen miles to the westward.

Cook's original brass fillet has been carefully preserved in the reconstruction to which the term "memorial" is now applied; but it is really and technically what the Admiralty calls an "observation mark" left *in situ* for the guidance of future observers.

#### B. GLANVILL CORNEY.

[Our correspondent informs us that enlarged copies of his photograph may be seen at the rooms of the Royal Society, the Royal Geographical Society, and the Royal Astronomical Society.]

**THE MONUMENT: 'INGOLDSBY LEGENDS'** (12 S. viii. 392, 434).—At half-past ten on the morning of Friday, Aug. 19, 1842, Jane Cooper, aged 17, a domestic servant, leaped from the rail at the top of the Monument. In her descent she turned round, and as she struck the earth while in a position by which her knees were near her chest, nearly every bone was broken. She took such a leap that she fell nearly 12 feet from the base of the Monument in Fish Street Hill, and cleared a cart which was standing at the side of the pavement.

At the inquest it transpired that Jenkins, the attendant, in performance of his duty, went with her to the top, but his attention was attracted by the shutting of a door, and while he left her for a few minutes to see what had happened the unfortunate young woman took her desperate jump. No reason for her suicide was elicited, and the jury brought in a verdict of temporary insanity.

On Aug. 22 the City Lands Committee, in order to prevent any other persons from precipitating themselves from the top of the pillar, determined to "place some strong iron bars, fixed sufficiently close over the head of the visitor to leave no chance of squeezing through. The additional railings to be painted white, so as to be invisible at a distance." The surveyor of the works was directed to proceed with the alteration immediately, and "till it is

finished the Monument to remain closed." This was duly carried out—yet on Dec. 4 in that same year a wondering and terrified crowd saw a man standing on the very summit of the Monument, above the gilt part representing flames! Expecting him to leap into space the spectators were relieved to see him after a few minutes disappear within the golden ball. This venturesome person was one of a number of workmen employed on repairing the interior iron-work.

W. COURTHOPE FORMAN.

The replies at the last reference, with the exception of an incidental remark by W. J. M., do not deal with the second query by MR. WAINEWRIGHT. He may like to be referred to the edition of 'The Ingoldsby Legends,' edited by the author's daughter, Mrs. Edward A. Bond, and published by Richard Bentley and Son in three volumes in 1894. This edition gives various historical notes.

URLLAD.

MR. JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT asked the other day whether there was an edition of 'The Ingoldsby Legends' with notes explaining the various references to their current events. I do not think there is one, but I have one edition with a few contemporaneous notes, not by any means exhaustive. I cannot help thinking that between us the companionship of 'N. & Q.' could easily compile a very interesting collection if every one noted down the points he wanted explaining and explained those he knew.

WILLIAM BULL.

Vencourt.

**SMALLEST PIG OF A LITTER** (12 S. viii. 331, 376, 395, 417, 435, 453).—In the Gort and Loughrea districts of Co. Galway, Ireland, the smallest pig of a litter—which is, I believe, the last born—is called the "runt." In Co. Dublin and Co. Wicklow the word "runt" is also used to denote the weakling of a litter; but I am not sure whether in these counties it is a local name or whether the users have imported the word from the west of Ireland.

Once upon a time I was given a very valuable Irish terrier puppy by a famous breeder of these dogs who lived in Co. Carlow, and I was told that he was the "runt" of the litter. So the name is not, apparently, confined to the smallest pig.

ARTHUR J. IRELAND.

St."Albans.

JAMES MACBURNAY (12 S. viii. 431).—Madame d'Arblay, in her 'Memoirs of Dr. Burney,' gives the following from a memorandum written by Dr. Burney himself:—

My grandfather, James Macburney, who, by letters which I have seen of his writing, and circumstances concerning him which I remember to have heard from my father and mother, was a gentleman of a considerable patrimony at Great Hanwood, a village in Shropshire, had received a very good education; but, from what cause does not appear, in the latter years of his life, was appointed land-steward to the Earl of Ashburnham. He had a house in Priory Garden, Whitehall. In the year 1727 he walked as Esquire to one of the Knights, at the Coronation of King George the Second. My father James, born likewise at Hanwood, was well educated also, both in school learning and accomplishments. He was a day scholar at Westminster School under the celebrated Dr. Busby while my grandfather resided at Whitehall.

Notwithstanding the Mac which was prefixed to my grandfather's name, and which my father retained for some time, I never could find at what period any of my ancestors lived in Scotland or in Ireland, from one of which it must have been derived. My father and grandfather were both born in Shropshire, and never even visited either of those countries."

James Macburney was living at Coton Hill, Shrewsbury, when Charles (Dr.) Burney was born in 1726, but quitted that town soon after and set himself up as a portrait-painter and teacher of drawing in Chester, and I think it was then also that he dropped the "Mac" in his name.

He was, we are told, a gentleman of "convivial spirit, ready repartee, and care-chasing pleasantry," and consequently, it may be added, was very neglectful of his family. He was certainly in Chester up to 1744, but I have not yet found out the place and date of his death, though I have consulted several of the Chester registers.

It is probable that this easy-going gentleman moved on to some other town after professional work began to drop off.

JOSEPH C. BRIDGE.

Chester.

"CHAUTAUQUA" (12 S. viii. 431).—It is impossible in a brief note to supply an adequate description of the Chautauqua Movement. It started at Chautauqua Lake as an open-air meeting for religious exercise, "to join in a broad movement for the increase of power in every branch of the Church."

A charter was granted by the Legislature of the State of New York in 1871.

It is unsectarian. Since the beginning it has extended its range very greatly.

W. B. S.

I take the following from 'Education in the United States,' ed. Butler (1900), 823:—

In America the name Chautauqua [not Chatauqua] stands for a place, an institution, and an idea. The place is a summer town on Lake Chautauqua in south-western New York. It is a popular educational resort during the months of July and August for several thousand people who go there from all parts of the country to hear lectures and music, to attend class courses of instruction, to enjoy College life and open air. . . . It is a kind of educational Bayreuth for the people.

And the following from 'The Cyclopedia of Education' (New York, 1911), s.v. :—

In 1874, Chautauqua Sunday School Assembly was founded by Lewis Miller . . . and Dr. J. H. Vincent. . . . The fundamental idea of the Assembly was to afford a broader training for Sunday School teachers, to combine formal instruction with informal conferences, and to provide recreation and entertainment.

Hebrew and Greek were added in 1875, French and German in 1878, and

each successive year saw a lengthening of the session, an enrichment of the popular lecture programme, an enlargement of the curriculum.

In 1878 the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle was founded, and within a few years 60,000 readers were following the prescribed courses. In 1883 instruction by correspondence was started.

The original idea has been widely imitated, until the word Chautauqua has become a common noun.

Each of the articles cited gives much information respecting the movement, with a list of books in which still more information may be found.

DAVID SALMON.

Swansea.

"LITTLE ENGLANDER" (12 S. viii. 431).—A phrase first applied by the *Pall Mall Gazette*, when a Liberal paper, to those persons in the country who disagree with "Imperialism," and are usually found in opposition when the Government are engaged in disputes and wars; the "peace at any price" party. Sorry I cannot give date. The phrase "Little Englanders" also occurs in the *Westminster Gazette* for Aug. 1, 1895, and "Little Englandism" in *The Times* for Jan. 20, 1899.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

**BERNARD ANDREWS, POET LAUREATE** (12 S. viii. 431).—The “Bernard” and “Bernard Andrews” mentioned were evidently one and the same person. In ‘The Poets Laureate of England,’ by Walter Hamilton (Elliot Stock, 1879), the author states (p. 22):—

Andrew Bernard (better known as “Master Bernard, the Blind Poet”), a native of Toulouse, and an Augustine monk, was successively Poet Laureate to Henry VII. and Henry VIII. He was also Historiographer Royal, and preceptor in grammar to Prince Arthur, the elder brother of Henry VIII. In an instrument dated November 1486, the King granted a salary of ten marks to Andrew Bernard, Poet Laureate, until he can obtain some equivalent employment. He afterwards received several ecclesiastical preferments, and was made Master of St. Leonard’s Hospital at Bedford. In accordance with the traditions of the office, all the poems he wrote as Laureate are in Latin. They consist of ‘An Address to Henry VIII. for the Most Auspicious Beginning of the Tenth Year of his Reign,’ ‘An Epithalamium on the Marriage of Francis the Dauphin of France, with the King’s Daughter’; ‘A New Year’s Gift for the Year 1515’; and some Latin hymns. His most important prose work was a history, which he brought down to the time of the capture of Perkin Warbeck.

URLLAD.

In ‘The Poets Laureate of England,’ by W. Forbes Gray, 1914 (chap. i., ‘Court Poets before Ben Jonson’), appears a mention of “Andrew Bernard.” After touching upon the “university laureates” it is stated that between these and “those poets who were attached to the royal household, there appears to have been some connection,” and Warton, in his ‘History of English Poetry,’ is quoted as regards king’s laureates:—“A graduated rhetorician employed in the service of the king.” John Kaye (see ‘Caius or Kay, John, fl. 1480,’ in the ‘D.N.B.’) was the first to style himself in print “poet lawreate.” Mr. Forbes Gray mentions him, and says that from “his day to that of Ben Jonson, who received the first grant of Letters Patent, there was an unbroken succession of royal Laureates. These bards . . . are usually designated ‘Volunteer Laureates.’” The last of these was Samuel Daniel.

This “Andrew Bernard” (who is undoubtedly the “Bernard Andrews” of MR. J. B. WAINWRIGHT’S query) is identical with Bernard Andreas—see the ‘D.N.B.’ under ‘Andreas, or André, Bernard, fl. 1500’; this account should be referred to for fuller particulars. He appears to have died in “extreme old age” not long after 1521.

RUSSELL MARKLAND.

This was *Magister* Bernard Andreas, André, Andrew, or Andrews, an Augustinian Friar, who came to England from Toulouse about 1485. MR. WAINWRIGHT will find some account of this historian and poet laureate in the ‘D.N.B.’ (re-issue), vol. i. 398-9, and further references to him in Rymers’ ‘Foedera’; F. A. Page-Turner’s ‘Chantry Certificates for Bedfordshire’ (1908), p. 67; ‘Archæologia,’ xxvii. 154, 192; the ‘Calendars of State Papers,’ Henry VIII.; and no doubt also in the ‘Camb. Hist. of Engl. Literature,’ vol. iii.; the ‘Trans.’ of the Royal Hist. Soc., vol. viii. (1880); and ‘The Laureateship,’ by E. K. Broadus.

H. G. HARRISON.

“Aysgarth,” Sevenoaks.

‘THE NEW JERUSALEM: A HYMN OF THE OLDEN TIME’: (12 S. viii. 432).—This small book, published in 1852, contains an edition, or version, by Dr. Horatius Bonar (1808-89), of the ancient, well-known hymn, ‘Jerusalem, my Happy Home.’ From 1843-66 Dr. Bonar was a Minister at Kelso of the Free Church of Scotland. See the ‘D.N.B.’ for an account of him.

H. G. HARRISON.

“THE POOR CAT I’ TH’ ADAGE” (12 S. viii. 431).—This proverb was evidently known in English before Shakespeare’s time, for J. S. Farmer, in his notes to his edition of Heywood’s ‘Proverbs’ (1906), quotes a MS. in Trinity College, Cambridge, of *circa* 1250, “Cat lufat visch ac he nele his feth wete.” Heywood’s book appeared in 1562 and it may well have been that Shakespeare adopted the saying from him. The late Latin equivalent was:—“Catus amat pisces sed non amat tingere plantam.”

DE V. PAYEN-PAYNE.

A reference to the proverb appears in English literature as early as Chaucer:—

For ye be lyk the slepy cat,  
That wolde have fish; but wostow what?  
He wolde no-thing wete his clowes.  
‘The Hous of Fame,’ iii. 693-695.

HAROLD WILLIAMS.

8, Abingdon Gardens, Kensington, W. 8.

Reference, Bacon’s Promus. MSS. (*circa* 1585), folio 96:—“The catt would eat fish but she will not wett her foote.” ‘Macbeth’ Shakespeare produced in the year 1606.

HUGH SADLER.



**LATIN PROVERB** (12 S. viii. 432).—Near the beginning of a letter written to Curio in the year 53 B.C., Cicero says, "Tibi, etsi, ubicumque es, ut scripsi ad te ante, in eadem es navi, tamen, quod abes, gratulor" ('Ad Familiares,' ii. 5). About ten years later, when writing to Cornificius ('Ad Fam.' xii. 25, 5), he says, again with reference to the political situation, "Una navis est iam bonorum omnium." R. Y. Tyrrell compares the corresponding phrase of Demosthenes (319, 8), ἐπὶ τῆς αὐτῆς (ἀγκύρας) ὁρμεῖν τοῖς πολλοῖς. The metaphor of the "ship of state" is familiar in more than one language, even if not "in all languages," as Tyrrell and Purser's note would have it. Otto, 'Sprichwörter der Römer,' quotes from Livy, xlv. 22, 12, "Qui in eodem velut navigio participes sunt periculi."

EDWARD BENSLEY.

University College, Aberystwyth.

**GIBBON: REFERENCE WANTED** (12 S. viii. 431).—The words quoted come from the seventy-first chapter of the 'Decline and Fall,' where Gibbon discerns "four principal causes of the ruin of Rome, which continued to operate in a period of more than a thousand years," the first being the injuries of time and nature. Dealing, under this head, with the danger of frequent inundations to which Rome was exposed, he writes:—

The servitude of rivers is the noblest and most important victory which man has obtained over the licentiousness of nature; and, if such were the ravages of the Tiber under a firm and active government, what could oppose, or who can enumerate, the injuries of the city after the fall of the Western Empire?

In a marginal note Gibbon sends his readers to

the 'Epoques de la Nature' of the eloquent and philosophic Buffon. His picture of Guyana in South America is that of a new and savage land, in which the waters are abandoned to themselves, without being regulated by human industry.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

**JOHN WINTHROP: INNER TEMPLE, 1628** (12 S. viii. 391).—According to Mr. Thomas Secombe in the 'D.N.B.' the elder John Winthrop "appears to have been admitted of the Inner Temple in November, 1628 ('Members of Inner Temple,' p. 252)," while the late Mr. J. A. Doyle in his life of the son says that the latter was admitted of the Inner Temple in November, 1624, giving as his authority 'List of Students Admitted, 1547-1660,' p. 241.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

**TERCENTENARY HANDLIST OF NEWS-PAPERS** (12 S. viii. 38, 91, 173, 252; see vii. 480).—I am indebted to Mr. H. Tapley-Soper for the following information as to a West-country paper not in the 'Handlist,' and not, I think, generally known. It is entitled *Richard's Topsham Herald and General Advertiser for South and East Devon*. An extant issue is dated Thursday, Sept. 29, 1864, price one penny, and consists of four pages, with the imprint (on the back), "Printed and Published for the Proprietor, R. Richards of 4, Strand, in the Parish of Topsham, on Thursday, September 29, 1864." The pages are not numbered, but the issue appears complete.

Richards was a printer in a small way of business, and also kept a shop at which he sold tobacco, stationery, and other sundries. The paper seems to have run for two or three years.

NORAH RICHARDSON.

**FRANKLIN NIGHTS (OR DAYS)** (12 S. viii. 411).—These are, no doubt, our old friends "the three Ice-saints of May" who make their appearance from time to time in 'N. & Q.' I believe that I can add one item of information to what has been already given. In Russia the peasants say that at the end of spring a cold wind blows and that it is caused by the budding of the oaks. Tolstoi discusses this curious instance of cause and effect in the second chapter of the third part of his great epic, 'War and Peace.'

For many years I have been in the habit of watching for the coming of these saints—not in 'N. & Q.'—but outside, and my experience is that all that can be safely affirmed is that some time in May there is a sudden spell of sharp cold. This year it came on the 28th, whereas St. Mamertus, the first of the 'Ice-men,' has his feast kept on the 11th. In Southern Germany the spell is later than in the North. The French have a popular saying, "Mi-mai, queue d'hiver." According to Reclus there is in Siberia a swift apparition of spring, unsurpassed in the world for beauty, but it is followed by a set-back that occurs about the 20th.

The sudden fall of temperature in Western Europe appears to be due to the blowing of the wind from Greenland and Labrador, where, owing to the thaw within the Arctic circle, there is an unusually large quantity of ice. In Siberia it has probably a different cause.

T. PERCY ARMSTRONG.



SIR HENRY COLET (12 S. viii. 438).—I am exceedingly obliged by the justifiable criticism by the author of 'Aldermen of the City of London' of my slightly erroneous reply to the Colet request. The Mayor in 1777 (not 1774) was certainly Hayford, not Layford as misquoted by me from 'Monumenta Franciscana,' and the King should have been Edward IV., not Henry VI. Howlett, it is true, says the Mayor was Sayford, but both Fabyan and Stow say Hayford, and the Rev. A. Bevan is undoubtedly right.

CHARLES J. STOCKER.

OLD LONDON: THE CLOTH FAIR (12 S. viii. 310, 353, 435).—At the last reference MR. ALECK ABRAHAMS writes:—

I am not aware that any of the numerous writers state, or even suggest, that the worthy Prior "hit upon the expedient of obtaining permission to establish the fair."

At *ante*, p. 353, I distinctly wrote "hit upon the expedient of asking from the King the permission to establish a Fair," and if MR. ABRAHAMS will kindly refer to p. 140 of the work I mentioned, viz., 'Old London Bridge,' by G. Herbert Rodwell, he will find that the first paragraph of my reply is an extract therefrom.

I should like to add that I feel sure your valued correspondent had no intention of leading your readers to believe that my reply was inaccurate.

JAMES SETON-ANDERSON.

39, Carlisle Road, Hove, Sussex.

VERNON OF LIVERPOOL (12 S. viii. 432).—I do not think there was a family which can be so described, though some one of the name probably built, or lived at, Vernon Hall, a house near Low Hill, in a district which became known as Mount Vernon. I see the will of James Vernon of Low Hill, Esq., was proved at Chester in 1688, and a look at this might afford information. I think he was the James Vernon appointed on Nov. 25, 1665, to be Collector of Customs at the Port of Chester, which included Liverpool, then rapidly outstripping Chester in shipping and trade (see Moore MSS., Nos. 380, 392, Liverpool Public Library). I expect he was not a local man, as it was usual to appoint outsiders to this post. He was one of the Common Council of Liverpool appointed in 1677. There are views of Vernon Hall in the Liverpool Public Library. The Plumbe Tempests seem to have lived there at a later date.

R. S. B.

PETTY FRANCE (12 S. viii. 407, 452).—'New Remarks of London . . . Collected by the Company of Parish-Clerks,' 1732, gives Petty France as the name of one of the seven divisions or wards of the parish of St. Margaret, Westminster, the Petty France division containing some twenty-five streets, yards, alleys, &c., and one of these being included as "Petty-France." The same work gives also, in the parish of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate:—

Petty-France, which was a desolate, ruined place, but is now raised a great deal higher, and is made a fine spacious street, containing many large uniform Houses, and a handsome Meeting-House.

In the Index, at the reference to the last named, is added, "now called new broad street."

W. B. H.

BOOK BORROWERS (12 S. viii. 208, 253, 278, 296, 314, 350, 377, 394, 417, 456).—The immorality of book borrowers as lately disclosed in these pages is decidedly depressing, and before our Editor is driven violently to terminate this topic's career, let me state that this is no modern lapse from grace, but a chronic vice, for in the good old times it was just as bad. Seven hundred years before Christ, Assur-bani-pal, King of Assyria, inscribed a similar discouraging tag on his clay tablets:—

Whosoever shall carry off this tablet or shall inscribe his name upon it, alongside my own, may Ashur and Belit overthrow him in wrath and anger, and may they destroy his name and family in the land.

H. A. HARRIS.

Thorndon.

The Hood-like lines quoted by MR. HARTING are four of the thirty stanzas in 'The Art of Book-keeping.' They will be found in 'The Poetical Works of Laman Blanchard' (London, 1876), and in some anthologies (*e.g.*, 'Humorous Poems' in Walter Scott's series of 'Canterbury Poets.')

DAVID SALMON.

BLOUNT OF LINCOLNSHIRE (12 S. viii. 210, 278, 436).—In the Lincolnshire Pedigrees published by the Harleian Society (vol. li., p. 475) is a pedigree of Hawley of Girsby, which records the marriage of "Agnes," daughter of John Hawley, with Thomas Blount. He appears to have been her second husband, she being widow of Robert Sutton of Lincoln. In the same volume is a pedigree of Marbury, starting with William M., who married "Anne,

d. of Thomas Blount, son (*recte* brother ?) of Walter Lord Mountjoy." The Shropshire Visitation makes Anne the granddaughter of Thomas Blount. I am inclined to think that an extra generation may have crept into the Shropshire pedigree, and that Thomas Blount really had two sons and three daughters who are there given as his grand-children. They are Robert and William, who both *d.s.p.*; Anne, wife of William Marbury; Margaret, wife of John Bowntaine (Bownfame ?); and Elizabeth, wife of William Hansacre (Hansard ?). I gather from other sources (including 10 S. vii. 263) that Halley and Hawley are the same name.

H. J. B. CLEMENTS.

SIR THOMAS CROOK, BART. (12 S. viii. 432).—According to G.E.C.'s "Complete Baronetage," Sir Thomas Croke was a son of Thomas Croke, S.T.D., "Minister of the Word of God in the Society of Gray's Inn." In his will dated Feb. 17, 1629/30, he mentions three brothers and various other relatives. He was succeeded in the baronetcy by his second son Samuel, who *d.s.p.* about March, 1665/6. The arms on his seal, a fess engrailed between three eagles displayed, appear to be different from those used by the Crook family of Lancashire.

H. J. B. CLEMENTS.

FORDRAUGHT OR FORDRAFT (12 S. viii. 450).—This word is certainly common in Warwickshire, but is generally spelt "fordrough." There was a Fordrough Street in the centre of Birmingham until about a quarter of a century ago, when it was demolished by the Midland Railway goods depôt.

I have always understood the derivation to be forth-draught, that is, the way by which farm produce was drawn out. Hence, instead of being a way which leads nowhere, it is really the way out into the world and leads everywhere. I should suppose it would be quite exceptional for a fordrough to exist between two farms.

HOWARD S. PEARSON.

Parish's 'Dictionary of the Sussex Dialect' gives "Fordrough, (East Sussex) a cattle path to water:—a grass ride."

ALFRED LLOYD.

Bognor.

VISCOUNT STAFFORD, 1680 (12 S. viii. 409, 454).—At the second reference M. E. W. says that he probably never had a country house of his own; but he certainly had one *jure uxoris* after 1640, viz., Stafford Castle, and from his mother Alethea he inherited Stafford Manor in the county of Salop. M. E. W. also says, "His three surviving children were Henry, John, and Francis," but in addition to Isabella and Anastasia mentioned by MR. TOLLEMACHE, he left three other daughters, (1) Alethea, an Augustinian Canoness Regular at Paris, who died in 1684; (2) Ursula, an Augustinian Canoness Regular at Louvain, who died Sept. 14, 1720; and (3) Mary, a nun of the Order of St. Dominic at Brussels, who died in 1717.

MR. TOLLEMACHE says that John "left issue two sons and a daughter." As a matter of fact, by his first wife he left issue two sons and three daughters, and by his second wife he had a son and a daughter, but whether they survived him does not appear.

Professor Bensly says:—"He married Mary, daughter of Henry, fifth and last Baron Stafford." He should have said sister, not daughter.

See the Stafford pedigree annexed to Dom Adam Hamilton's "Chronicle of St. Monica's, Louvain," vol. ii.

William Stafford-Howard, the second Earl, bore as arms—*or*, a chevron *gules*. See Collins's 'Peerage.'

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

I should be glad to correct a stupid slip of mine at the latter reference, where I described Viscount Stafford's wife as the daughter, instead of the sister, of Henry V. and last Baron Stafford. The authorities before me were quite clear on this point. But there is a curious discrepancy in their statements with respect to the lady's father. In Doyle's 'Official Baronage' he is described as Edward, 20th Baron Stafford, while the 'D.N.B.' calls him the Hon. Edward Stafford. How is this difference to be explained?

EDWARD BENSLEY.

As Howard was the family name, William Howard, Viscount Stafford, could not use the Stafford coat of arms, the red chevron. A branch of the Stafford family owned property at Bradfield, Berkshire, and possibly the remains of an old building still to

be seen in the grounds of the College mark the site of an old manor-house. Burke's 'Extinct Peerage' sets out the Stafford and Howard titles very clearly. E. E. COPE.

LUDGATE, LONDON (11 S. iv. 485; v. 35; 12 S. viii. 458).—This place-name has been so popularized that it will persist for all time. The derivation suggested by the unfamiliar work quoted by MR. F. A. EDWARDS at the last reference is built on the insecure inference that this was the earliest western gate of the City. All available evidence and probability sustain the claims of Newgate. Even for pre-Roman days no writer has preferred Fleet Street as a highway. So Holborn and its approach *via* the Greyfriars and Snow Hill is unchallenged, and the suggestion that Ludgate was the "Porta Populi" is not supported by fact or reasonable inference. Recent excavations have led to some interesting discoveries, but not any of such remote origin. An exceptionally deep and large excavation at the north-east corner of Ludgate Circus brought to light the usual refuse of kitchen middens, &c., and footings of walls pre-dating the great improvement in 1868 which Noble ('Memorials of Temple Bar,' p. 119) deploras was so long completing.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

### Notes on Books.

*Maps, Their History, Characteristics and Uses.*  
By Sir Herbert George Fordham. (Cambridge University Press, 7s. 6d. net.)

PRIMARILY designed for teachers, this little work contains a good deal that will probably come as something fresh to many readers. This is especially true of the history of cartography. Ptolemy, Ortelius and Mercator are familiar names to us all, but the school of French cartographers of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and their English contemporaries remain, we suspect, hardly as much as empty names in the minds of many well-informed persons. Here a brief acquaintance with them may be made, just sufficiently detailed and pointed to whet the appetite for more. In dealing with the most primitive type of map or with the portolan charts, a word might have been said of the extraordinary coastal charts made by the Eskimo, performances which might excuse one for believing in the existence of a geographical sense.

Mercator drew a large map of the British Isles about 1564, which is at Breslau and has never been engraved. The earliest engraved map of England and Wales is that published in 1569 by Humphrey Lhuyd of Denbighshire. The next decade saw accomplished what was, for

those days, a great piece of work—a survey of England set out in a series of provincial maps by Christopher Saxton. This collection—which our author estimates would now be worth £100—was to be had in 1736 for 15s.

To England is due the invention of road-maps, which were a development from road-books and spread to the Continent.

The inset plan of a town seems to have been a French device adopted as early as the end of the sixteenth century.

On maps from the artistic point of view Sir Herbert Fordham gives us several good pages, though, as he says, the subject is so much a visual one that a study of examples is the only possible method of getting a good grasp of it. We are inclined to support his regret that no public institution has as yet put together an illustrative sequence to exhibit the rise and progress of map-making. The eight illustrations of old maps given here are well chosen, and a careful examination of them would certainly add something substantial to the information of a beginner.

*Catalogue of the Acropolis Museum.* Vol. II. By Stanley Casson.

WE are told in the Preface that this volume had been completed and sent to the press on July 27, 1914. The events of that fateful week made its publication impossible until now. All students of Greek archæology are certain to give it a warm welcome, which is indeed well deserved.

It deals first with the sculpture and architectural fragments housed in the Acropolis Museum, and then with the Terra-cottas to be found there, this latter section being from the pen of Mrs. J. R. Brooke. Each section is preceded by a very careful and scholarly introduction. Mr. Casson's account of the sculptures from the balustrade of the Temple of Athene Nike and from the frieze of the Erechtheum are of especial importance and interest. As to the subject of the latter he agrees with the suggestion of Robert and Pallat, that the frieze represented a cycle of myths, so various that unity of subject can hardly be claimed for it.

The most ancient of the sculptures is the colossal archaic owl, of which a pleasing photograph is provided, and among the architectural fragments are three or four Gorgon's heads which are to be assigned to the sixth century. From these, examples range up to the second or third century A.D. The principal treasures among them are already well known to archæologists. Each is here fully described, with good technical notes which should prove of great use to the student beginning to form his own judgment as to what is good and what inferior work. Reference is made to the number of the cast (if there is one) in the British Museum, and also to mention in standard works and learned periodicals.

The illustrations claim to be judged merely as "sufficient for the identification of objects" and not as "descriptive plates." For their purpose, with one or two reservations, they may be accounted satisfactory. We should, however, have been content to forgo some of those of the Parthenon sculptures, which English students can easily acquaint themselves with, in favour of a

greater number of photographs from works of which the British Museum has not a cast.

The Catalogue is, of course, indispensable for any library used by students of Greek archaeology.

*The Historic Names of the Streets and Lanes of Oxford, Intra Muros.* By H. E. Salter. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

THIS delightful and erudite booklet should find a place on the shelves of all lovers of Oxford. The Poet Laureate furnishes a Preface which is principally devoted to persuading all whom it may concern of the absurdity of certain modern names recently bestowed upon old streets, and the desirability of restoring one or other of the former names. Certainly "St. Catherine Street" for "Cat Street" is a foolish misnomer, there being nothing to suggest St. Catherine in the locality; "Great Bailey," with its definite historical suggestion, suits a medieval town better than the neutral and merely complimentary "Queen Street"; Bocardo is a picturesque name it is a pity to have lost; and the stupid name "Church Street" may well be done away with. The suggestion to replace "Street" by the original "Lane" seems to us less sound. The persistence of "Lane" from the first mention of the Merton or Blue Boar thoroughfare till the present day would have been the ideal—but since "Street" was substituted in accordance with a genuine custom, to go back to "Lane" seems pedantic.

These matters are, however, of secondary importance so far as the interest of Mr. Salter's pamphlet is concerned. From the Cartularies of St. Frideswide's and of the Hospital of St. John, from Wood and from numerous College documents, Mr. Salter has so clearly set out the plan of Oxford within the walls, and indicated the divers changes in the course of centuries, that the old city seems to appear to one's imagination behind what exists to-day much as the faintly shaded churches and colleges do in the map which illustrates the text.

The names of streets in old days were far from constant, and even in the case of a fairly important one, like that which ran round the inside of the north wall from North Gate to East Gate, it might, in medieval times, not be considered intolerably inconvenient to dispense with a recognized name altogether. New Inn Hall Street for more than two centuries—and, we are told, within the memory of living man—was known as "the Seven Deadly Sins," a cheerful appellation, the origin of which has not been explained with any certainty. It is perhaps surprising that there are not more old names which embody ancient jests or allusions to the studies of the University.

*A Southern Sketch-Book. Through Old Sussex from Lewes to Chichester.* By A. Leonard Summers. (The Homeland Association, 12s. 6d. net.)

THE work of amateurs has a distinct function in topography. It may be considered as part of the response of the people to what modern journalism calls the "lure" of their land: a response more articulate than mere visiting and admiring, and perhaps more apt than the work

of scholars and artists by profession to start a kindred interest in minds not yet satisfactorily aware of the treasures England contains.

On this ground we think the volume before us deserves a welcome. Though the sketches are very uneven in merit they nearly all have preserved something of the pleasure which went to their making; and the accompanying text, though it is of the slightest and passes over much that one would expect to be mentioned (*e.g.*, the font at St. Nicholas' Church, Brighton) yet conveys something of the "feel" of that quarter of Sussex with which it deals.

A valuable part of the book is the reproduction of John Speed's map of the county, with his description and list of parishes, and the note of Mr. Prescott Row upon these.

WE have received from the Library Association, 33, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1, Class-Lists G. and H. of the Subject Index to Periodicals. These are the Lists for Fine Arts (with Archaeology) and Music respectively; and they cover the three years 1917-1919. We are glad to learn that this year the annual publication of this most useful compilation will be resumed. Class G has been considerably enlarged by the inclusion in it of Heraldry, Genealogy and kindred topics; and here, too, will be found notes of numerous articles on Topography and on Modern Architecture, the Housing Problem and its subordinate topics filling several columns. So far as we have tested it, the list is excellent. The amount of work catalogued both in the Fine Art and the Music List during years of so much disturbance is impressive. The price of the Music List is 2s. 6d.; that of the Fine Arts List, 9s.

## Notices to Correspondents.

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## Notes.

## SUSSEX AND SURREY DIALECT WORDS AND PHRASES.

THE following is a list of local words and phrases noted by me as having been heard at Ditchling in Sussex—where I was born on April 5, 1841—and at Cranleigh in Surrey. So far as I can ascertain, they are not included in any dialect dictionary.

The letters D. and C. stand for Ditchling and Cranleigh respectively.

This list was submitted to Mr. C. T. Onions, who made observations which are recorded in the footnotes.

Adder's spear: a dragon-fly. D.

Akyers or acres: acorns. C.

Alight wid un: to meet. C.—"He's took his hoss to the blacksmith's; if you jost goo round the corner you'll alight wid un."

All to once: all at once. C.

Allowance (generally shortened to 'lowance): food given in the hay or harvest field; sometimes called "bait." C. and D.

Anty hole: a game of marbles. D.

Ash: An old Sussex rhyme on the ash goes as follows:—

Ash green, fit for the Queen.

Ash sive, make a good fire.

Ash clung, burns like dung. D.

Back piece: a waistcoat. C.

Bark-hatching: to scrape off the rough outside from bark. C.

Bell: the heart, liver, &c. of a sheep or pig. D.  
Bellwire: the wild clematis. D.—"As tough as bellwire"—a very common expression.

Bergamy pears: bergamot pears. C.

Big as a barn: any object somewhat larger than usual. C.

Biscakes: biscuits.

Bidin' about: living in an aimless sort of way. C.

Bloods: bleeds. C.

Blue bottle: the wild hyacinth. C.

Bob solly: in a shaky and tottering condition.

C.—"That old shed of Smith's is all on the Bob solly."

Bowls (pronounced bowels): round Dutch cheese.

Bright as bright: very bright. C.

Bullick: bullock. C.

Bumbly: uneven. C.

Bungy: Land that is stiff, heavy and difficult to reduce to a fineness suitable for seed sowing is said to be "bungy." C.—"This field is pretty stiff and bungy."

By gall: expressing surprise. C.—"Is it, by gall!"

Country Dick: a home-made cheese of poor quality. D.

Cacket: a slight troublesome cough. D.—"He keeps on cacketing all night and I can't get any sleep."

Carkoom: the black sticky substance formed by the grease applied to cart or wagon-wheels. D.

Casilass: careless, uncertain, perfunctory. C.—"He did it in a very casilass sort of way, as if he didn't care where 'twas done or not."

Castes (two syllables): casts.—"There's a lot of them there amnut castes all over that there medder." C.

Catten Hill Fair: St. Catherine's Hill Fair. C.—Now abolished.

Cheese bob\*: a wood-louse.

Chip chack day: May 29. C.

Chippen: "Like chippen porridge, neither good nor harm."

Chock dogs: small cakes of poor quality. D.

Chog: the core of an apple or pear. D.

Clothes shores: clothes-props. C.

Corkn: made of cork. C.

Cramp nut: a wart or excrescence on the oak-tree. Supposed to be a sure cure for cramp if carried in the pocket. C.

Craning: plaiting or weaving.

Crock shades: broken crockery. D.

Dandy basket: a wooden basket; Sussex trug. C.

Dell: dull. C.

Dipping-hole: a shallow well or spring. C.

Dogs a bit: "You don't say so." D.

\* "Chissel-bob" is the form in Berks, Bucks and Hants.

- Doom: dome. C.  
 Draw bread and drawey bread: sticky bread. C.—  
 "Good Friday's bread never gets drawey nor  
 yet mouldry."  
 Duberous: dubious. C. and D.  
 Earns: arms. C.  
 East and east: yeast. C.  
 Facty: decayed or over-ripe cheese. D.  
 Farn: fern. C. and D.  
 First off: to begin with, in the first place. C.  
 Fit: feet. C.  
 Flash: a swampy bit of roadside waste. C.  
 Flights: the top part of a house just under the  
 roof, and open to the tiles. D.  
 Forelaid: waylaid. D.  
 Forelong: soon. C.  
 Four corners\*: a game played at one time in  
 the skittle-alley of a public-house. Most  
 public-houses in Sussex had these. D.  
 Fuelling: fuel. C.  
 Gahmy: sticky. C.  
 Garry wissome: twisted. D.  
 Glad as a little adder: happy, light-hearted. C.—  
 A Cranleigh man said to me the day his son  
 was married he expected they was "glad as  
 little adders."  
 Gluyvers: glovers.  
 Grittied up: earthed up—as potatoes or celery. D.  
 Groshers: grocers. C.  
 Gunch: a short plump pig. D.  
 Haant me to death: to harass, worry, tor-  
 ment. D.  
 Hadn't need: no occasion to. C.  
 Half-boots: a working man's ordinary everyday  
 boots. D.—"Where's my ah-boots, mistus?"  
 Hammicky: demented. D.—"The children make  
 such a noise they are enough to drive me  
 hammicky."  
 Handle. To exercise power over any particular  
 object or thing so as to enable one to obtain  
 something else is "to make a handle of it."  
 Generally used in an unfavourable sense.  
 Hap: perhaps. C.  
 Hatching the blackthorn: C.—A spell of cold  
 weather in spring is said to be "hatching  
 the blackthorn."  
 Hauroosh: to do anything in a great hurry,  
 without much consideration. D.  
 Hearing: roofing. C.  
 Hearshes: stubble-fields. C.  
 Heeves: hives. C.  
 Hekth: height. C.  
 Helt: held. C.  
 Hime: hive. C.  
 Hod: hidden. C.  
 Hod it: hide it. C.  
 Hope up†: embarrassed. C.  
 House beans: broad beans. D.  
 How's yourself?: How are you? C.  
 Hugly: hugely. D.  
 Hungry John: pig's cheek.  
 Ill and alive. C.—"He's no better, just ill and  
 alive."
- Itchell, "As thick as itchell": very close  
 together.—"I warn't sure about the seed,  
 so I sowed plenty of it and it came up as  
 thick as itchell."  
 Jenny scut: a wren. C. and D.  
 Jerry\*: a beer-house. C. and D.  
 Lady's smock: a wild flower (*Cardamine pra-  
 tensis*). D.  
 Lid: lead. C.  
 Ligs: legs. D.  
 Linded: lined. C. and D.  
 Lit: "He lit with me," he met me. D.—"I lit  
 wid un at the post office."  
 Living fruit: apples that will keep. C.  
 "Long and ornery like a workus pudden." C.  
 Long pod: the long-tailed tit. C.  
 Luddick: a blow. D.—"I give him such a  
 luddick."  
 Make it out; make 'em out.—"Grapes don't  
 fetch much te year, I think I shall make 'em  
 out," *i.e.*, make wine with them. Sometimes  
 all kinds of fruit are ground up together in  
 a cyder mill and the resulting liquor is  
 called Samson, it being very strong and  
 heady.  
 Milkmaids: *Cardamine pratensis* (see 'Lady's  
 smock'). C.  
 Mired: Stuck in the mud. C.—"I was very near  
 mired."  
 Mischiful: mischievous. D.  
 Mistrust: distrust.  
 Mourning: moorhen. C. and D.  
 Muck-worm: a restless child. D.—"What a  
 little muck-worm he is, surely." (Wright  
 and Halliwell give "grubber," "miser,"  
 "upstart" in this sense.)  
 Muffle tit: the long-tailed tit.  
 Mouldry: mouldy. C.  
 Nare a one: not one. D.  
 Nattaly: naturally. C.—"I am nattaly tired  
 of it."  
 No account: of no use. C. and D.—"Oh, he's  
 an idle worthless fellow of no account."  
 Nohow at all: unwell, poorly. C.  
 Not: neat, close, firm. C.—"It's nice and not."  
 (Wright has this word but not in the same  
 sense.)  
 Nub: knob. C. and D.  
 Oaad a massa: God's mercy. D.—"Oaad a  
 massa, Lucy, I can't think what you will do  
 wid all dem gurt boys."  
 Out o' conceit of: lost confidence in. C.  
 Paradiddles: button moulds, a toy. C. and D.  
 Parl: the rind of cheese. C.  
 Pea boughs: pea sticks.  
 Peel: a flat wedge-shaped piece of wood on a  
 long handle, used for taking bread out of an  
 oven when done.  
 Pelt: an iron shoe-tip.  
 Pig indoors. D. The great aim of a Sussex  
 labourer is, or used to be, to get a "pig  
 indoors" for the winter's food.  
 Pincher bob: stag beetle. C.  
 Plat: a plot of grass. D.  
 Plod: plaid. C.  
 Plump up: to swell in boiling, as a piece of  
 pork or bacon. C. and D.—(Halliwell gives  
 this in several meanings, but not in this one.)  
 Pump: pump. C.

\* "Four corners" is recorded in the 'English Dialect Dictionary' only from Kent and the Isle of Wight.

† This is "help up," *i.e.*, helped up. They say in Birmingham, "He's well helped up now with no wife and all them kids."

\* Only from northern districts in 'E.D.D.'

Poor plight : unwell. C.  
 Postes : posts. C.  
 Pug mill : a mill for grinding clay. C. and D.  
 Ride : a way cut through a wood. C.  
 Rinding : stripping the bark from trees. C.  
 Rinding : a bird. C.  
 Rist : to put sticks to beans or peas. C.  
 Rists : the sticks. C.  
 Robins and wrens. D. A Sussex rhyme has it that,  
     Robins and wrens  
     Are God's best friends.  
     Martins and swallows  
     Are God's best scholars.  
 Rods : the shafts of any vehicle. C. and D.  
 Roopy : angry. C. and D.  
 Scheel : to shell peas. C. and D.  
 Scotch fiddle : the itch.  
 Scruttie : a small particle or atom. D.—“He didn't leave a scruttie in the box.”  
 Shackle about : to stand about without doing any useful work. D.  
 Shatter : corn when over-ripe often falls out of the ears and is said to shatter. D.  
 Shet : a gang of workmen. D.  
 Shoot rushes through. C.—“This stuff is so thin you could almost shoot rushes through it.”  
 Shut to : to harness horses to a cart or other vehicle. C. and D.  
 Sibbity powder : precipitate powder. D.  
 Sire : wood partly dry. D.—(Halliwell has this word but with a different meaning.)  
 Sittivation : situation. C.  
 Skindle and skindling : to reset newly made bricks to facilitate drying. C. and D.  
 Slice : a flat iron plate with a long handle used for placing dough loaves into a hot oven—usually called “setting in” the bread.  
 Slipe : a part of the South Downs opposite to the village of Keymer is called Keymer Slipe. D.  
 Slocket. D.—“My boots are so big that they slocket as I walk.”  
 Slug : a shellless snail. C. and D.  
 Smoory : a smooth appearance of the clouds portending rain. D.  
 Snuff-box : a puff-ball, fungus. D.  
 Sobbin wet : soaked with wet. C. and D.  
 Sockses : socks. C.  
 Soop : sup. C.  
 Spaddy : lippy or muddy. C.  
 Spindly : said of corn or other growing crops when not doing well or looking weak. D.  
 Spray faggots : those made from the tops of underwood. C. and D.  
 Sreech : the missel-thrush.  
 Sroby : faded apparel. C. and D.  
 Stick faggots : faggots made all of stout straight sticks. D.  
 Stivekit\* : certificate. D.  
 Stollege : Stalder. C. and D.  
 Stood like a stuck pig : D.—“When I told him what had happened he stood like a stuck pig.”  
 Strangely : very much. D.  
 Swarm : to walk about indoors in an aimless sort of way. D.—“I wish you would set yourself down somewhere and not keep swarming about the house so.”

\* “Stiffcat” used to be current among school-boys in Birmingham.

Teel over : turn over. D.  
 Theers : these. C.  
 Tippy : a game of marbles. D.  
 Titsey : the plant tutsun. C.  
 Top of one's thumb : “As big as the top o' my thumb.” C.  
 Totter grass : quaking grass. C.  
 “Tough as a wire pudding.” C.  
 Tub : cask. C.  
 Unkind : cold inclement weather uncongenial for the time of year. Said generally of a backward spring. C.  
 Unregular : irregular. C.  
 Upland : the grass from seed sown annually, not meadow grass. Sometimes called “bents.” C.  
 Uppards\* : any part of England north of Surrey or Sussex. Sometimes used instead of “the shires.” C. and D.—“She's gone somewhere uppards to live.”  
 Uppld and told him† : “He stood it as long as he could, then he uppld and told him what he thought about him.”  
 Vally : value. D.—“What do you vally it at ?”  
 Waant : “I waant ye,” I'll warrant you. C.  
 Wag : move.—“We can't wag a peg without getting mired.”  
 Wake : weak. C.  
 Wheel-rocket : a Catherine wheel. D.  
 Whiting : a small silvery-looking insect. D.  
 Whop : to beat. D.  
 Widgetts : gnats. C.—“We shall have thunder before long, the widgetts do bite so.”  
 Winegar : vinegar. C.  
 Wobble road : a road through a wood. D.  
 Woodyer : widower. C.  
 Wor out ! : look out, beware ! D.  
 Wuts : oats. D.—“Fleas always bite sharpest at wut sowing, wut blowing and wut mowing.”

STEPHEN ROWLAND.

#### AN ORIGINAL LETTER BY DR. JOHN SHERWEN.

THE following copy of a letter by John Sherwen, physician and archæologist, for whom see the ‘D.N.B.’, written to my great-grandfather, Henry Shorting, M.D., may prove to be of some little general interest to readers of ‘N. & Q.’ :—

Enfield, July 3, 1801.

Dear Sir,

As an object of Curiosity I write my Letter on Straw paper partly with a view to shew the Improvement which has been made in the Manufacture of it, and partly to give myself an Opportunity of correcting an erroneous statement of the patentee's mode of paying off his old Debts contracted in a former unsuccessful Speculation. He is *now* paying those Debts off by Instalments

\* ‘E.D.D.’ explains as = “Between here and London.”

† ‘E.D.D.’ quotes from Rickley, ‘Surrey Hills’—“Well, I ups and ax's 'ee.”

but it is not absolutely certain that he would have done so had his Certificate as a Bankrupt been signed. Many believe that he would. I beg pardon for troubling you with this detail, but as I had stated the Transaction in such very flaming colours in his Favor, justice demanded some notice of the truer nature of the case.

And now for the Letter which I ought long since to have written and which I am afraid you will charge me with the Sin of Ingratitude for thus long delaying. If I cannot say with Horace "Opus aggredior opimum Cassibus" I can with great Truth observe that our Journey to this place has been rich in grand and beautiful Prospects: from the Highlands of Scotland to the County of Middlesex there is everywhere the most pleasing Appearance of a plentiful Harvest.—You must see Loch Lomond on your way to Glasgow, and if you should travel (three) in a post-Chaise, dismiss the Vehicle as soon as you arrive at the Lake. You may procure a Boat and sail or row from one End to the other, and take your pleasure from Island to Island as long as you please at a moderate Expense. A Journey of six Miles on Foot from the side of the Lake opposite to Ruessden [*sic*] will bring you to Loch Long another beautiful Lake; and from thence it can be no difficult matter to procure another Boat to Greenock or Port Glasgow. From want of this previous Information, and more especially from not knowing that post-Chaises were not to be procured beyond Stirling I was thrown into some expensive Difficulties. Imagining that my Distance from Stirling to Glasgow would be short, I incautiously engaged to feed the Horses and the Driver, and to pay 1s. 3d. per mile. Delighted with the magnificent Scenery I enlarged my Route, crossed over the Lake with the Horses and Chaise, making it upon the whole 78 Miles. Our postilion was a Negro, the best and the civilst Driver that ever felicity Hunters were blessed with; but the Rogue fleeced me at every Stage in the most unmerciful and abominable manner. He did it however always with so much native good humour, and drove us so safe and so well that it was impossible to be angry at anything but the folly of the Bargain; and as that was entirely an Affair of my own in which Mrs S. had no share whatever, who could I possibly quarrel with but myself? So I made up the Matter as well as I could in my own Mind and determined to enjoy the charming Scenes and to harmonise with the serenity of the Weather, and everything that was pleasing and delightful around me. I shall make no Attempt at Description, but merely inform you that you must not presume to see Mrs S. when you come to London if you neglect to take a view of Loch Lomond.

The Weather continued warm and genial until we got to Moffat where a Fire and a great Coat became acceptable. This kind of weather continued with the Interval of now and then a hot Day till we arrived at Enfield a fortnight since on a bitter cold Night, from hence I suppose that the predicted (spring) winter would visit you even after our Departure from Edinburgh. If I had not seen it I could not have easily believed that Scotland could boast of Rye Grass and Clover, Peas, Wheat, Oats, Barley and other Crops equal to any I have ever seen in the County of Mid-

and in general nearly as forward. You will see Thousands and Thousands of Acres planted with Firs and other Trees but they do not in general appear likely ever to acquire any considerable size. Can you give a physical Reason why the Trees are short and stunted and the people large and tall? The difference in both Respects will strike you before you advance ten Miles into England, the People diminish visibly in size and the Trees increase in a proportion that must astonish. You will find this observation respecting the Trees particularly exemplified at Corby, a most delightful place four or five miles from Carlisle on the Banks of the River Eden. Apropos: when you come to Carlisle will you do me a favour—call upon Doctor Harrington introduce yourself as a Friend of mine—that knowing the high opinion which I have always entertained of his chemical Publications and the Friendship which you imagine must subsist betwixt us, you have taken the Liberty to request he will accompany you to Corby (I should like to know how he will look and what he will say)—you must know that he once offended me much respecting some trifling publications both of my own and his: he accused me in a letter of withholding his Remarks on the Scurvy from the Press in order to give priority of publication to my own, I considered this as so serious an Offence that on my Journey through Carlisle when he sent to desire I would call upon him I asked to be excused, and sent the following Note "Dr H. your last Letter to me was so unjust in its Accusations, and so ungrateful in its Nature as to afford sufficient Excuse for my declining an Interview with you, I wish you well J. S." I have reflected on the Note since, which was written in a Moment of ill Humour, and as I set out immediately for Corby where I was going, on my way to Penrith, there was not time to cool. I think he must be conscious that Resentment was due to him; but I also am conscious that I carried my Resentment too far, and I am sorry for it.—but to return from this Digression to the little Trees and the tall Men you know I have long made up my mind as to the larger growth of the human Species in Scotland. I conceive that when ever they suffer Doctor Johnson's foolish Definition of Oats (for which a Schoolboy of fifteen ought to have been whipp'd) to ridicule them out of ye Custom of feeding their Infants on Milk and Oatmeal Porridge, i.e., hasty pudding made of Oatmeal they will gradually dwindle down to the size of Cockneys.

The Minster at York repayed us well for the Trouble of deviating from the high Road, and the Races wch we fell in with by Accident amused me much. I scarcely need say that the hospitable Roof of my old Friend, Swan, at Ollerton, the best tempered Fellow in the World, afforded us high gratification, a little clouded however by the unpleasing Reflection that an only Son on whom he has bestowed a very liberal and expensive Education repays him with Ingratitude; but he bears it like a Man and a philosopher. As you have seen Kings Chapel and College, Cambridge, I need only tell you that I saw it in company with your Friend Mr Gytingham from whom we received the most polite and friendly Attention. It would give me great pleasure if upon any occasion I may have it

in my Power to shew him how sensible I was of his Attentions and how much gratified by his Conversation.

My reception here has been very flattering but I find myself almost completely doctored I cannot prevail on them to forget Mr Sherwen, I hope you may succeed in this respect. They treat me however as a physician for I have already had Consultations and proper Fees with three out of four of the Medical Men in the place and the Cases have proved successful and creditable. Mr Strachan has been my precursor: he returned a fortnight before me with a healthy Countenance, a firm step and the slightest possible Cough. Were I to remain here I should be under the necessity of once more launching my Carriage. I mean however to set out immediately for the Isle of Wight and Bath, and shall certainly adhere to my Intentions of living at large till next Spring. In the depth of the Winter you will probably find us in London, and Mr Crawley, Spittle Square, will be able to tell you where.

I hope by this Time, you have recovered your spirits. Mrs Sherwen desires me to present her best Compts to you and has also suggested the propriety of my adding a Reason why I particularly feel that I carried my Resentment to H . . . , too far. I was not informed till I was on the point of leaving Corby that there have been symptoms of mental derangement in his Family. If you should receive this Letter enclosed in a parcel by sea, there will be one Copy of my Treatise on the Scurvy for yourself, one for Mr Jones, Doctor Duncan, Mr Middleton, Mr Beech, and one for the Medical Society—to Doctor Duncan also I shall send the Manuscript on the bilious Diseases of Bengal, but if you receive this by the post you are to conclude that the Confusion necessarily attending the movement of furniture and the complete Disorder of my Library has prevented me from fulfilling my Intentions.

I am Dear Sir yours very sincerely

JNO SHERWEN.

I believe I promised you a Quotation for your Ophthalmic Thesis. I have not had a moments Time to look into a classical Book but if you have any Remedy to propose uncommonly efficacious acting cito tuto et jucunde look into Horace's *Iter ad Brundisium* there you will find *postea Lux oritur . . . something or other*—this will do if not too empirical and boasting. In the same pleasant poem I remember he speaks of anointing his Eyes with black Ointment—and was not this the Unguentum Tutia—A reference to Celsus will inform if ye Tuty was in use for that purpose in his Days. I strongly suspect it was and if so it will give you a good classical anecdote to embellish your Thesis. Remember I expect something essentially useful from an old practitioner.

[Endorsed] Henry Shorting Esq

No 15 Banks Lodgings

College Street, Edinburgh.

ERNEST H. H. SHORTING.

Broseley, Shropshire.

## GLASS-PAINTERS OF YORK.

(See *ante*, pp. 127, 323, 364, 406, 442.)

### VI.—THE PRESTON FAMILY.

JOHN DE PRESTON. Although his name does not appear in the Roll of Freemen of York, nor does he mention any occupation in his will, it is presumed he was a predecessor of Will de Preston, ouerour, free 1351; John de Preston, glasenwreht, free 1361; and Robert Preston, glasier, free 1465, died 1503. Wife, Joan; daughter, Agnes. Although he is described as "of York" and he bequeathed a sum of money for the poor of St. Leonard's Hospital there, he evidently possessed a farm at Newton near Patrick Brompton, for he bequeathed all his "goods movable and immovable in the village of Newton near Patrick Brompton to Joan my wife and Agnes my daughter." He made his will (Reg. Test. D. and C. Ebor. 1, 21) "on Tuesday next before the Feast of St. Margaret the Virgin," desiring to be buried in St. Michael-le-Belfrey churchyard. Will proved July 29, 1337. Executors, his wife and two more, not glass-painters.

Will de Preston, ouerour. Free, 1351. Probably a nephew of the above John de Preston.

John de Preston, glasenwreht.\* Free 1361. Probably brother of the above Will de Preston. In 1378 he was a member of the "twenty-four," i.e., a councillor of the city, and was present at a meeting to decide about the upkeep of two of the city's ships, the Peter and the Marie ('York Memo. Book,' ed. by Dr. Maud Sellars, Surtees Soc. vol. i., p. 32).

A John Preston, probably his son, was Chamberlain in 1444 (Skaife MS. in York Public Library).

Robertus Preston, glasier. The most

\* In the York Freemen's Roll (Surtees Soc.) glass-painters are termed "verrours" from 1313 until 1360, "glasenwrights" from 1361 to 1385, and from 1391 onwards "glasyers." The earliest instance of the use of the term "glass-painter" which the writer has come across occurs in the list of aliens in London in 1616 (S.P.O., Domestic, 1616, vol. xcviij.). The only example in the York Roll is 1752—"William Peckitt glass-painter and stainer by order, gratis." The 'N.E.D.' does not give an example of "glasyer" as a synonym for "glass-painter," and the earliest example of its use as applied to "one whose trade it is to glaze windows" is in 1408, whilst the earliest example of the term "glass-painter" is dated 1762.

famous member of this family of glass-painters. Free 1465. He evidently learnt his business with William English (free 1450; died 1480), who had been a pupil of John Chamber the younger (free 1414; died 1450), as in his will he leaves a sum of money for Masses for the souls "of William Ynglyshe and Jenett his [first] wife"; and also to "Sir John Ynglyshe, chanon in Bridlington," a son of William English, "one par baydes of castledowne,\* the nowmbre of x wt one lase of grene sylke, and one signet of Synt Martene gyltyd † and vs." William English at his death in 1480 had bequeathed to Robert Preston "i wyspe of ruby glass" and a sum of money, besides making him joint executor with his (English's) second wife Margaret. William English's son Thomas was free of the city the same year his father died, leaving him "ten wyspes of white glass with all the appliances and pictures [i.e., cartoons and designs] belonging to my work," so that he would be just of age. Twenty-three years later Preston at his death bequeathed to Thomas English "all my scrowles, wt one warkbord, the best except one, one pare of the best moldes, with one of the best sowderyng yrnas, and iij grosyng yrnas, wt on par clampes and one payr scherys," also "ij sheff of blew glasse, one sheff of red, wt v sheff of white glasse." ‡ It is therefore more than likely that during the intervening period the two had been, if not exactly in partnership in the modern sense of the term, at least working in close connexion with one another in carrying on the business in which we may assume they had both served their time.

\* Castledowne=chalcedony, a semi-transparent stone, probably agate or onyx. *Vide ante*, p. 453.

† A "signet of Synt Martene gyltyd" was evidently a seal or signet-ring made of base metal covered with gold. The term "St. Martins" was applied to sham jewellery made of the mediæval equivalent of pinchbeck from the fact that the sanctuary of St. Martins-le-Grand, London, was a noted resort for the makers of imitation gold and silver articles of finery. The place became so notorious that forty-five years before the date of the above bequest an ordinance of the Star Chamber dated 36 Hen. VI., decreed that "no workers of counterfeit cheynes, beades, broaches, owches [jewels worn on the front of hats], rings, cups, and spoons silvered should be suffered therein" (F. Cohen in *Archæol.* xvii. 55). Thus Butler in his 'Hudibras'—Lady's Answ. 59—has "Those false St. Martin's beads."

‡ It will be no doubt noticed that the above bequest of glass was made in the exact proportions in which each particular colour was employed in windows at that period.

Robert Preston does not mention his wife in his will, nor leave a bequest for Masses for her soul if she were dead, though he speaks of his daughter Janet, who had evidently been named after the first wife of his former master. He was probably a son-in-law of William Winter, a founder by trade who was buried in St. Helen's Church in Stonegate, where both he and Robert Preston evidently lived, a street which was inhabited largely by founders and glass-painters. Preston was possibly a brother-in-law of Sir John Petty the glass-painter (free 1470; died 1508). Both Robert Preston and Sir John Petty held William Winter in high esteem. The former at his death in 1503 left money for Masses for "all the saules that I had any good of, wt the saule of William Wynter"; whilst Sir John Petty five years later directed in his will, "it is my last will a prest shall syng at Sanct Elyn Kyrk in Stanegate a yere at the Lady awter whar he lyes for Mr. Wynder saull and his son in lay, iijj<sup>ij</sup> xiiij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>." There can be little doubt that the son-in-law referred to was Robert Preston. Preston evidently was well-to-do and enjoyed a wide reputation as a glass-painter. To "Saynt Mary abbey, called Wedrall, besyd Carlyll," which had evidently proved a good patron, he bequeathed "as good a vestment as cane be boght for xs." He also supplied figures ready painted, which could be surrounded with a border and a background of quarries bought ready cut by a local glazier or monastic odd-jobber, and so form a cheap and filling "design." \*

A Robert Preston, who was no doubt identical with Robert Preston the glass-painter, was chamberlain of the city in 1496 (Skaife MS. in York Public Library), and although his name does not appear in the Roll of the Corpus Christi Guild, one of the most exclusive guilds in York, he was evidently a member, as he bequeathed them fourpence and the same sum to "the mayster," and each of the "kepers of Corpus Christi gyld beyng at my Derige and Messe." "To Robert Begge," whom he calls "my prentese, all my bookes † that is fitte for one prentesse

\* 'Durham Account Rolls,' ed. by Rev. Canon Fowler, Surtees Soc., p. 416. For what is probably another example of the same practice, see *opus cit.*, p. 650.

† The above would probably include MSS. consisting of recipes relating to the craft, sketch-



of his craffte to lerne by ; and sauderynge ynes, a par moldes [for casting lead calmes], one payr clampis [for holding the two sides of the mould, which was hinged and opened like a book, together] and di my gosers [grozing irons for chipping the glass to shape] lesse and more, one par scherys, wt xx glorynge nayles [glazing nails, but frequently called closing nails in old accounts, employed to hold the strips of lead against the glass whilst other pieces of glass were being fitted]. The residew of my toolles to be devydytt evynly betwyx my prentesses."

Robert Begge was free of the city in 1504, the year after Robert Preston's death, so that he would be twenty years of age on the death of his master, and as he was evidently his favourite apprentice we may assume he succeeded to the business. Robert Begge was in turn succeeded by his son William Begge (free 1529), so that there is an unbroken succession in design and practice, and most probably of the uninterrupted continuance of one business from the time of John Chamber the elder (free 1400) until a hundred and thirty years afterwards. Additional evidence in confirmation of this view is provided by the fact that the figure of St. Christopher and the Child Christ in the east window of All Saints' Church, North Street, and the same subject in the north-east window of St. Michael-le-Belfrey Church, York, are facsimiles of each other. The former is believed to be a work of John Chamber the younger, and to have been painted about the year 1448; the latter dates about ninety years later, when the church was rebuilt, and is probably a work of Robert Begge or his son William, so that the cartoon from which these two subjects were painted must have been handed down and in continuous use for nearly a hundred years.

Robert Preston made his will (Reg. Test. vi. 71a, printed in 'Test. Ebor.,' Surtees Soc., vol. iv., p. 216) on July 24, 1503. Proved Aug. 2 *seg.* He was buried in the porch of St. Helen's Church in Stonegate.

JOHN A. KNOWLES.

books and so forth, as well as works such as the 'Biblia Pauperum' and similar books containing woodcuts which were to a great extent either "cribbed" from, or copied entirely by, glass-painters. There are two editions of the 'Biblia Pauperum' with German text, dated 1470 and 1475 respectively, whilst another with text in Latin is believed to be as early as 1420.

"ORGY."—Is it too late to protest, in the interest of pure English, against the increasingly frequent use of the term "orgy"? There is no more justification for it than there would be for speaking of "an oat." It is true that τὸ ὄργιον appears once as a noun in the singular in Lucian's 'Syrian Goddess,' a work written in the Ionic dialect; but our word "orgies" comes to us through the French from the Latin plural *orgia*, and I fancy no decent dictionary would give it in any other form.

Monreith.

HERBERT MAXWELL.

SIR JOHN COPE, K.B.—A few years ago I asked in the columns of 'N. & Q.' for a portrait of this celebrated General, whose career as an officer was marred by the stampede of Dragoon horses at the Battle of Preston Pans. I have now had the privilege of seeing a very fine portrait of the General with a tiny inset in the distance of the battle of Dettingen, where he won the Red Ribbon of the Bath. He wears a breastplate under his blue uniform coat, evidently the uniform of the "Blues," in which regiment he then was, and beside him on the table is a knight's helmet. He wears a short grey wig over his own hair. As he was third son he was born about 1690. No regimental history is able to give his parentage, birth or any details, and as he was connected with so many regiments I think this short note will be of interest.

E. E. COPE.

MISTRANSLATION IN DICKENS.—A French rendering of the title of one of Mr. H. G. Wells's works has recently agitated the literary dovescotes of our land; here is a translation of a French phrase by Dickens which will occasion no controversy from its undoubted inaccuracy. In one of his 'Reprinted Pieces' (ed. 1892), headed 'Our French Watering-Place,' this passage occurs:—

He (M. Loyal) is a little fanciful in his language, smilingly observing of Madame Loyal, when she is absent at Vespers, that she is "gone to her salvation"—*allée à son salut*.

It so happens there was nothing "fanciful" at all in M. Loyal's language in its connexion with "*salut*," for the word here meant not "salvation" but the office of Benediction, which is known and spoken of as such in French-speaking countries. Dickens was evidently unaware of this technical signification of the word. "Vespers" was nearer to it than "salvation."

Of course "*salut*" also means "salvation," but not in this application of the expression. "Her Benediction" indicates simply the service she was accustomed to attend.

J. B. MCGOVERN.

St. Stephen's Rectory, C.-on-M., Manchester.

"LIGHTLY COME, LIGHTLY GO."—The 'N.E.D.' under *Lightly* (adverb), 4, has an example of this proverb from the year 1624, in Sanderson's Sermons. It can, however, be traced back to a much earlier date. See 'Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, of the Reign of Henry VIII.,' arranged and catalogued by James Gairdner, vol. xiii., Part I., 1199, 2. Here we find that in the articles against Sir Thomas Cowley, vicar of Ticehurst, in 1538, he was accused of making certain reflections from the pulpit on the recent changes in religious matters, one of his comments being that those who had the New Testament were of the new trick. "It is but trick and go. Lightly it came and lightly it will be gone again."

EDWARD BENSLEY.

University College, Aberystwyth.

IRONMONGER'S HALL.—The demolition of this notable City Guild Hall and the sale of its site has apparently passed unnoticed in these pages. The loss is to be deplored because the wealth and traditions of these guilds should make them proof against the mere money advantages of such changes.

There are many illustrations of the Hall, which was built 1745/1750 by Spier and Dowbiggen from the designs of "Mr." Holden at a cost of £5,500 plus the material of the old Hall.

This earlier Hall dated from 1585, and although badly scorched by the Great Fire it had survived, thanks to special effort and in particular to William Christmas, a shipwright. In the minutes of the Court held March 6, 1667, it is recorded that he "had done very great service in assisting to quench the late dreadful fire here about the Hall and severall other places in London, wch was well knowne to sevall members pSENT; and the Court was therefore pleased to bestow on him four pounds and give him thanks for his care in that business, which he thankfully accepted of." This Elizabethan building was especially subject to the risk of fire, but the Court insured it for £1,500 in 1704 in "the office for insuring houses from

fire by Mutuall contribucon kept in St. Martin's-lane in the Strand."

It is uncertain if this was the second or third Hall built on the site. The company have or had a considerable assemblage of deeds relating to the site, commencing with a grant by Robert de Kent and Felicia his wife to Richard atte Merk on Monday next after the feast of St. Hilary (Jan. 20), 17 Edw. III. (1344), of a vacant plot of ground. The actual building is identified as on this site in a deed dated June 4, 1494.

It is therefore greatly to be regretted that this long association should now cease.

The historian of the Guild, John Nicholl, F.S.A., provided in 1851 an excellent volume besides leaving important MS. collections still unpublished.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

FORGOTTEN PERIODICALS (see *ante*, p. 465).—To the periodicals mentioned at the above reference may be added *Figaro in London*, commenced as a weekly on December 10, 1831, at a penny, which died with No. 160, December 27, 1834, and was then issued as an annual volume with first title page dated for the year 1832. The preface says that "Since we made our first appearance we have been 'Figaro here! Figaro there! Figaro everywhere!'" and boasts that it sells four times as many copies as its namesake in Paris, and accounts for it by the way which "we have used our razor for the public good," and promises to "keep the barber where he is and always ought to be, 'at the very top of the poll.'"

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

## Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

THE EARL OF ANGLESEA'S MS. HISTORY OF THE TROUBLES IN IRELAND.—Disraeli, in his chapter on 'Suppressions and Dilapidations of Manuscripts' ('Curiosities of Literature,' vol. iii.), makes the following statement:—"The Earl of Anglesea's MS. History of the Troubles in Ireland and also a Diary of his own Times have been suppressed; a busy observer of his contemporaries, his tale would materially have assisted a later historian."

Is anything known of the existence of

either the history or the diary referred to? A small private diary in two volumes of the 1st Earl of Anglesea, Arthur Annesley, here referred to, is in existence; one volume being in the possession of General Sir Arthur Lyttelton-Annesley and the other in the British Museum, but this diary is merely a domestic one and cannot be described as a "Diary of his own Times."

GERARD THARP, Lt.-Col.

4, Lancaster Gate Terrace, W.2.

**HERALDS' VISITATIONS.**—These visitations ceased in or about 1686. The reason was, according to my recollection, that the Court of King's Bench in that year refused to proceed against a person for using arms to which the Heralds' College alleged he was not entitled. Can any one say if my recollection is correct, and refer to the case or to some authority where it is mentioned?

C. A. COOK.

**COCKNEY PRONUNCIATION.**—I have been frequently puzzled over the difference between the Cockney pronunciation occurring in Dickens's novels and that which at present prevails among the same class in London. Can any one inform me as to how and when the one began to merge into the other?

KATHLEEN A. N. WARD.

**"MOBS HOLE."**—What is the meaning of this name? There is a Mobs Hole in the parish of Wanstead, Essex, and there is a Mobs Hole marked on Bryant's Map of Bedfordshire, 1825. It is actually in the parish of Ashwell, Herts. Both are in low-lying ground, and both near a river. Is it from the surname Mobbs?

CHAS. HALL CROUCH.

204, Hermon Hill, Wanstead.

**HAIR-BRUSHES.**—Combs are ancient, but when were hair-brushes first commonly used?

B. B.

**ROYAL SUCCESSION BY MARRIAGE TO LAST KING'S WIDOW.**—I have mislaid a reference to this custom in a work written fairly recently. The writer also said that Mr. H. M. Chadwick (author of 'The Heroic Age,' &c.) was investigating the Scandinavian evidence for the custom, which is of course exemplified in 'Hamlet.' Could any reader of 'N. & Q.' give the reference and also say if Mr. Chadwick has published anything on this subject since about 1915?

H. A. ROSE.

Milton House, La Haule, Jersey.

**HICKS'S MS. HISTORY OF ST. IVES, CORNWALL.**—Nicholas Harris Nicolas, the antiquary, who died in 1848, seems to have been the possessor of Alderman John Hicks's MS. History of St. Ives (Cornwall). He lent it to Chas. Landor Gilbert, author of 'A History of Cornwall' (1820). Since then this MS. has vanished. The late Sir Edward Hain made great efforts to trace it but failed, and I am now making a further attempt through the readers of 'N. & Q.'

The Rev. Dr. Cornelius Cardew, who was rector of Lelant and St. Ives in 1782, made extracts from it, and the location of 'Cardew's Extracts' is also asked for.

Who are the present representatives of N. H. Nicolas? He had at least two sons; one, N. H. Nicolas, was in the Exchequer and Audit Department; and another, the Rev. Percy Nicolas, was senior chaplain at Calcutta. It is possible that this MS. may be in the care of their children or in that of their nephews.

J. HAMBLEY ROWE, M.B.

Bradford.

**SWINDON: "DAMAS."**—In the oldest part of Swindon, Wilts, leading from the Market Square to the grounds of the Manor House is a lane called "Damas." Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' give a clue to the origin of this word? I have some old deeds relating to property in this lane, in which there are frequent allusions to garden ground and fruit-trees.

Can the word be derived from *damson* or from *Damascus*? I have never been able to obtain any information locally that throws any light on the origin of this word.

H. W. REYNOLDS.

**PETER BECKFORD,** author of 'Thoughts upon Hare and Fox Hunting,' is described in the 'D.N.B.' iv. 79, as a Master of Foxhounds. I should be glad to learn the name of the pack which he hunted, and the period of his mastership.

G. F. R. B.

**CHRISTOPHER MILLES,** Chief Justice of Senegambia, died at Madeira, Oct. 22, 1771. When and where was he called to the Bar? When was he appointed Chief Justice?

G. F. R. B.

**"SINGLE WHISKEY."**—What is the meaning of this expression. I have a glass decanter with the words engraved on it, and have never been able to learn what they mean.

FRIDZWEDE BERNEY.

**MAY SAYING.**—What is the actual meaning of the saying :—

Don't cast a clout  
Till May be out.

I have always taken it to mean an admonition not to change to thinner clothes until the month of May was over, but recently I heard it interpreted as not to change until the may-blossom or hawthorn (or possibly the little meadow mayflower) was in bloom. This latter seems more probable, as the blossom comes early or late according to the season, whereas the weather is very unstable from year to year at the end of May.

R. M.

**RICHARD PEACHEY OF MILDENHALL, CO. SUFFOLK.**—Richard, son of Richard Peachey of Mildenhall, Co. Suffolk, married, about 1730, Susan ——. The usual sources of information have been searched in vain. Can any reader supply date and place of marriage and wife's maiden name? Answers direct, please.

GEORGE C. PEACHEY.

Ridge, Barnet, Herts.

**JOHN SYMONS OF EXETER, SURGEON.**—Information is desired concerning family and career of above, whose death took place Nov. 8, 1788.

GEORGE C. PEACHEY.

**MARY GODWIN.**—The Rev. J. H. Torre, an Old Harrovian, in his 'Recollections of School Days at Harrow,' writes:—"Among the celebrities then resident in Harrow were Mrs. Shelley (*née* Godwin), wife of the poet." Mr. Torre was at Harrow 1831-1838. Can any light be thrown on this statement?

W. W. DRUETT.

**PYE HOUSE.**—What is a "pye house"? We have in Harrow a very old building known as Harrow Pye House. It is in imminent danger of demolition. Can any reader tell me what a pye house was? It is only a small building.

W. W. DRUETT.

**ESSEX CHEESE AND BANBURY CHEESE.**—Are there any references available from which could be learnt the size of these two cheeses, their methods of manufacture and their distinctive characteristics? The 'English Gazetteer' states, under the head 'County of Essex,' that "Essex cheese is

celebrated in old balladry." Under date Aug. 13, 1546, in the first volume of the 'Acts of the Privy Council,' it is noted that a licence was granted to export Essex cheese from Ipswich to Antwerp; and in Heywood's 'Epigrams' (sixteenth century) we are told:—

I never saw Banbury cheese thick enough.  
But I have often seen Essex cheese quick enough.

A quotation from another source reads:—"You are like a Banbury cheese, nothing but paring," Brewer, in his 'Dictionary of Phrase and Fable,' states that "Banbury is a rich milk cheese about an inch in thickness." What is the authority for this statement?

R. HEDGER WALLACE.

**HANS ANDERSEN'S 'THE IMPROVISATORE.'**—1. Dante.—The hostile comments on Dante by some eighteenth and early nineteenth century writers, quoted on p. 439 *ante*, may remind the reader of Habbas Dahdah, the conceited pedant and poetaster who was "the æsthetical head of the Jesuit school, nay, of the Academia Tiberina," in Hans Andersen's novel 'The Improvisatore' (trans. by Mary Howitt; Richard Bentley, London, 1847). Andersen himself, on the other hand, evidently shared his hero's ardent admiration of Dante. Was his reason for making the scorneur of Dante "an Arab by descent" reluctance to attribute such opinions to a genuine Italian? And was Habbas Dahdah in any way a portrait of the "school rector" (? head master) who used to hold Andersen up to ridicule, according to his Life (p. xxiii.) given as a preface to the volume, or of any unfriendly critic?

2. "Harlequin."—Can any reader explain the use of the word "harlequin," apparently in the sense of *butt*, applied to Habbas Dahdah? The hero writes:—

Every society, the political as well as the spiritual, assemblies in the taverns, and the elegant circles around the card-tables of the rich, all have their harlequin; he bears now a mace, orders, or ornaments; a school has him no less. The young eyes easily discover the butt of their jests. We had ours, as well as any other club, and ours was the most solemn, the most grumbling, growling, preaching of harlequins, and, on that account, the most exquisite (p. 55).

Is this a Danish use of the word? Or is the translation at fault?

G. H. WHITE.

23, Weighton Road, Anerley.

**CHOLERTON.**—Could any reader inform me as to the derivation of the surname Cholerton; also as to the origin of the villages of Chollerton and Chollerford in Northumberland, six miles north of Hexham.

L. S. C., Jr.

**PLUME MANTLINGS IN HERALDRY.**—I should be grateful if any one could tell me whether 1642 was the earliest date when plume mantlings were introduced into shields of arms, and whether any specimens are known with a crest. I have only come across one instance with a crest upon old silver, &c., after searching for some years, and that is of the Servington Savery family of Wilts and Devon.

LEONARD C. PRICE.

Essex Lodge, Ewell.

**AUTHOR OF QUOTATION WANTED.**—1. I am told these lines appeared in a newspaper:—

“These nobly played their parts, these heard the call,

For God and King and home these gave their all.  
All ye who pass in quest of peaceful hours  
Strew here the fragrance of memorial flowers.

Behold the price at which those hours were bought,

The silent tribute of a grateful thought.”

G. H. J.

2. I should be glad to find the name of the author (and also that of his poem) in which the following lines occur:—

“And though her sons are scattered, and her daughters weep apart,

While desolation like a fall weighs down each faithful heart.

As the palm beside the waters, as the cedar on the hills,

She shall rise in strength and beauty when the Lord Jehovah wills.”

W. T. HEWITT.

Weelsby Old Hall, Grimsby.

3. Below is a quotation which I believe is from Kipling. I seem to have exhausted the sources of the Chicago Public Library without finding it in any of R. K.'s published verse. I believe it may have been contributed by him for a war poster or something of the sort. Could any reader tell me where and under what circumstances it was written or published?

“It ain't the guns nor armaments,  
Nor funds that we can pay,  
But the close cooperation  
That makes them win the day!

It ain't the individual,  
Nor the army as a whole,  
But the everlasting teamwork  
Of every bloomin' soul.”

CECIL K. EASTMAN.

## Replies.

### DOMENICK ANGELO'S BURIAL-PLACE.

(12 S. vii. 249.)

THE long-sought grave of the founder of the once-famous Angelo School of Fencing is in the parish church of Windsor. I am indebted to the kindness of Mr. E. W. Stone of Eton College for a copy of the inscription which is to be seen on a tablet in the porch of the church, and which runs as follows:—

[TOP INSCRIPTION.]

Near this place lie the Remains of DOMINICO ANGELO Esqr who having enjoyed during a long Life the respect and Love of all, who knew him, died, as universally lamented, on the 11th day of July 1802 aged 85.

also

in a vault beneath the Organ Loft ELIZABETH ANGELO, Relict of D. ANGELO Esqr, died on the 11th Day of January 1803, aged 65.

[BOTTOM INSCRIPTION.]

To the memory of SOPHIA ANGELO daughter of the above DOMINICO and ELIZABETH ANGELO.  
Died April 15th 1847, aged 89.

As Domenic's wife, Elizabeth, in her will, dated July 13, 1802, and May 24, 1804, expressly directs that she should be buried “in the same grave as my dear husband,” it is not unlikely that he also lies “in the vault beneath the organ loft” if the organ loft occupies the same position as it did in 1804.

The Sophia Angelo herein also remembered was that Florella Sophia Angelo Tremamondo, whose early friendship with the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV., secured for her a Dameship at Eton while she was still scarcely 18 years of age, a position which she enjoyed for over 70 years. It was a fashion in those days, a fashion which lingered well into Victorian times, for intimate friends to correspond with each other in long-resounding heroicisms. For the copy of such an epistle from Sophia Angelo herself I have to thank the owner of the original MS., and as, apart from its feminine frivolities, it contains matter of real interest, I am permitted to use it, so herewith I send it for publication in ‘N. & Q.’

LETTER FROM MISS ANGELO TO MISS———,  
LONDON.

Eton,

November 22nd, 1818.

My sweetest of Friends—so the poor Queen is dead I cried for so long that my eyes are quite red Poor thing! but no matter she's gone to her rest And at length I must think how I'm to be drest

For my dear only think court mourning I've none

Not a gown so what in the world's to be done  
You know that when last I went shopping with you

I bought nothing but green pink orange and blue  
Blue suits my complexion I like to be gay  
I wear pink in July and green does for May  
Bye the Bye that last shawl made such an effect  
First awestruck Miss L.—\* asked how to direct  
To the shop whence it came, with an envying glance

And W-gn-r † was sure that I'd got it from France

But now for the mourning for without it to go  
I would not for millions it never would do  
How Miss B-rbl-ck would wink Mrs. R-g-n-‡ fret  
Mrs. G-d-l] herself would fly off in a pet  
Why e'en the Miss T-ck-rs]] have both got their black

And shall I be first in my duty to lack  
Who keep the best house, and have the best knowledge  
Of Parties and dress throughout the whole college

Whom the Regent admires that I should be seen  
Out of mourning when all else are in't for the Queen

So hunt all the shops, run all over the Town  
For the smartest and costliest ready made gown  
But mind above all its short waisted and full  
With a fringe of Black Roses and border of Tulle  
And send me a corset my shoulders to brace  
Of sarsnet or silk trimmed with Brussels point lace

A crape Bonnet and Feathers black gloves and a fan

French ebony or if you like it Japan  
I'm writing my love in a terrible hurry  
For I've been since we met in such a sad flurry  
So bilious, so nervous, so restless at night  
So full of the vapours the headache and fright  
Ever since we have had that late terrible riot  
I wish that the Boys would but remain quiet  
Then eight were expelled think how shocking my dear

I declare that it cost me full many a tear  
Then poor dear Dr. K-t. I was so alarmed  
His nice little figure they might have so harmed  
What with their hooting and pelting and thrusting  
Then they threw about eggs how very disgusting!  
But not here end my griefs I'm left quite alone  
For Coleridge and Evars my fav'rites are gone  
Such elegant figures, such charming young men  
I never shall look on their equals again,  
However of late my examining eye  
Has fixed upon one their loss to supply  
And that one is Townshend such douceur such grace

So slender a waist and so smiling a face  
His figure delights me, he must be my beau  
In short I will have him to breakfast just so  
My niece is now with me, a nice little thing  
I think I must take her to Town in the spring  
The men are all dying, but nothing done yet  
I fear too she's grown a little coquette

Her contour is perfect, she's just seventeen  
With the prettiest ankle you ever have seen  
She'll be vastly admired I clearly foresee  
Besides too they say she's very like me  
Adieu mon amie, love to all friends in town  
As you value my life, remember the gown  
As well as the gloves, fan, feathers and bonnet  
And try for my Album, to pick up a sonnet  
But hark! there is company waiting below  
I can't wait a moment—Yours M. ANGELO.

If the initial "M" is not a mistake of the copyist, it may stand for Malevolti, a family name much affected by the Angelos.

CHARLES SWYNNERTON.

WINDOW TAX AND DAIRIES (12 S. viii. 449).—I well remember seeing windows with wooden labels marked "Cheese Room" or "Dairy," say about 1843. The windows were not glazed but closed by small bars of wood fixed diagonally and about their own width apart, so as to admit both light and air. I know one house in which all the windows over a certain width are bricked up on one side to bring them to the width at which they would be untaxed or less heavily taxed, and I remember at least one other house that was, and perhaps is, treated in the same way.

J. T. F.

Winterton, Lincs.

The duties of 1695 (6 Geo. III. c. 38) were increased on many dates up to 1808, reduced in 1823 and repealed in 1851, when the inhabited house duty was substituted. Long detailed rules are to be found, e.g., in the Act of 1808 (48 Geo. III. c. 55), for charging and measuring the windows or lights. Those in dairies or cheese rooms were exempt if made in a particular way, without glass, and if the word "Dairy" or "Cheese Room" was painted in large roman letters on the outer door or on the outside of the window. The Act of 1851, though repealing the tax, continued certain powers and provisions of the earlier Acts for the purposes of the new duties, and certain of these provisions were repealed by the Statute Law Revision Act of 1872.

Macaulay, in his 'History of England,' chap. xxi., gives an account of the genesis of the window tax and refers to the Commons Journals of Dec. 13, 1695. He terms the tax a great evil, but a blessing when compared with the curse of a mutilated currency from which it was the indirect means of saving the nation.

Every house was visited yearly by unpaid inspectors, who had to be householders. An account of his experiences is given by

\* Longford.

§ Goodall.

† Wagner.

|| Tuckers.

‡ Regenceau.

one of them in *The Manchester City News* Notes and Queries, vol. iv. (1882), 288. A previous inspector had charged him for a small grid lighting a coal-cellar and suggested a keyhole might be a light. The question usually put was, "Have you any extra windows since last year?" Internal windows lighting another room had to be charged for. The Acts should be referred to for details.

R. S. B.

I was born in 1845, in a Stilton-cheese-making district, and I well remember seeing the words "Cheese Room" over one of the windows of several farm-houses where we used to visit. When, as quite a small boy, I asked the meaning of this, I was told that formerly, when glass windows were taxed, those of cheese rooms were exempt; and my informant (herself a Stilton-cheese maker) added that this was because of the fondness of gentlemen for that particular kind of cheese! The tax was not in force then nor during my memory.

C. C. B.

I remember that, in 1859, there was, over the window of a building in the yard at Winwick Grammar School, Lancashire, an old worn label of wood, upon which was painted either "Dairy" or "Milk House," I forget which.

J. P. R.

Harvington Hall Farm, about three miles from Kidderminster, and situate opposite the old hall from which it takes its name, has, or had a few years ago, "Cheese Room" on a board above an upper window, also "Dairy" over a window below—in the latter case painted on the window frame.

B. J. L.

See 'Poems' of Walter Savage Landor, 1795, p. 123, 'On the Window Tax':—

'Tis well our courtly patriots have  
No window in their breast:  
How d-mn-bly these dogs would rave  
To find themselves *asest*.

The window tax had been increased in 1784.

STEPHEN WHEELER.

I used, about the years 1885-1887, to live at the Manor House, Seend, Wiltshire. A near neighbour had a house and on one of the lintels of the window was painted "Dairy." It is probably there now. It was a relic of the window tax.

BLAIR COCHRANE.

I thought light in a cheese room was always excluded.

E. E. COPE.

W. Toone ('Chr. Hist.' i. 650), under date Feb. 5, 1747, writes:—

His Majesty went down to the House of Peers, and gave the Royal assent to the following bills:—

An act for repealing the several rates and duties upon houses, windows and lights; and for granting to his Majesty other rates and duties upon houses, windows and lights; and for raising the sum of 4,400,000*l.* by annuities to be charged on the said rates or duties. . . .

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

"PARLIAMENT CLOCK" (12 S. viii. 451).—In 1797 Pitt imposed a tax on private clocks at 5*s.* per clock per annum (37 Geo. III. c. 108), with the result that many people parted with their timepieces. To counterbalance this clocks were brought into more prominence by being placed where people might see them, such as inside inns, &c., while the proprietors of places where the public congregated, and where no clock existed, bought one, and it is these latter that are the genuine Act of Parliament clocks. The reason that so many so-called Act of Parliament clocks were made long before the Act was passed is accounted for by the fact that they were used, after the passing of the Act, more for the benefit of the public than the household. The Act was soon repealed.

To quote a letter which appeared in *The Times* on Dec. 1, 1919:—

They are normally long-case hanging clocks with dials of a diameter about two-thirds the length of the case. The dials are either circular or octagonal, they are painted either white with black figures or black with gilt figures, and are never glazed. The pendulum beats seconds, as in the ordinary "grandfather" clock. The case is usually rectangular with a wedge-shaped projection at the bottom, but sometimes it is banjo-shaped and sometimes there are shaped ear-pieces at the junction of the dial and the case. It is made of soft wood, either roughly painted or decorated with black or green lacquer.

Thomas Hill of Fleet Street made some particularly attractive specimens in black lacquer, with the diameter of the dial considerably greater than the length of the case, with a pendulum that beats 90 beats to the minute.

These clocks were more generally used in the south than in the north of England, and have often been sold by auction in London at between £6 and £10 apiece.

One was to have been sold at the Oundle Rectory, Northants, on Nov. 26, 1919, by Messrs. Hampton and Sons on behalf of Mr. Herbert Smith, but was withdrawn at



the last moment, while another, by Dwerryhouse of Berkeley-square, might have been seen at Messrs. Hampton and Sons' galleries in Pall Mall East, in December of the same year. It was richly decorated with black and lacquer, and had a very bold and finely executed dial, on which the minutes past the hour were indicated in a secondary circle of ordinary or Arabic figures.

Arthur Hayden's 'Chats on Old Clocks' deals at length (p. 124 *et seq.*) with this class of timepiece. There is an illustration of one, of about 1785, by John Grant of Fleet Street, but it is more elaborately decorated than most. Reference to these clocks also appeared in *The Times* of Nov. 24, Nov. 27, Dec. 1, Dec. 12, 1919, &c.

CHAS. HALL CROUCH.

204, Hermon Hill, South Woodford.

Mr. Arthur Hayden, in 'Chats on Old Clocks,' p. 124 (T. Fisher Unwin, Ltd.; London, 1917), writes of the above as follows:—

We interpolate here a short outline of a class of clocks which appeals to collectors. In America they are termed "banjo clocks." A good deal has been written about them, connecting them with Pitt's tax on clocks and watches in 1797, of five shillings on each clock per annum, which Act was repealed in the next year. It is supposed that these clocks suddenly came into being when private clocks were taxed, and were used in inns. Owing to such a deep-seated belief they are always known throughout the country as "Act of Parliament" clocks. But they were used earlier than the Act of 1797, and were probably inn clocks in common use about that time. They were wall clocks varnished with black lacquer, mostly plain, but sometimes decorated in gold. Often the figures were in white and they had no protective glass. . . . The term "Act of Parliament" clocks must, therefore, be discarded; these clocks were common inn clocks, and had nothing to do with the Act levying the tax in 1797.

D. K. T.

Your correspondent is referred to 'English Domestic Clocks,' by Herbert Cescinsky and Malcolm R. Webster (2nd ed., Routledge; London, 1914), in which the authors say:—

The usual title for the long-waisted circular or octagonal-dialed clocks is that of "Act of Parliament." It was in 1797 that Pitt imposed a tax of 5s. per annum on clocks, the Act stating that "For and upon every clock or timekeeper, by whatever name the same shall be called, which shall be used for the purpose of a clock, and placed in or upon any dwellinghouse, or any office or building thereunto belonging, or any other building whatever, whether public or private, belonging to any person or persons, or company of persons, or any body, corporate or

politick, or collegiate, or which shall be kept and used by any person or persons in Great Britain, there shall be charged the annual duty of 5s." The Act relating to clocks was very unpopular and was withdrawn in the following year. During the period of its operation, however, it became the custom for innkeepers, all over the country, to hang large clocks in their public rooms, for the benefit of such customers as had disposed of their watches to escape the duty. These were known as "Act of Parliament" clocks, and the custom persisted long after the Act was repealed.

It may be mentioned that in addition to the above tax on clocks there was imposed a tax of 10s. per annum on gold watches, and 2s. 6d. per annum on silver watches or those of any other material.

WM. SELF WEEKS.

Westwood, Clitheroe.

Illustrations of "Act of Parliament" clocks will be found in Cescinsky's 'English Domestic Clocks'; Britten's 'Old Clocks and Watches and their Makers,' and in Moore's 'The Old Clock Book.' Each of these books gives an account of the tax and of the protests made by the clock-makers of the country. These clocks were plain affairs, and usually had a large dial of wood, painted black, with gilt figures not covered by a glass, and a trunk long enough to allow of a seconds pendulum. The clocks were usually found in inns and taverns for the benefit of the customers. Cescinsky says:—

It is curious to notice how a title once bestowed has the habit of persisting long after the occasion which caused it to arise has ceased to exist. The usual title for the long-waisted, circular or octagonal dial clocks is that of "Act of Parliament," and the cause of the name is historical and interesting. . . . It is probable that these mural clocks were in existence prior to the passing of the Act, but that the tax caused them to be removed from private dwellings and to be fixed in public places.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

A full account of "Act of Parliament Clocks," with an illustration, is to be found in F. J. Britten's 'Old Clocks and Watches and their Makers,' 1899, pp. 336 and 337. When the inquiry appeared in 11 S. x. (Aug. 15, 1914) I made a note in the margin of my copy, but the war was just beginning and I did not find time to reply. DIEGO.

"MAGDALEN" OR "MAWDLEN" (12 S. viii. 366, 417, 453).—John Wyclif has in his Bible "and Mary Mawdaleyne went to the tomb."

R. T. HALES.  
Holt, Norfolk.

THE PLAGUE PITS (12 S. viii. 450).—J. W. G. will find some particulars as to the *locale* of these pits in Defoe's 'Journal of the Plague in 1665'; in vol. ii. of 'Old and New London,' by Walter Thornbury, at p. 202; in vol. iv. of the same work, at p. 249; and in Timbs's 'Romance of London,' vol. x., p. 152. WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

I am told that at the points of junction between the Brompton and Kensington Roads, and between Cromwell Road and Fulham Road, are green spots that have never been built on, and are said to mark the sites of plague pits. I have an impression that there were others in Bunhill Fields. Perhaps some information might be found in Timbs's 'Curiosities of London,' or in other works dealing with London topography. J. T. F.

Winterton, Lincs.

I have always heard that a plague pit was where the curious triangle of ground is railed in opposite Tattersalls Gate in Kensington High Street, S.W., and that another was under No. 3, Belgrave Square, and another somewhere by Paddington Chapel. Has a real estimate ever been made of how many died? Of course the early burials were in the churchyards.

E. E. COPE.

The following quotation from Hughson's 'London,' vol. ii., p. 191 (1805), may be of interest to J. W. G.:—

When churchyards were not sufficient and large enough to bury their dead in, they [the people of England] chose certain fields appointed for that purpose.

Walter Manny purchased a piece of ground, called Spital Croft, belonging to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, containing 13 acres and a rod in which were interred, during the next year, fifty thousand persons; and John Cory enclosed another by East Smithfield for the same purpose. Stratford, Bishop of London, dedicated both the grounds.

This is quoted from Stow's 'Chronicle' as a footnote to Hughson's very brief notice of the pestilence of 1348-49.

WALTER E. GAWTHORP.

"BEADS OF CASTLEDOWNE" (12 S. viii. 409, 453).—With reference to the meaning of the word "pair," in the accounts of the Churchwardens of St. Andrew's, Holborn, it is recorded that Lord Lincoln gave a pair of organs in 1485. This cannot mean two organs, nor a "series or succession of similar things," nor is it likely that it refers

to a pair of bellows. Is it not meant to convey the idea of perfection and completeness? So a string of beads may be perfect and complete. WALTER E. GAWTHORP.

HANDSHAKING (12 S. viii. 451).—If, as Mr. J. J. FREEMAN'S quotation from *The Rambler* suggests, handshaking was a "remarkable particularity" in 1751, it does not seem to have become quite a matter of course even in 1816, when Miss Austen's 'Emma' was published. On her first visit to Hartfield, Harriet Smith was "delighted with the affability with which Miss Woodhouse had treated her all the evening and actually shaken hands with her at last!" B. B.

BANQUO (12 S. viii. 308, 354).—Scottish place-names ending with an "o" sound are by no means so rare as L. G. R. suggests. Tinto, Stobo, Elcho, Kelloe, Balerno, Balmerino, Lesmahagow and Glasgow come to mind without research. Moreover Thurso bears no reference to an island; there is none there. It is the way we choose to write the good Norse name "Thor's à," *i.e.*, Thor's river, and appears as Thorsa, Thorsey and Thorso in early MSS.

HERBERT MAXWELL.

Monreith.

HERALDRY: ST. AUGUSTINE'S ABBEY, BRISTOL (12 S. viii. 267, 315).—Mr. F. Were of Stoke Bishop has drawn my attention to the good stamp of the Abbey seal in Pendrick's 'Monastic Seals.' It depicts St. Thomas kneeling before Our Lord, and the motto,

. . . . . ecce crueur et deitate fruor,

which might be paraphrased,

Lo! the dripping blood. I behold my God.

No one, however, has been able to trace the age of the shield of the Bristol See arms in the south chancel window of the Bristol Cathedral.

Has any reader of 'N. & Q.' got a copy of Lyson's 'Gloucestershire Antiquities'? It illustrates the stained glass in the windows of the Cathedral choir, and if the shield were *in situ* in Lyson's time it would prove that the arms were not added in 1853 when the windows were restored, though the question as to the date of this particular shield (*i.e.*, whether pre- or post-dissolution of the Abbey) would remain unanswered, and that is my query still.

THOMAS G. SIMMONDS.

Congresbury.

PUSHKIN AND DANTE (12 S. viii. 411).—A. C. Noroff published a part of the third canto of the 'Inferno,' translated into Russian, in 1823; the prophecy of Dante's banishment ('Paradiso,' xvii.) in 1824; and 'Count Ugolino' in 1825. Each fragment appeared in a different periodical.

T. PERCY ARMSTRONG.

Authors' Club, Whitehall Court, S.W.

WILLOW PATTERN CHINA (12 S. vii. 169, 197, 219, 236, 356).—The following notes may, perhaps, be of interest. I am preparing a reprint of the story from *The Family Friend*, and in collecting information as to the design for the purpose of a preface the following has been the result so far:—

The origin of the design and the exact date of its general introduction as an article of commerce seem shrouded in doubt, and several claims are put forward as to its earliest adoption.

By the courtesy of the Department of Ceramics at the Victoria and Albert Museum, the following information has been obtained:—

The willow pattern originated at the Caughley porcelain factory in Shropshire about 1780 and was soon widely distributed—with very slight modifications—throughout the porcelain and earthenware factories of Staffordshire and other parts of England.

It is merely an adaptation of the conventional river scene commonly met with on Chinese export porcelain of the eighteenth century, but there are so many of these in existence that it is impossible to point to any one individual landscape as the original Chinese prototype.

The rather uninteresting synthetic theory of the origin of the design seems dubious, as the obvious course would have been to take a satisfactory pattern and adopt it in its entirety, with perhaps slight modifications or improvements. Perhaps one day a genuine Chinese example may be found which would contain a sufficient number of identical details to be regarded as the original ancestor of this very numerous progeny.

The border seems to have been varied considerably to suit the various shapes of dishes and plates, and even of ladles. Two main forms, however, have been mostly in use, that called the "Spode" and the more artistic "mosquito" border. The former seems to have been the earlier, and was made by the celebrated Spode (established in 1770). His successors, Messrs. W. T. Copeland and Sons, of Stoke-on-Trent,

claim that Spode was the first to put the willow pattern on dinner services, &c., and that he was the originator of the transfer printing for repeating the patterns on the various articles. The Spode border consists of irregular geometrical ornament of a purely conventional type, and resembling somewhat plans of fortifications. It also contains several circular ornaments somewhat resembling wheels.

The mosquito border is more artistic, and is a combination of leaves, alternating with a few conventional gnats—from which the name was suggested.

There are several other designs which resemble the willow pattern sufficiently to be mistaken for it. They do not fill so satisfactorily the circular space, and do not have the pleasing effect of the genuine design. Of these one is called the "Mandarin" and another the "Canton" pattern.

If any of your readers can give any further information or answer the following additional queries I shall be very grateful:—

By whom was the book of the comic opera 'The Willow Pattern Plate' written? The opera was produced at the Savoy Theatre about twenty years ago.

Is an original Chinese pattern known to exist?

Does the design illustrate an existing Chinese story, or has the story been imagined from the details of the design?

ALEX. MORING.

10, Clifford Street, W.1.

SERJEANTS-AT-LAW (12 S. vi. 334; vii. 37, 98).—MR. RALPH THOMAS seems to suggest that Serjeant Pulling (1864) was the last one made. Two others were made in 1864 and several later. The last was the present Lord Lindley, who was made Serjeant May 12, 1875. C. A. COOK

CHURCH BUILDING AND PARLIAMENTARY COMMISSIONERS (12 S. viii. 450).—These would be the Commissioners under the Acts for building and promoting additional churches in populous places. See 58 Geo. III. c. 45; 59 Geo. III. c. 134; 3 Geo. IV. c. 72; 5 Geo. IV. c. 103; and the Act of 1827 (7 and 8 Geo. IV. c. 72). A Society for this purpose, formed in 1818, was incorporated by an Act of July 15, 1828 (9 Geo. IV. c. 42). No doubt the powers of the Commissioners are now vested in the Ecclesiastical Commission. R. S. B.

THE SMALLEST PIG OF A LITTER (12 S. viii. 331, 376, 417, 435, 453).—In Norfolk the smallest pig is called the "petman." I have never heard "pitman." Forby's 'Norfolk Vocabulary' connects it with the French *petit*.

R. T. HALES.

Holt, Norfolk.

I interrogated on this subject — (1) a Worcester farmer who said "wreckling"; (2) a bailiff (Devonian) who gave as from S. Devon "darling" and N. Devon "nissel (?) tripe"; (3) a Cornishman, "widden corn"; (4) a "Gloster" labourer, who gave me two words, "waster" and "pennuck"; and (5) a Salopian, who gave me "nistle." I may say that these were collected first hand by myself in the course of two hours. A Dorset cowman gave the Cornishman's "nissel tripe."

MAURICE A. VERNON.

A friend, a native of Cornwall, tells me that in his county the smallest pig of a litter is called the "widden."

CHAS. HALL CROUCH.

The smallest pig of a litter in this part of Worcestershire is called the "kink."

STAPLETON MARTIN.

The Firs, Norton, Worcester.

"THE POOR CAT I' TH' ADAGE" (12 S. viii. 431, 475).—Most rules have exceptions. I have known two cats lacking the usual feline aversion to water (which, by the way, is shared by the rabbit, though, when hard pressed, I have known rabbits take to water). A neighbour of mine possesses a large black cat, which sits, sometimes for hours, on the river brink, watching for fish. When a fish comes along it dives in, like a kingfisher, and emerges with the fish. This cat also catches water-voles in the same way, and is a deadly enemy of the ordinary field or farm rat.

W. JAGGARD, Capt.

PITT'S PEERS (12 S. viii. 451).—I doubt the suggested right to petition for a peerage. Probably it had its origin in the profuse creations of peers by Pitt. In his first five years of premiership 50, and in 17 years (1783-1801) 140 were created. Most history books have some account of Pitt's policy which so altered the status and character of the House of Lords.

R. S. B.

VISCOUNT STAFFORD, 1680 (12 S. viii. 409, 454, 478).—At the last reference I meant to write, and am almost certain that I did write, of "Shifnal Manor in the county of Salop," and not of "Stafford Manor."

Viscountess Stafford's father, Edward, died in the lifetime of his father, Edward, Baron Stafford, whose father was also named Edward and held the Barony. Doyle's 'Official Baronage,' though I have not seen the book, probably, in my opinion, has confused her father with her grandfather.

JOHN B. WALNEWRIGHT.

CLEMENTINA JOHANNES SOBIESKY DOUGLASS (8 S. xi. 66, 110, 157; 11 S. viii. 232; ix. 217; 12 S. viii. 411).—The following, which appeared in *The Barrow News*, Oct. 12, 1918, seems to afford some slight additional information to that contained in the first reference.

FINSTHWAITE.

MYSTERIOUS PRINCESS.—From time to time interest in the Princess whose remains are interred in the Finsthwaite Churchyard is revived, and for the information of some visitors who have been making inquiries recently, the Rev. C. G. Townley, M.A., of Townhead, Staveley-in-Cartmel, who has done more than anyone else in bringing to light the history of the mysterious Princess, states that from research made a few years ago her signature to the will of Mr. Edward Taylor, of Waterside, Newby Bridge, April 28, 1770, has been found. In all probability the Princess was the daughter of Prince Charles Edward Stewart (Bonnie Prince Charlie) and Clementine Wachenshaw, and was placed secretly in charge of the Taylors of Finsthwaite, through the agency of Dr. King, Principal of St. Mary's Hall, Oxford, a noted Jacobite, who had been secretary to the Duke of Ormond, and whose kinsman had married a sister of Edward Taylor, heiress of Finsthwaite House. A medal, struck in 1718, to commemorate the marriage of James Stewart to Clementina Sobieski, grand-daughter of John, King of Poland, the father and mother of Prince Charles Edward, was left at her death in 1771, by the Finsthwaite Princess, to Miss Jane Penny, of Penny Bridge Hall, whose mother had been a Miss Taylor, and Miss Penny left it to her nephew, William Townley, of Townhead, with whose heirs it has remained. Some years ago the Rev. C. G. Townley was mainly instrumental in causing to be erected a white marble cross over the grave of the Princess, in order that the site might not be obliterated.

PAUL V. KELLY.

"HOWLER" (12 S. viii. 449).—According to the 'O.E.D.' this word means something "crying" or "clamant." As first used it does not seem to have meant necessarily anything likely to provoke laughter.

C. C. B.

"HONEST" EPITAPHS (12 S. viii. 413).—In the parish church of St. Mary, Cheltenham, near the pulpit there is the following memorial notice to Captain H. Skillicorne:—

In Memory of Captain Henry Skillicorne deceased born at Kirk Lunnon | in the Isle of Man in 1678 taught by Dr. Wilson, Bishop, and justly called | the good Bishop of that Island. When young he went to Sea, and was many Years | in the employ of and concern'd with Jacob Elton, Esqr, Merchant in Bristol, | whose Relation Sarah Goldsmith of that City he married. She dying in Childbed | with two Children He in 1731 married Elizabeth Mason, then of Bristol, | Daughter of Willm Mason of Cheltenham Gentleman by Margaret Surman | Daughter of John Surman of Tredington in this County Esqr. | He quitting the Sea after 40 Years Service, they resided together some Years | at Bristol, and in 1738 came to live upon their Estate in this Town | where he gave his Mind to increase the knowledge & extend the Use | of Cheltenham Spa, which became his Property. He found the Old Spring open | and exposed to the Weather. He made the Well there as it now is, made the | Walks, and planted the Trees, of the Upper & lower Parades, | and by Conduct ingenuous & manners attentive, | He with the Aid of Many worthy Persons of the Town & Neighbourhood, | brought this most salutary Water, to just estimation, & extensive Use, | and ever presiding with esteem in the Walks saw it visited with Benefit, by the greatest Persons of the Age, and so established its Reputation | that his Present Most Gracious Majesty King George The Third, | with His most amiable Queen Charlotte, & the Princesses Royal | Augusta & Elizabeth & their Daughters, visited it drinking the Water, | & residing From the 12th day of July, to the 16th day of August | both inclusive 1788, in the Lodge House built by Willm Skillicorne | the Proprietor thereof, and of the Spa, Son of Captain Skillicorne, | on his Bays hill, near thereto for & then & now in Lease, to the Right | Honourable Earl Fauconberg, Who receiving Benefit from this Water, | for many Years spread its good Name. Wm Miller Esqr, The Tenant of the | Spa, & others of the Town, erected new Buildings, paved, cleansed, | & lighted the Street, encouraged by the Gentlemen of the Neighbourhood, | making new Roads. The King discovered the new Spring like the Old, | which his Majesty steaned & secured, and built 17 Rooms at the Lodge | House, at his own Expence, and graciously gave to Mr Skillicorne, | in whose Ground near the House it was, at the Instance of Earl Fauconberg. | Captain Skillicorne was buried the 18th of October, 1763, with his Son | Henry, by His last Wife, at the West Door on the Inside of this Church. | Aged 84 Years. He was an excellent Sea Man, of tried Courage. | He visited most of the great Trading Ports of the Mediterranean, up the | Archipelago, Morea & Turkey, Spain, Portugal, & Venice, and several of the | North American Ports, Philadelphia, and Boston, and Holland, | and could do Business in seven Tongues. He was of great Regularity | & Probity, & so temperate (sic), as never to have been once in-

toxicated. | Religious without Hypocrisy, Grave without Austirity (sic), of a Cheerful | Conversation without Levity, A kind Husband & tender Father. | Tall, erect, robust, & Active, From an Ill treated Wound while a Prisoner, | after an Engagement at Sea, He became a strict Valetudenarian. | He lived and dyed an honest Man.

When I visited Ayr I remember seeing in the Auld Kirkyard near the river a gravestone bearing an inscription to an honest man, whose burial took place in 177-. I have not the wording of it with me which I wrote down at the time. Robert Burns was born at Alloway, two miles from Ayr, and was a frequent visitor to that town. Since I saw the gravestone just mentioned it occurred to me that the words recorded thereon may have been noticed by the poet, and suggested to him the lines in 'Tam o' Shanter':—

Auld Ayr, whom ne'er a town surpasses  
For honest men and bonny lassies.

"Honest" appears to have been a favourite word of Burns, for he uses it 71 times in his poems and songs, among which may be mentioned:—"An honest man here lies at rest" ('Epist. on a Friend'); "Honest Will's to Heaven gane" ('On W. Cruickshanks'); "Here lies J—n B—y, honest man" ('Epist. on J—n B—y, Writer'); and "An honest man's the noblest work of God" ('The Cottar's Saturday Night').

It is interesting to note that Shakespeare uses the word "honest" 265 times, and the term "honest man" on no fewer than 51 occasions.

WM. WALE.

Cheltenham.

THE GREEN MAN, ASHBOURNE (12 S. viii. 29, 77, 113, 157, 176, 278).—Mr. Eden Phillpotts tells us, in the little monthly paper *Fellowship*, of the existence of yet another Green Man inn. It is situate on, or close to, Dartmoor.

CECIL CLARKE.

Junior Athenæum Club.

G. A. COOKE AND HIS COUNTY ITINERARIES (12 S. viii. 393, 436, 456).—The replies to the original query have thrown no light on the personality of George Alexander Cooke, but it seems probable that he was a relation of the publisher, Charles Cooke, of 17, Paternoster Row.

Charles Cooke built Belle Vue House, Walthamstow, and the volume on Essex contains (p. 147) a description of the house and estate quite out of proportion to its importance. He died there April 16,

1816, aged 56, and is buried in a vault in Walthamstow Churchyard. In the same vault are interred his son Charles Augustus Cooke and his grandson Charles Cooke. His executors were James White of Titchfield Street, Richard Corbould of Holloway, and Charles Hibbert of Princes Street, Soho. (Will, P.C.C., 241 Wynn).

Any evidence of a connexion between G. A. Cooke and Charles Cooke would be very welcome to

FRANK STANDFIELD.

'THE FABLE OF THE BEES' (12 S. viii. 433).—The Proprietary Library in Plymouth has a copy of this work of the third edition, and an examination of the new matter added therein leads me to offer these remarks, although I am quite aware that they cannot be a real answer to MR. CLEMENT SHORTER'S question.

This edition was printed in 1724 for J. Tonson, and the title page reads:—

The | Fable | of | the | Bees : | or ; | Private  
Vices, | Publick Benefits, | With an Essay  
on | Charity and Charity-Schools. | And | A  
Search into the Nature of Society |—| The  
Third Edition. |—| To which is added | A  
Vindication of the Book | from the Asper-  
sions contain'd in a Presentment | of the Grand-  
Jury of Middlesex and | an abusive Letter to  
Lord C. |—| London : | Printed for J. Tonson,  
at the Shakespear's Head, | over-against Kath-  
erine Street in the Strand. | MDCXXIV. |

The "Presentment" quotes from and complains of the "second edition, 1723," and on p. 473 the "Vindication" says:—

The first impression of the Fable of the Bees, which came out in 1714, was never carpt at, nor publicly taken notice of; and all the Reason I can think on why this Second Edition should be so unmercifully treated . . . is an Essay on Charity and Charity-Schools which is added to what was printed before.

It is clear from this that whatever was issued in 1714 was reckoned as only one edition. May I venture to suggest, therefore, that there was so much demand for it that there had to be an extra issue, which was distinguished by a separate title page, but, as there was no change in or addition to the text, was not reckoned a new edition.

It is noticeable that the third more nearly agrees with the second form given by MR. SHORTER.

W. S. B. H.

AUTHOR WANTED (12 S. viii. 451).—'With the Wild Geese,' by Emily Lawless, contains two short poems, 'Fontenoy.' H.

## Notes on Books.

*The Book of Fees commonly called Testa de Nevill.* Reformed from the earliest MSS. by the Deputy Keeper of the Records. Part I., A.D. 1198-1242. (H.M. Stationery Office. £1 1s. net.)

Few of the publications of the Public Record Office will meet with a heartier or better deserved welcome than this new edition of that compilation long known to students of topography and genealogy as the 'Testa de Nevill,' and by them much used, but used under manifold disadvantages.

The book at their command was that which was published in 1807, most ineffectually edited by John Caley and W. Illingworth, in compliance with an order made by the Royal Commissioners on the Public Records in 1804. Its substance was a compilation, made in 1302, contained in two volumes of parchment leaves, officially styled 'Liber Feodorum.' The common name 'Testa de Nevill' has not been finally accounted for, but there seems little reason to dissent from Sir H. C. Maxwell Lyte's explanation of it, as derived from some receptacle for certain early documents relating to knights' fees, which was marked with a head, known as the head of Nevill.

The nature of the material underlying the compilation is most lucidly set out in the preface to this edition, and the difficulties of the scribe, amid the complicated returns with which he had to deal, together with his different attempts to overcome them, live again for the reader in these not only instructive but entertaining pages. The immediate occasion for this setting out in some sort of order the knights' fees and their holders, was the marriage of Edward I.'s eldest daughter Elizabeth, in 1302, to Humphrey, Earl of Hereford, for which the assessment of an Aid had to be undertaken. Two collections of documents were worked over—an arrentation of serjeanties made in 1250, and the 'Testa de Nevill,' which comprised the returns of a number of separate inquisitions of varying importance and extent, the earliest being an assessment of serjeanties of the last year of Richard I.

The 1807 edition of the 'Book' thus produced was printed from a transcript of the MS. made by "a man of the name of Simpson, who was a writer in the Exchequer," in which such rudimentary arrangement of the material in sections as the MS. presents had been obliterated.

The present edition does not follow the 'Book,' but goes back behind it to the rolls from which it is compiled. The existence of the 'Book' had very naturally led to neglect of these originals, but, slowly and intermittently, from the time of the publication in 1807, the work of identification has proceeded, and there is now, under the new title, 'Exchequer K.R., Serjeanties, Knights' Fees, &c., i.j.,' a bundle containing all the rolls used for the present edition. They do not offer an easy field of work. Even in 1302 the scribe had frequently been embarrassed by the earlier handwriting, and the Exchequer authorities made only a modest claim for the

result of his labours. "Memorandum," says a note on one of the fly-leaves of vol. ii., "quod iste liber compositus fuit et compilatus de diversis inquisitionibus ex officio captis tempore Regis Edwardi filii Regis Henrici, et sic contenta in eodem libro pro evidencijs habentur hic in Scaccario et non pro recordo."

Wherever, then, the originals exist the text of the present edition follows them; and where, as most often, the originals being lost, the text of the 'Book' has to be followed, it has been rearranged in chronological sequence, the sets of documents belonging to particular returns being placed together. A key to the three several arrangements of 1302, 1807 and 1920 enables the student to refer to the earlier editions. The volume before us contains the documents belonging to the period 1198-1242. Each set has its separate introduction, which, in the case of the more considerable inquisitions, amounts to a lengthy survey; with abundant references, of the principal information available on the persons and places concerned. The Inquest of 1212, and the levy in aid of the marriage of Isabel, sister of Henry III., to Frederick II., in 1235, are the two most important documents falling within the period covered by this volume.

We are asked to state that the book may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, Imperial House, Kingsway, W.C.2.

*Bibliographies of Modern Authors. No. 1: Robert Bridges. No. 2: John Masefield.* Leslie, Chaundy, 1s. 6d. net.)

THIS is an enterprise which deserves a warm welcome. The bibliographies are published in a very attractive form—well-printed booklets in white card covers—and contain, or are clearly intended to contain, the usual bibliographical details. That of Mr. John Masefield's work, compiled by Mr. I. A. Williams, is much the fuller and more systematic. The bibliography of the Poet Laureate is somewhat irregular in the matter of chronology, and bibliographers will notice obvious gaps in the information provided. We would suggest the inclusion of a blank leaf or two at the end, to give the owner the opportunity of bringing the list up to date.

*Worthing with its Surroundings.* By J. Lee Osborn. (The Homeland Handbooks, 1s. 6d. net.)

WE have received No. 91 of this useful series, which deals with the topography, archaeology and history of the tract of Sussex just west of Brighton. It includes a reproduction of John Speed's map of the Worthing district from the 'Theatre of the Empire of Great Britaine,' 1677, and also one of the Ordnance Maps, numerous excellent photographs and a pleasantly written text, which touches on all the topics—especially the biographical topics—that should be brought to the notice of the intelligent traveller. While this neighbourhood cannot boast any features of startling interest, it is rich in pleasing and ancient associations of a secondary sort, and for those who know it well possesses, even as compared with other parts of Sussex, a special charm of its own.

WE have received from Messrs. Blackwell of Oxford a Catalogue of Books from the Library of our much esteemed and regretted correspondent, the late William Dunn Macray, which they have acquired from his executors. Many of the books in this list are already in the working library of most students of antiquity; but the list is worth looking through not only for the chance of filling some gap, but also on account of there being included in it books which have MS. notes by Dr. Macray on the end papers, or contain scraps or cuttings collected by him. There are several privately printed books, many bearing interesting inscriptions; and a few choice books, such as a good Sterne—£7 7s.; the Roxburghe Club 'Charles II.'—£7 7s.; and James I.'s 'Apologie for the Oath of Allegiance'—£3 3s.

GEORGE DARLEY.—Mr. C. Collier Abbott has for some time past been engaged upon an edition of the writings in prose and poetry of George Darley (1795-1846), which is to be preceded by a volume of Life and Letters. For this, with the approval and help of the Darley family, Mr. Abbott has gathered much new material. On account of his distressing stammer, George Darley's most satisfactory means of intercourse with his friends was by letter, and it is believed that there must be in existence many of his letters, characteristic in style and writing, which have not yet come into his editor's hands. Mr. Abbott requests us to say that he would be grateful if any reader of 'N. & Q.' who possesses letters or poems of Darley, or any information concerning him likely to be of value, would communicate with him on the subject, and would permit him to make use of any such material. Address: Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge.

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## Notes.

## A NOTE ON RAPHAEL MORGHEN.

WHILE examining some MSS. in the Seminario of Padova, one of those quietly beautiful libraries which form very exquisite recollections in the mind of the student, I discovered a letter written to a certain famous Padovan professor, not entirely insignificant in itself and profoundly interesting to the lover of Italian literature. It is addressed:—

ALL' EGREGGIO S. PROFESSORE,  
IL SIG. DOTT. A. MARSAND,  
PADOVA,

and runs as follows:—

Bureau des Affaires Etrangères,  
ce 2 juillet, 1821.

Monsieur,—J'ai l'honneur de vous accuser réception de la lettre en date du 8 juin, que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'adresser, au sujet de l'exemplaire de l'Édition des Poésies du célèbre Pétrarque, que vous adressâtes, il y a quelques mois, à Sa Majesté, mon Auguste

Maitre.—Le superbe Ouvrage est effectivement parvenu à sa haute destination, et j'ai bien du plaisir, Monsieur, en vous assurant du haut Prix que le Roi mettra à la possession d'un livre auquel vous paraissez avoir voués tant de soins, et qui transmet à la postérité les Compositions de votre illustre Poète, en une manière qui doit faire l'Honneur à la fois au memoire de l'Auteur et aux talens de son Editeur,

J'ai l'Honneur d'être, Monsieur,  
votre très humble  
et obeissant Serviteur

LONDONDERRY.

The letter shows George IV. in a new light, as a patron of Italian letters if not as a profound student, and may serve, in some measure, to restore some of its brilliancy to the lustre of that cosmopolitan beau; but it has a finer signification beyond this: it shows undoubtedly that Italian letters, Italian scholarship, counted on Britain as a centre of interest, if not of great financial support.

The edition of Marsand, published in two large folio volumes by the Tipografia del Seminario in 1819, remains one of the most perfect editions of Petrarch in existence, an edition entirely worthy of that fine old press which contributed so much in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries to the love of beautiful printing and equally beautiful engraving. Even now the actual paper of the edition is snow-white, and the letters have a delicate yet intensely black type reminiscent of the finest works of the Venetian presses. It is a fit memorial to the poet associated with neighbouring Arqua, and the librarian shows with pride an autographed Latin epistle by him written in a small, exquisitely clear hand.

The great interest of the edition, however, lies in the engraving given as a frontispiece by Raphael Morghen after a painting by Simon Memmi—*Beati gli occhi, che la vider viva*—surely one of the few engravings which give to the portrait of a supremely beautiful woman a supremely beautiful realization. The lifeless portrait of Memmi becomes, in the hands of Morghen, a rich, lovely, palpitating thing quivering with life and dignified at the same time; the flesh tones are rendered very softly and graded imperceptibly, with a very great precision of line, silvered and toned from velvety shadow to a milkier light—the introduction of colour into engraving by means of engraving alone.

The history of this engraver presents many points of interest and is, in fact, vital for our knowledge of that art which

found its highest development in the Settecento; with his master, Volpato, he carried the art of engraving to its apotheosis, to an excellence unrivalled by any engraver of modern times. Morghen was fortunate in having as patron General the Marquis Manfredini, a wealthy Padovan still held in honour in that town. Manfredini commissioned Morghen, in addition to his work as an engraver, to form a collection of engravings from the earliest times, and to this commission we owe the magnificent collection in the Seminario which traces, in its three hundred examples, the development of the art from Albrecht Dürer until the Settecento. No student of book illustration, as well as of engraving on a larger scale, can neglect this collection, and no modern master can omit Morghen, since the technique of the latter is fully as modern as that of Timothy Cole and infinitely finer in the realization of subtle effects of light softening gradually into half-shadow—folds and dull gleams on flesh, rising of muscle over muscle in a fine velvety suggestion. In the great engravings—that of the Cena of Leonardo da Vinci, where the impression of actual impulsive life comes more directly into the engraving than into the fresco; of the Vergine col Bambino of Titian, where the soft beauty of the child lying on the ground seems to glow and shiver in a delicate play of light; of the Madonna della Seggiola, where a hackneyed subject becomes impressive as art in a different medium—the power and genius of Morghen rise to a level with the genius of the artist and both meet on the higher plane of art. In the Madonna del Sacco of Andrea del Sarto, the Danza delle stagioni of Nicolas Poussin, the Ritratto di Dante of Toffanelli, and the fine Fornarina of Raphael, where a finished and unfinished engraving of the same subject are placed side by side to show the delicate art of the engraver so that the student can trace the development of the engraving from the first outline, to the first undertone and to the last delicate touch which gives life and colour to shadow, the treatment becomes freer and more spontaneous, more instinctive—intuitive almost—in the touch until in what we must consider his masterpiece—the Sant' Andrea of Raphael—the force of line in shadow and the strong grouping of light even within light gives an impression of strength and even majesty which we cannot feel in confrontation with

the original. The objection may be made that this is a weakness in the engraver, who should transfer his subject to the steel without the impression of his own personality, but the art of painting is not the art of engraving and each must be considered only in itself, in direct relation to art. In this art appreciation Morghen must take a very high place.

The Settecento still remains to be studied as it should be studied, as the century which contributed more than any other to our modern appreciation of the subtler, more exquisite things in that beauty which is wrongly considered as artificial, the beauty of printing, engraving, cameos, furniture, lace, *arrazzi*—subtle little things leading the mind to a new, radiant world where the vision rests in gratitude and the emotions are stirred to a delicately gracious music, a music, however, which has in it an infinite and even profound beauty. Such a music hovers round the art of Raphael Morghen.

HUGH QUIGLEY.

Verona.

#### IRISH FAMILY HISTORY.

(See 12 S. iii. 500; vi. 208, 308; vii. 2, 25, 65, 105, 163, 223, 306, 432; viii. 443.)

#### REYNOLDS OF COOLBEG, CO. DONEGAL.

THE following pedigree has been compiled in collaboration with Mrs. R. J. Reynolds of Ballyshannon, and we are greatly indebted to the late Sir E. Bewley, Knt., of Dublin, for the assistance he gave us by his researches on our behalf in the records in Dublin.

The Robert Reynolds first mentioned below is the earliest member of this family of whom I can find any record. O'Farrell's 'Linea Antiqua,' in Ulster's Office, Dublin Castle, contains an extensive pedigree of the Magrannal (*anglice*, Reynolds) family, but nothing, so far as I can ascertain, enabling one to say definitely that this Robert Reynolds is a member of "such and such" a branch of the Magrannals. Possibly a further search amongst the Dublin records might reveal a clue to particulars of himself and his ancestors—this I am hoping to undertake when able to revisit Dublin.

Robert Reynolds of Donegal, in Co. Donegal, evidently owned property at Drumholme, Co. Donegal, and probably

lived there at one period, as in the Co. Donegal Hearth Money Rolls for 1663 it is stated, "Robert Renolds in the Parish of Drumhome (the lower part), one hearth"; and in the Roll for 1665, "Robert Rannells, Drumhome Parish, two hearths." The possession of two hearths at this time showed a good social position. He died intestate in 1690, administration being granted March 6, 1690, to his son William Ronolds of Donegal, gent., leaving issue by his wife Lettice, whose maiden name I have not so far been able to trace; she died about 1698, administration to her estate being granted, 1698, to her son William Ronalds, described as of Dunboy or Donhoy.\* Their issue were:—

William Reynolds, of whom presently, and John Reynolds of Castlefinn, Co. Donegal, who married *ante* 1699, Ann, dau. of William Hamilton of Lagan O'Duffe, Co. Donegal (12 S. vii. 105, Pedigree of Reynolds of Castlefinn and Dromore, Co. Donegal), and had issue.

William Reynolds, the elder son, was of Donegal. An administration bond of the Diocese of Raphoe, dated Oct. 8, 1717, entered into on the grant of letters of administration to his goods was given by his widow Mary Reynolds and son Francis.† He married Mary, dau. of Michael Hewetson of Ballyshannon, Co. Donegal (see 12 S. vii. 163,

\* Administration Bond of William Ronalds or Reynolds of Donhoy or Dunboy, binding himself in the Sum of One Hundred pounds Sterling to the Lord Bishop of Raphoe to administer the Goods and Chattells of Lettice Ronalds. [No other names of persons or of property mentioned.] Dated this 12th day of October, 1698.

(Signed) WILLIAM RONALDS.

Witnesses present:—Thomas Hamilton, John × (his mark) Cafrey.

[The above document was very difficult to decipher.—H.F.R.]

† Diocese of Raphoe. Administration Bond of Mary Rannells and Francis Rannells to the Goods of William Ranolds. The conditions of this obligation are such that whereas Letters of Administration of the Goods and Chattels of William Ranolds late of Donegal, deceased, is Granted to Mary and Francis Ranolds, Administrators of said Goods. If therefore the said Mary and Francis do well and truly administer according to Law, by paying all the just debts due by the Deceased at the time of his Death, and further do exhibit a full and true Inventory of said Goods of Deceased, this obligation shall be void.

Given under our hands this 8th day of October, 1717.

(Signed) MARY RANNELLS.

FRANCIS RANNELLS.

Witnesses:—Robert Spencer, John Stewart.

Pedigree of Hewetson of Ballyshannon), and by her had issue:—

I. Laurentine Reynolds, bur. Oct. 22, 1696 (Drumholme Registers).

II. Francis Reynolds, living in Donegal in 1719, according to a memorial of a lease and release dated June 24 and 25, 1719.\* He obtained a commission in the Army, joining Major-General Cope's Regiment of Dragoons as a Cornet in May, 1719; Lieutenant, Sept. 15, 1727; Captain-Lieutenant, June 7, 1741; Lieutenant-Colonel, June 20, 1753, and left in 1756.† In *The Dublin Journal* of Tuesday, July 3, 1753, is announced:—"Promotions.—Francis Reynolds to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Reade's Regiment."

He died intestate in London, the announcement of his death being given in *The London Magazine* for 1760, p. 324, as follows:—"May 31, 1760, Col. Reynolds." He was buried in St. Margaret's Churchyard, Westminster, in the parish of which he was evidently then living, as will be seen from the following copy of the administration to his estates, which is filed in Somerset House, London:—"1760, Lieut.-Colonel Francis Reynolds, late of the Parish of St. Margaret's, Westminster, Widower, granted to William Reynolds, the natural and lawful son of said deceased, the 16th of June, 1760." He married a dau. of Thomas Atkinson (he died 1738) of Cvangarden, Co. Donegal; I do not, however, know her Christian name, nor the date of her marriage. She evidently died some years before her husband, as there is no mention of her in any of the later records I have; they had issue an only son:—

William Reynolds, who is described as a Lieutenant in the will of his great-uncle, Michael Hewetson of Ballyshannon, in 1753 (see 12 S. vii. 163, Pedigree of Hewetson

\* The following Memorial is filed in the Registry of Deeds Office, Dublin:—

24—259—13720.  
Rannells  
v.  
Mahon.  
Regd Aug. 5, 1719.

A Memorial of a Lease and Release dated 24 and 25 June, 1719, between Francis Rannells of Donegall in Co. of Donegall, gent., of the one part, and William Mahon of the City of Dublin, gent., of the other part. Whereby Francis Rannells did Release unto William Mahon the 3 Ballyboes, viz., 2 Ballyboes of Ballyseggart and one Ballyboe of Mornvough in Barony of Boylagh and Banagher in Co. of Donegall.

(Signed) FRANCIS RANNELLS.

† See 'The English Army List for 1740,' contributed by Lieut.-Colonel J. H. LESLIE, 12 S. vii. 265.



of Ballyshannon), and in a memorial of a lease dated March 28, 1764,\* as of the City of Dublin, late a Captain in a Regiment of Foot; but according to a deed of lease dated May 1, 1772,† he was then living in London. He died unmarried at Dulwich in Co. Surrey, and was bur. in St. Margaret's Churchyard, Westminster. His will, dated June 27, 1775, was proved Nov. 8, 1775, in the Prerogative Court, Dublin.‡

229—209—150142.  
Reynolds  
v.  
Reynolds.  
Regd

\* A Memorial of a Lease and Release dated 28 and 29 March, 1764, between Samuel Mahon of City of Dublin, gent., and Heir-at-law of William Mahon, formerly of City of Dublin, gent., deceased, and

John Reynolds of Coolebegg in Co. Donegall, Esq., of the one part, and William Reynolds of City of Dublin, Esq., late a Captain in a Regiment of foot commanded by General Abercorn, which said William Reynolds is son and Heir-at-law of Colonel Francis Reynolds, deceased, of the other part.

Refers to land in Co. Donegall.

236—32—150719.  
Reynolds  
v.  
Montgomery.  
Regd

A Memorial of a Lease and Release dated 1st May, 1764, between Captain William Reynolds of City of Dublin and Captain Alexander Montgomery of Mount Charles in Co. of Donegall, . . . the Ballyboes

of Ballyseggart—and Ballyboe of Meenwallyaghan in Barony of Boyleagh and Co. of Donegall.

Witnessed by Andrew Nesbitt and Thomas Croker of City of Dublin.

293—9—192935.  
Reynolds  
v.  
Alder.  
Regd

† A Memorial of a Deed of Lease dated 1st May, 1772, between Captain William Reynolds of City of London, Esq., of the one part, and William Alder of Bridgetfoot, City of Dublin, Timber Merchant of

the other part. William Reynolds demised, &c., a house in Chequer Lane, and others.

‡ Prerogative Will filed in Public Record Office, Dublin. †

William Reynolds, Esq., late of Arbour Hill, otherwise Mountpelier, in the City of Dublin, within the Kingdom of Ireland, but now residing at Dulwich in the Co. of Surrey in England. I desire to be buried in the Churchyard of St. Margaret's, Westminster, in the Co. of Middlesex, as near the remains of my late Dear Father Francis Reynolds, Esq., as possible. I give all my estate in Dublin and County of Donegal unto my Cousin William Reynolds son of my late cousin William Reynolds late of Londonderry (said son is not married). My cousin — Reynolds, spinster (whose Christian Name I cannot recollect) the eldest sister of my said cousin William Reynolds the son. I give to all and every the children of my cousin John Reynolds late of Drummore in Co. of Donegal aforesaid, gentleman, deceased. My lease from the Primate of Ireland of Farms, lands, &c., in

III. Robert Reynolds, bur. July 1, 1714, at Drumholme (Par. Reg.).

IV. Mary Reynolds, who is mentioned in the list of persons confirmed by Bishop Synge (Bishop of Raphoe).\* She married Brook Chambers of Letterkenny, Co. Donegal, as his second wife,† but had no issue by him. The announcement of his death is thus given in *The Dublin Journal* for Tuesday, Nov. 13, 1759:—"Last Friday, deservedly lamented, at his Seat in the Co. of Donegall, Brook Chambers, Esq." Will, dated April 30, 1755, was proved April 21, 1760, by his widow.‡

Killeneal in Co. Tyrone. My aunt Mrs. Mary Chambers of Londonderry, widow.

Dated this 27th day of June, 1775.

(Signed) WILLIAM REYNOLDS.

Proved 8th November, 1775, in the Prerogative Court, Dublin.

\* From the Parochial Returns of Drumholm, now in the Public Record Office, Dublin, amongst which is a Confirmation Return, endorsed "Drumholm and Killinard, persons confirmed by Bp. Synge." It first gives a list of 32 persons from the Parish of Killinard. This is followed by 109 names from the Parish of Drumholm, and amongst the latter appear:—"William Reynolds, Mary Reynolds, John Montgomery, Robert Reynolds," and after an interval of about 80 names:—"Michael Reynolds, William Reynolds, Mary Reynolds, Laurentine Reynolds, &c., &c." As Edward Synge, D.D., Chancellor of St. Patrick's, was consecrated Bishop of Raphoe on Nov. 7, 1714, and was appointed Archbishop of Tuam by patent dated June 8th, 1716, the Confirmation referred to must have taken place between those two dates.

[I am indebted to the late Sir E. Bewley, Knt. for the foregoing note.—H. F. R.]

† By his first wife Lottice McNeill he had issue:—(i.) Daniel Chambers, whose name appears in *The Dublin Journal* of Tuesday, Jan. 11, 1763, thus:—"High Sheriffs for 1763. Co. Donegal, Daniel Chambers of Rockhill, Esq." (ii.) Ann Chambers. (iii.) Catherine Chambers. (iv.) Fanny Chambers.

‡ I Brook Chambers of Letterkenny, Co. of Donegal. I desire to be buried in the Church of Locke (?). To my wife. My children Daniell, Ann, Catherine, Fany. Nine pounds sterling to be paid yearly by Colonel Reynolds and John Reynolds, Esq., to my wife during life being the interest of one hundred and fifty pounds in their hands, which with fifty now paid was given as a marriage portion to my wife by Michl Hewetson, Esq., deceased. I order my exors to pay two hundred pounds sterling to my dau. Ann, and two hundred pounds sterling to my dau. Fanny as may appear that I've a power to do by settlement of Marriage with Lottice McNeill.

Dated 30th December, 1755.

(Signed) BROOK CHAMBERS.

Proved 21st April, 1760, by Mary Chambers the widow.

Memorand.—Mr. William Reynolds of Derry and Lovet Reynolds are ye witnesses to . . .

. . . I left among my papers at Rock Hill. [Raphoe Diocese, Letterkenny Will, 1760.]

V. Michael Reynolds, bapt. June 29, 1699, at Drumholme (Par. Reg.), confirmed by Bishop Synge, 1714/16 (Parochial Returns), and died *ante* 1745.\* He married, but I do not know his wife's name, and by her had issue an only son and several daughters, of whom, however, I have no record. The son, William Reynolds, a minor in 1745, according to a sequestration bond dated Feb. 18, 1745,\* was a merchant of the City of Londonderry, being so described in the will of Michael Hewetson of Ballyshannon, in 1753. He died *ante* July, 1772, the letters of administration to his estates, bearing date July 8, 1772, being granted to his wife Anne, and she dying *ante* July, 1776, a bond to administer the estate, bearing date

\* Diocese of Raphoe, Sequestration Bond, 1745.

Sequestration Bond of John Reynolds and William Magill dated 18th February, 1745. Know all men by these presents that we John Reynolds of Coolbeg in the County of Donegal and William Magill of Raphoe County of Donegal are holden and firmly bound unto the Right Revd Willam Lord Bishop of Raphoe, and his Successors in the just and full sum of Five Hundred pounds to be paid to the said Lord Bishop, or his Successors, Bishops of Raphoe, to the which payment well and truly to be made, we bind us and every of us, our Executors, Administrators and Assigns jointly and severally firmly bound by these presents. Sealed with out Seals this 18th day of February, 1745.

The Condition of this obligation is such that if the above bounden John Reynolds Guardian and Tutor of William Reynolds a minor and son of Michael Reynolds, deceased, do well and truly make or cause to be made, a true and perfect account of all and singular, the Goods Chattels and Credits belonging to the said Minor, which have and shall come into his hand or possession, or into the hands or possession of any other person or persons for him, and the same so made do exhibit or cause to be exhibited into the Registry of the Diocese of Raphoe, when it shall be lawfully required, and all the rest and residue of the said Goods Chattels and Credits which shall be found, remaining upon the said Minor's account, the same being first examined and allowed of by the Judge or Judges for the time being of the said Court shall deliver or pay unto such person or persons, as the said Judge or Judges by his or their Decree or Sentence shall apportion.

If the said John Reynolds above bounden, being thereunto required do render and deliver a just and true account of his Guardianship, Approbation of which being first had and made in the said Court, then this obligation to be void and of no effect or else to remain in full force and Virtue in Law.

(Signed) JOHN REYNOLDS.

Signed in the presence of John Lamy, Frans Harper,

July 26, 1776,\* was given by Mathew Rutherford, who also gave a bond bearing the same date to truly administer the estate of the said Anne Reynolds, then deceased. † He married Anne — (but I cannot trace her maiden name) and had issue:—

i. William Reynolds, mentioned in the will of Captain William Reynolds of Dulwich, dated June 27, 1775, as then unmarried; also mentioned in his sister Rebecca's marriage articles, dated Jan. 21, 1777. Administration bond dated Dec. 13, 1791, ‡

\* Bond of William Reynolds of Derry. Know all men by these presents that we Mathew Rutherford of the City of Londonderry, Esquire, John Coningham and Samuel Montgomery both of said City, Merchants, are firmly bound unto Frederick Lord Bishop of Derry in the full sum of Five Hundred pounds sterling. Dated 26th July, 1776, the condition of this obligation is such that if the above Mathew Rutherford, Administrator of all the Goods and Chattells of William Reynolds Administered by Anne his Wife do make a true Inventory of all Goods and Chattells of said William Reynolds which shall come into the Hands of said Mathew Rutherford, and the same do exhibit it before the 26th day of October next this obligation shall be void.

(Signed) MATHEW RUTHERFORD.

JNO. CONINGHAM.

SAMUEL MONTGOMERY.

Witness:—Eneas Murray, Not. Pub.

† Anne Reynolds of Derry, Dio. of Derry. Bond.

Know all men by these presents that we Mathew Rutherford of the City of Londonderry, Esq., John Coningham and Samuel Montgomery, both of said City, merchants, are holden and bound unto the Lord Bishop of Derry in the sum of Five Hundred pounds sterling dated this 26th July, 1776, the condition of this obligation is such that if the above bounden Mathew Rutherford Administrator of the Goods and Chattells of Anne Reynolds, deceased, do make a true Inventory of the same before the 26th day of October next this obligation shall be void.

(Signed) MATHEW RUTHERFORD.

JNO. CONINGHAM.

SAML. MONTGOMERY.

Signed in the presence of Eneas Murray, Not. Pub.

‡ Administration Bond of the Goods of William Reynolds, gent., deceased, of the City of Londonderry, dated the 13th day of December 1791. The conditions of this obligation are such that if the within bounden Ninian Boggs Administrator of all and singular the Goods Chattels and Credits of William Reynolds late of the City of Londonderry, deceased, do make or cause to be made a true and perfect Inventory of all and singular the Goods Chattels and Credits of the said William Reynolds, deceased, which have or shall come to the Hands of the said Ninian Boggs or unto the hands or possession of any person for his use, and the same so made do exhibit in the Registry of the Diocese of Derry on or before

and letters of administration granted April 28, 1792.

ii. Rebecca Reynolds. Marriage articles dated Jan. 21, 1777\*; was married to Mathew Rutherford of the City of Londonderry.

iii. Anne Reynolds.

iv. Mary Reynolds.

v. Penelope Reynolds.

vi. Sarah Reynolds.

the last day of March next ensuing, all Goods Chattels and Credits of the said deceased at the time of his death and he the said Ninian Boggs shall well and truly administer according to Law when he shall be thereunto lawfully required to do so.

Know all men by these presents, that we Ninian Boggs of the City of Londonderry, gent., and Alexander Major of said City, Merchant, are holden and firmly bound to the Most Revd Father in God, Frederick by divine permission Lord Bishop of Derry, in the sum of Six hundred pounds of good and lawful Money of Great Britain, to be paid to the said Most Revd Father in God, or his certain Attorney, Successors or Assigns, for which payment well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves and every of us for the whole our Heirs Executors and Administrators firmly by these presents. Sealed with our Seals this 13th day of December 1791.

(Signed) NINIAN BOGGS.

ALEXANDER MAJOR.

Witnesses present:—Brut Donagh jr., Robert Stewart.

[Diocese of Derry, Admon. Bonds. Public Record Office, Dublin.]

\* Extract from a Memorial in the Registry of Deeds Office, Dublin:—

A Memorial of Articles of Agreement dated 21st January 1777, between Mathew Rutherford of City of Londonderry, Esq., of the first part, Rebecca Reynolds of said City, spinster daughter of William Reynolds late of said City, Merchant, deceased, of the second part, Thomas Venables and Andrew Ferguson both of said City, Esqs., of the third part. A Marriage to be had and solemnized between said Mathew and Rebecca. . . . Town and Lands of Desertderins . . . in Co. Antrim. One undivided sixth part of Farm Tenement and quarterland called Tullogh situate in Co. Donegall, . . . and the said Deed also recited that the said Rebecca Reynolds on the death of William Reynolds her Brother without issue under the Will of William Reynolds late of the City of London, Esq., deceased, late Captain in the [blank] Regiment of Foot . . . in case the said Rebecca Reynolds should survive the said William Reynolds . . . and failing such Issue and subject to such Limitations as aforesaid then the said Estate to go to and Descend to Anne Reynolds, Mary Reynolds, Penelope Reynolds, Sarah Reynolds and Barkly Reynolds sisters of the said Rebecca Reynolds.

vii. Berkly Reynolds, unmarried in 1791, according to a deed of conveyance executed by her and dated July 20, 1791.\*

HENRY FITZGERALD REYNOLDS.

(To be continued.)

ALDEBURGH.

EXTRACTS FROM CHAMBERLAIN'S  
ACCOUNT-BOOK.

1625-1649.

(See ante, pp. 163, 224, 265, 305, 343,  
387, 426, 463.)

16 PAYMENTS. 35

ABOUT 1634/5 considerable correspondence takes place about the new process for making salt, and on Feb. 13, 1634/5 a Petition is read before the Council from Sir Richard Brooke and others for a monopoly for salt-works for making salt from sea-water; with the answers of Aldeburgh, Dunwich, Southwold and Walberswick. The process was by evaporation, and the curious word "pattine" suggests a derivation from the Latin "patina."

To Thomas Payne his quarters wags for keeping the worke house due then	1 00 00
pd for 2 Gould weights and some graines for the town scales	0 00 08
To Thomas Andrews for whitening the two South vies of the Church	0 10 00
Given to the Kings players	0 17 00
pd Jo : Cossie for a newe windowe out of the leads into the steeple	0 02 08
more for 2 posts for staves for the gates in the Church porch	0 01 06
pd widd Bardwell for diet and wine at the Lords Court	0 17 10

\* Extract from a Deed of Conveyance filed in the Registry of Deeds Office, Dublin:—

A Deed of Conveyance bearing date the 20th of July 1791, between Henry Edward MacNeil of Magilligan in Co. of Londonderry, gent., of the first part, Miss Berkly Reynolds one of the daughters of William Reynolds late of said City, Merchant, deceased, of the second part, Mathew Rutherford, Samuel Montgomery and Alexander Scott, Exors. named in the last Will and Testament of Mary Chambers late of the said City, widow, deceased, of the third part. Whereas Berkly Reynolds with the consent of said Mathew Rutherford, Samuel Montgomery and Alexander Scott conveyed, &c., to said William Lecky and Alexander Major all that one undivided fifth part of . . . (various lands named) . . . in co. Tyrone.

Witnessed by Peter McDonough and Ninian Boggs both of City of Londonderry, gents.

More to her for diet and wine when Sr Anthonic wingfield was in Towne about his roily January . . . . . 1 12 00  
 More to her for diet and wine the Prest maisters beinge in towne the first tyme . . . . . 0 17 00  
 More to her for diet and wine at there returne from lyne . . . . . 0 19 00  
 More to her for diet and wine when Sr Thomas Glemham Sr Rodger North Captaine Duke and other gentlemen were in Towne to take muster of men May 24 . . . . . 3 06 06  
 More to her diet and wine and horsesmeat when mr dicks mr Scrivener mr Gooch and mr Alexander were in towne May 27 . . . . . 3 17 00  
 More to her for wine and horsemeat when Mr Secretary Cooks Secretary and Mr Elliot was in towne . . . . . 0 11 02  
 pd for sizing of 2 water bushells . . . . . 0 01 00  
 Geven to Mr Dugdale for preaching on the Election day . . . . . 0 10 00  
 pd for diet and lodging for 10 flemyns that came with a passe which were taken by one of his Mats Shippis . . . . . 0 05 00  
 Geven to the Players that they might not play . . . . . 0 06 08  
 Geven Thomas Smith towards his meanes for goeing with his bell in winter for his wache . . . . . 1 00 00  
 Paid Thomas Murford the Smith for trimynge the Clock, for irons for the Church yard gates and for trimyng a lock for the Channsell dore . . . . . 0 04 05  
 pd Richard Browne the money that was assessed upon the Towne lands towards the Shipp for his Mats service . . . . . 0 04 00  
 To George Nun for baies lace and silke for a collar for the Towne drum . . . . . 0 02 09  
 pd Mr Squier Bence for chargs in attendinge at the Counsell table concernyng the pat-tine for salt . . . . . 5 12 00  
 pd Mr Bayliff Ripine for chargs attendinge at the Counsell table concernyng the pat-tine for salt . . . . . 9 00 00

16 PAYMENTS. 36

The typical East Anglian font remains in the church, but no longer requires a "lyne." The cover disappeared probably a few years later when the narrow-minded iconoclast William Dowsing visited the church, and records his visit in his journal:—"Aldborough, Jan. the 24th (1643). We gave order for taking down 20 Cherubims, and 38 Pictures; which their Lecturer Mr Swayn (a godly man) undertook, and their Captain Mr Johnson."

To willm Lawrence for a lyne for the clock and font . . . . . 00 03 04  
 Paid Charles warne for removinge the seats in the Church to make a passage into the Channell . . . . . 00 12 00  
 Paid Mr John wall money that he paid at London to Mr John Browne concernyng the charge of renewinge the Charter the some of . . . . . 20 00 00  
 pd for a Cart to carry two ould people that were sent to Towne with a passe . . . . . 00 00 08

Paid Robt Smith for worke in the marshe and about the stayres goeing into the Churchyard and for timber and nailles 00 02 00  
 Paid Mr Parke the Phisition for Phissick for John Garnham . . . . . 00 15 03  
 To George Nun for a Canvis cassack for Jackson . . . . . 00 01 08  
 Paid Robt Fowler money for looking to the clock and for killing owles . . . . . 00 10 00  
 Paid unto Willm Baldwin for diet and wine and tobacko when Sr Thomas Glemham and Captaine woodhouse were in Towne to Muster the soldiers . . . . . 03 09 06  
 More to him for diet wine and Oysters on the Eleccion day . . . . . 09 18 08  
 pd Richard Chapman for beating the drum thre sevall dayes on or trayninge daies . . . . . 00 03 00  
 More to him of old debt for beating the drum to set the wache . . . . . 00 05 00  
 pd for ringing on the fifth of November: viz: gunpowder treason . . . . . 00 02 00  
 Paid to the Collectors for the Shipp for his Mats service levied upon the Towne lands . . . . . 00 06 00  
 pd the Constables for a horse hyre to carry a poore woman out of town . . . . . 00 00 06  
 Paid widowe Bardwell for diet and wine when the Pressmasters were in Towne . . . . . 00 17 00  
 More to her for diet and wine when Captaine Johnson came ashore for Pilates for his Mats Shippis . . . . . 00 17 00  
 More for wine and diet when Lord Banyngs, Lord Newarke, Sir Tho: Glemham and other gentlemen were in town August 10. . . . . 09 19 00  
 Paid Mr John wall for a last and half of salted spratts to send the Earle of Arundell and Capt. Raidon & the carriage 02 08 09  
 Paid for 23 cuple of large lings at 4s. p. cuple to send the Earle of Arundell and Capt. Raidon . . . . . 04 12 00  
 Paid for matts to lay to and about the rayles in the Channell . . . . . 00 03 08  
 Paid for six sugar loaves for the Townes use . . . . . 02 01 08

16 PAYMENTS. 37

The renewing of the Charter was a very expensive matter, the sum of £35 being expended. The Charter still exists in the Moot Hall and is dated April 6, 1637, 13 Chas. I., and grants additional privileges: a Recorder, Common Seal, &c. It is composed of five large sheets. The seal is partly broken, and a poor impression.

Paid Willm Lawrence for a rope for the Markett bell . . . . . 00 01 00  
 Paid to the Constables for the Composicon for his Mats household levied upon the Towne lands for one whole yeere . . . . . 00 05 00  
 Paid mr Rich: Topcliffe for lactage and herbage for the yeere 1636 . . . . . 01 06 08  
 More to him for Clarks wags for that year . . . . . 02 00 00  
 for Keeping of the Regester for the yeere 1636 . . . . . 00 05 00

Paid unto John Insent for writing of sentences of scripture upon the walls of the Church .. .. .	02 10 00
To John Cooper for 3 flaggon potts for the Church .. .. .	01 07 00
To willm dinyngton for meating of the towne Bull 3 weeks and 3 daies & for looking to him .. .. .	00 03 00
Paid for 10c 2qr 16lbs of lead for the steeple .. .. .	05 10 00
for freight to bring it from London .. .. .	00 02 00
To John Dowe for a newe lock for the Channell dore .. .. .	00 05 00
More to him for a newe key for the Church dore .. .. .	00 01 04
Paid Mr Tho : Johnson money that he laid out towards the charge of renewing the Charter .. .. .	17 00 00

## 16 FINES AND DEFAULTES. 38

Of Mr Arthur Blowers for takinge shingle ballist .. .. .	0 03 04
Of Mr Squier Bence for his default for not wearinge his gowne to Church upon a Saboath day contrary to an order in that case made & prived .. .. .	0 05 00
Of Mr John Bence for the like .. .. .	0 05 00
Of Mr John Blowers for the like .. .. .	0 05 00
Of Willm Shrimps for a fine for his freedome .. .. .	1 10 00

## 16 RENTES. 38

Recvd of Mr Alexander Bence April 20th 1639 money recvd of St John Mildrum for halfe a yeeres rent for the light house due at St Michaell 1638 the some or .. .. .	15 00 00
Recvd for hoggs runyng abroad in the streets .. .. .	0 02 08

ARTHUR T. WINN.

Aldeburgh, Suffolk.

*(To be continued.)*

LOUIS DE ROUGEMENT.—*The Evening News* of June 10 states that:—

A man named Louis Redmond, better known as Louis de Rougemont, died late last night in the Kensington Infirmary. . . . He lived at an address in Queen's-gate Gardens, Kensington, S.W., and was admitted to the infirmary a few days ago.

Many readers will remember the hoax he played, and the wonderful story he wrote about his adventures among Australian aborigines, &c., which appeared in some magazine in 1898. The newspaper report proceeds:—

De Rougemont's real name was Henry (Henri?) Louis Grim, one who knew his family told a *Daily Mail* reporter. He was born at Gressy, a village in the Canton de Vaud, French Switzerland, on November 9, 1847.

I cannot find this village on the large scale map of the above canton. I lived

in the canton for nearly six years and made many walking tours in the same. It is possible that it may be some small hamlet near Rougement, in the Pays d'Enhaut.

*The Times* of June 15, under 'News in Brief,' has the following paragraph:—

Louis de Rougemont was buried at Kensal Green Roman Catholic Cemetery yesterday. The inscription on the coffin gave his name as "Louis Redman" and his age as 74.

I give this note, as, in the future, somebody may desire information.

HERBERT SOUTHAM.

Loxley House, Woking.

CHEESE SUPPLIED TO THE ARMY, 1650-1.—

It appears from the 'Calendar of State Papers' that the Army in Ireland and Scotland at this period was supplied with Cheshire and Suffolk cheeses, supplemented by Dutch cheese.

Among the payments recorded are the following:—

April 16, 1650.—"15 tons of Cheshire cheese for the army in Ireland," with the note:—"It is necessary to hasten over the cheese, it being a perishable commodity."

Dec. 2, 1650.—The last moiety of 120 tons of Suffolk cheese for the Army in Scotland.

Dec. 9, 1650.—In part for 300 tons of Cheshire cheese for the Army in Scotland.

May 7, 1651.—300 tons Cheshire cheese.

April 2, 1651.—100 tons Cheshire cheese and 100 tons Suffolk cheese.

May 5, 1651.—100 tons Cheshire cheese.

June 19, 1651.—100 tons Cheshire cheese and 100 tons Suffolk cheese.

July 1, 1651.—330 tons Cheshire cheese.

This list is incomplete, the 'Calendar of State Papers' having only been glanced through, but it indicates that at that period a good supply of Cheshire and Suffolk cheeses was available.

R. HEDGER WALLACE.

THE PSEUDONYM "JACOB LARWOOD."—

In my article on this subject (12 S. vii. 441) I said that I had been unable to identify L. R. Sadler, stated by certain bibliographers to be the real name of "Jacob Larwood."

I am now informed by Mme. Guyot that her step-brother, Van Schevichaven, had adopted this name as a pseudonym before finally fixing on "Jacob Larwood."

Mme. Guyot still remembers Van Schevichaven's surprise and indignation at Hotten's assumption of joint-authorship of 'The History of Sign-boards,' and she

challenges Hotten's statement that this work was two years in the press.

I am unable to understand why Van Schoevichaven made no public protest and allowed Hotten to publish his other English books.

LAWRENCE F. POWELL.

Oxford.

#### AMERICAN EDITIONS OF GRAY'S 'ELEGY.'

The first American edition is now very scarce. It was published in Philadelphia in 1786, thirty-five years after the London edition, and bears the following imprint:—"Philadelphia. Printed and sold by Robert Aitken, at Pope's Head, in Market Street, 1786." It was issued in connexion with Blair's poem "The Grave," the two together in one insignificant volume, more like a pamphlet than a book. The 'Elegy' proper filled five small pages in the smallest type, and was disfigured with some typographical errors. The commonest circular would now make a better appearance. It is highly prized and eagerly sought by collectors. I have seen but two or three copies in the last twenty-five years.

The next American edition was published in Wilmington, Delaware, in 1803, and this also not separately, but with other poems of lesser note.

HOWARD EDWARDS.

2026, Mt. Vernon Street,  
Philadelphia, U.S.A.

THE RHINE REGARDED AS A FRENCH RIVER.—The following lines of a eulogistic poem on the poet and fabulist Gellert, written by the learned German poet, Michael Denis, are to be found in the last volume of Gellert's works in 10 volumes published at Leipzig in 1775, shortly after his death. They show that, in the opinion of the writer, the Rhine was as much a French river as the Po was an Italian one.

The poet, says Denis, among other things, hears the children of the foreigners on the Rhine and the Po repeat his precepts in their languages\* and bless Germany, to whom Heaven a Gellert gave.

In the original:—

Und höret die Kinder der Fremden  
Am Rhein und am Po  
In ihren Zungen† seine Lehren wiederholen  
Und Deutschland segnen, dem der Himmel  
Einen Gellert gab.

W. H. DAVID.

46, Cambridge Road, Battersea Park, S.W.11.

\* In French and Italian translations.

† In französischen und italienischen Uebersetzungen.

DUBLIN STREET AND PLACE NAMES (see 11 S. vii. 285; xi. 416).—The following changes are worthy of record:—

Back Lane	formerly	Rochelle Lane.
Crow Street	"	Crow's Nest.
Dorset St., Lr.	"	Big Tree Ln.
Drumcondra Rd., Lr.	"	Drumcondra Ln.
Essex St. W.	"	Smock Alley.
Exchange St., Lr.	"	Blind Quay.
Findlater's Pl.	"	Gregg's Ln.
Herbert Park	"	The Doctor's Walk.
Kildare Street	"	Coote Street.
Kiltiernan	"	Golden-ball.
Merrion Pl.	"	Lacy's Ln.
Mount Street	"	Gallows Hill.
Oakley Rd.	"	Cullenswood Av.
Palmerston Rd.	"	Bloody Fields.
Rosemary Ln.	"	Longstick, Love- stokes or Wood- stock Ln.
South St. George's Street	"	George's Ln.
Townsend Street	"	Loway Hill.
Victoria and Al- bert Bdge.	"	Barrack Bdge.

J. ARDAGH.

### Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

HORSE-RIDING RECORDS.—A reperusal of 'The Three Musketeers' series has led me to wonder what records have been actually made by riders on a single horse, when long distances had to be covered as quickly as possible. Something would depend, of course, on the nature of the ground traversed and the question whether the horse was done up for good afterwards or actually fell dead at the end. I do not know the minimum of rest required for man and animal on a long journey, or the average distance that a good rider of moderate weight can do for more than one day running on ground that may be called normal in its hills and surface. I believe there was a famous ride from Berlin to Vienna, but I have forgotten the details.

HIPPOCLIDES.

'NECK OR NOTHING': AUTHOR WANTED.—I shall be glad if any reader would inform me of the author of the following book:—

'Neck or Nothing: A Consolatory Letter from Mr. D-nt-n to Mr. C-rl upon his being Tost in a Blanket.' Sold by Charles King in Westminster Hall, MDCCXVI. Price 4d.

CLEMENT SHORTER.



FLAG FLOWN ON ARMISTICE DAY.—I am anxious to discover the origin of a flag that was flying in London on a Government building during Armistice Day. It has wavy blue lines on a white field. I have been told that it is the flag of one of the old companies of Merchant Adventurers, but which one I do not know. I should be glad to know (1) whether this flag was ever used; (2) the name of the body or society to which it belongs; (3) something about the society in question; and (4) when the flag was first adopted.

EVANS LEWIN, Librarian.

Royal Colonial Institute.

#### TRANSPORTATIONS AFTER THE FORTY-FIVE.

—After the rising of Jacobites in 1715, a considerable number of officers and men were transported to the West Indies and to the American plantations. Can any reader inform me whether there is any list of such victims and of their destinations, and whether any book on the subject has been published?

N. S.

“BOMENTEEK.”—Cabinet-makers are sometimes obliged to stop a hole or fault in a piece of furniture and use as a “filling” a mixture of glue and sawdust or something similar. This substance is known as “bomenteek”—I am compelled to spell it phonetically.

The ‘N.E.D.’ does not know the word. What is its derivation and history, if any? I conjecture *baume antique*, which suggests the French polisher. Or is there some medieval Latin word such as *balsamicum* of which it could be a corruption?

The word seems to have a semi-humorous use; *c.f.* “camouflage” and “fake.”

W. R. C.

LADIES’ PORTRAITS.—Sir Claude Phillips states in *The Daily Telegraph* that “in the earlier period of the Royal Academy the names of ladies, other than actresses, were not given; and to this day, neither in the one nor the other Parisian Salon is the name of the female sitter indicated otherwise than by a capital letter or perhaps a title.” Probably Royal portraits were always exempt from this custom. It would be of interest to ascertain why the practice existed, and when it was given up in this country.

J. LANDFEAR LUCAS.

101, Piccadilly.

COMBE HOUSE, HEREFORDSHIRE.—Could any reader tell me the exact situation of Combe House, Herefordshire? George Crawford Ricketts, Esq., Attorney-General and Advocate-General of Jamaica, returning to England in 1802, purchased the Combe House Estate in 1806, and was succeeded there by his son, Thomas Bourke Ricketts, and then by his grandson, Captain George Crawford Ricketts, Grenadier Guards.

Is the house still in the possession of the same family? If not, who are the present owners?

EDITH D’A. BLUMBERG.

THE GROWTH OF BOGS.—The Rev. Joseph Meehan writes me from Ballinagh, Co. Cavan, as follows:—

Just beside me I have discovered an ancient timber road. About 15 yards of it were stripped, 10 yards in a clay field and 5 yards in a bog. The former was 3 feet beneath the surface, the latter portion 10 feet. The road continues at both ends—it is quite apparent in the face of the bog bank—but only the 15 yards have been stripped. It is a well-made road, 8 feet wide, constructed of logs and planks of timber, over them a layer of sods, and over these, and embedded in them, a rough pavement.

Could any reader tell me what is the average rate of growth of bogs, as this might be of some assistance in forming some idea as to the age of this road.

HENRY FITZGERALD REYNOLDS.

TUNINGHEN CHEESE.—In the ‘Calendar of State Papers,’ Domestic Series, under date Dec. 25, 1649, there is a note as to the purchase of 200 tons of “Tuninghen, *alias* Holland, cheese,” which was approved, “considering the goodness of the cheese and the rates that that commodity now affords.” Again, under date Dec. 30, 1650, the issue of a warrant is noted, “to unload 9,600 cheeses from the Hope of Hamburg, being part of 120 tons of Tuninghen cheese for the army in Scotland.” I shall be glad to learn of other references to Tuninghen cheeses. What were their size and weights? Where were they made, and what was the extent of their importation and use in England?

R. HEDGER WALLACE.

MANCHESTER AND MILFORD RAILWAY.—An account of the origin and history of this railway will greatly oblige, as also information as to the circumstances and the year of its ultimate transference to the Great Western Railway Company.

ANEURIN WILLIAMS.

Menai View, North Road, Carnarvon.



"FOOLPROOF."—What does this mean? In *The Daily Chronicle* of Jan. 22, 1921, under the heading 'Drawing Room Cinema,' the writer of the paragraph says:—"When perfected the machine will be fireproof and foolproof and will do away with the semi-darkness of the picture palace and the distant screen." M. A.

[The meaning surely is that the machine can be run safely by a relatively incompetent person, is not liable to be affected by what, in the inquiry on the Welsh railway accident of Jan. 26, was called "human failure." Perhaps the formation of the word has been vaguely influenced by "garde-fou."]

RELAPSES INTO SAVAGE LIFE.—I shall feel obliged for references to cases in which people of the lower culture, after experience of civilized life, have reverted to their original state of savagery. A story, written, I think, by Grant Allen, described how an African negro, who had been educated in Europe, on his return to his native land was found engaged in a fetish dance. Cases of this kind are, I believe, reported from the Andaman Islands and among the natives of Australia. I am anxious to obtain precise references to cases of this class.

## EMERITUS.

ALEXANDER M. McLEOD was admitted to Westminster School in 1807, and in 1847 was Inspector-General of the Police in Jamaica. Particulars of his parentage and the date of his death are wanted.

G. F. R. B.

THOMAS MACGUIRE, Attorney-General of North Carolina. He appears to have been admitted to Gray's Inn, Nov. 14, 1754, but not to have been called there. When and where was he called to the Bar? Information about his career, especially in America, is desired.

G. F. R. B.

DR. JOHN MISAUBIN died April 20, 1734. Was he ever married, and did he leave any children? There is a short notice of him in the 'D.N.B.' xxxviii. 51, but it does not contain the desired information.

G. F. R. B.

THE SURNAME MAYALL.—An old friend tells me that about fifty years ago an article appeared in *Chambers's Journal* or *Household Words* giving lengthy particulars of the Mayalls in France. Can any reader kindly supply the reference?

ARTHUR MAYALL.

3, Church Street, Southport.

PRINTING OF REGISTERS.—1. Have the registers of Youghal Island been printed? 2. Have the registers of St. James, Duke's Place, London, been printed?

E. E. COPE.

SUN-DIALS.—1. Does any reader know of an example of the familiar motto, reading "Horas non numero nisi et serenae," making a correct hendecasyllable? I surmise the usual form, without *et*, to be by a medieval Latinist, who thought *nisi* could be an iambus, for which there is no classical warrant. I should be glad to know if any instance exists of the amended form.

2. Will some one kindly recommend a trustworthy book, of reasonable price, on sun-dials? I want, not pretty pictures or word-painting about country gardens, but definite lists and classification of the varieties. I have come across many magazine articles of very little value. H. K. Sr. J. S.

PULSE.—Does the word "pulse" signify only the grain of leguminous plants? In the Book of the Prophet Daniel we find it alluded to as a beneficial and nourishing food—good results followed its use. Was this what is known to-day as a vegetarian diet? In 'Bailey's Dictionary' the word is confined to "all sorts of grain contained in shells, husks, or cods, as beans, peas, &c." Thomas Dyce says "the common name for rice, wheat and other vegetable food." Sir William Smith, in his 'Dictionary of the Bible,' inclines to the idea that "probably the term denotes uncooked grains of any kind, whether barley, wheat, millet or vetches, &c." It is said that convicts in France are fed mainly on haricots, which we call kidney beans.

It would be interesting to know the opinions of readers of 'N. & Q.'

W. W. GLENNY.

Barking, Essex.

WILD HORSES.—Is it a fact that when a number of wild horses are attacked they arrange themselves in a circle, heads at the centre, and repel their enemy by kicking with their hind-legs?

ALFRED S. E. ACKERMANN.

FOXES AND LAMBS.—Do foxes kill lambs?

ALFRED S. E. ACKERMANN.

HOP-PICKING SONGS.—Particulars (dates, &c.) of these are desired—especially of those which appeared in *Punch* in Keene or Du Maurier's time. J. ARDAGH.

SILVER MEDAL: IDENTIFICATION SOUGHT.—I have a small silver coin, or medal, of which the following is a brief description:—*Ob.* A shield of arms, quarterly 1 and 4, gules, a wheel; 2 and 3, sable a key bendwise. On a shield of pretence, a wyvern. EMERIC JOSEPH DG SS ED MOG AREP SRIP GER AR CAN PR ELEP WO.

Behind the shield, in saltire, a sword and crozier. Crest, a coronet of unusual shape surmounted by a cross-crosslet.

*Re.* NATUS 11 NOVEMB 1707 EL ARCHI EP ET ELECT 1 JULY 1763 EPISC WORM 1 MAR 1768 DENAT 11 JUNY 1774 ÆTAT 66 ANN 7 MENS.

The coin is about the size of a florin but somewhat thinner and practically in mint state. Any information as to whom it commemorates will be esteemed.

CHARLES DRURY.

MAXIMILIAN WILLIAM, BROTHER OF GEORGE I.; died at Vienna, July 16, 1726, in the sixtieth year of his age. With his mother and the rest of her issue he was naturalized by 4 and 5 Anne, c. 16. Is any account of him in English easily accessible?

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

BISHOP OF OXFORD'S COINAGE.—A lately published book of "ana" has the following relating to the period 1865-1868:—

"... the Right Rev. Samuel Wilberforce, the then Bishop of Oxford, sometimes in payment gave me the odd money after shillings in silver pennies and twopenny-pieces which the Lord Bishop of Oxford had then the privilege of coining; these I naturally prized."

Did such a privilege exist at the time named, and when and how was it abrogated?

W. B. H.

"TO CURRY FAVOUR."—What is the origin of this expression? Routledge's 'English Dictionary,' second edition, refers to "M.E. *favell*—a chestnut horse; from a proverb, and O.F. *beast-tale*—a *roman de fauvel*"—but what is the proverb or the tale? Apparently "curry-combing" a horse is the idea.

J. V. F.

STARESMORE OF FROLESWORTH.—Has a pedigree of this family ever been compiled? They seem to have settled at Frolesworth at the end of the fifteenth century and remained there for 200 years at least. Francis Staresmore sat in Parliament and was Deputy-Lieutenant of the county. There is a fine altar tomb in the church at Frolesworth to his memory. Any information about the family would be esteemed.

JAMES SETON-ANDERSON.

HEBREW AND ENGLISH IDIOMS.—Mr. T. H. Weir, in his *Alexander Robertson Lectures for 1917* on 'The Variants in the Gospel Reports,' gives the following among others as examples of Hebraisms in our English Bible, adding, however, that the same forms of speech are common to many languages:—"He went and traded" (Matt. xxv. 16); "he went and joined himself to a citizen" (Luke xv. 15); "David took and ate the shewbread" (Luke vi. 4); "Absalom had taken and reared up to himself a pillar" (2 Sam. xviii. 18); "leaven which a woman took and hid" (Matt. xiii. 33). Such instances of "the insertion of an auxiliary verb, such as 'to go,' in statements in which it is purely otiose," are, he says, very common in the Hebrew Bible, and he regards their occurrence in the Gospels as a proof that the Greek in which they are written is largely diluted with Hebrew. The object of this note, however, is simply to ask whether our common colloquial phrases (common, that is, in dialect), "he went and did," "he took and said," and such like, are traceable to apparently equivalent Biblical phrases, and not native to our speech? It seems extremely unlikely, but the question naturally arises if, as Mr. Weir appears to imply, the phrases quoted are literal translations and the "auxiliary verb" is really otiose.

C. C. B.

## Replies.

### WRINGING THE HANDS.

(12 S. viii. 470.)

THIS practice is illustrated by Shakespeare, '2 Henry VI.,' Act I., sc. i., 223:—

While as the silly owner of the goods  
Weeps over them, and wrings his hapless  
hands,  
And shakes his head, and trembling stands  
aloof.

Darwin, 'The Expression of the Emotions in Man and Animals,' popular edition, chap. iii., pp. 79 and 80, deals with the subject:—

When a mother suddenly loses her child, sometimes she is frantic with grief, and must be considered in an excited state; she walks wildly about, tears her hair or clothes, and wrings her hands. This latter [last-mentioned?] action is perhaps due to the sense of antithesis, betraying an inward sense of helplessness and that nothing can be done. The other wild and

violent movements may be in part explained by the relief experienced through muscular exertion, and in part by the undirected overflow of nerve-force from the excited sensorium.

He goes on to explain that the commonest sensation in the circumstances is a thought that more might have been done, and quotes a passage from Mrs. Oliphant's 'Miss Marjoribanks,' in which a girl went about the house, "wringing her hands like a creature demented," saying it was her fault, &c.

The conclusion here as to the meaning of the gesture seems clearer than that of "antithesis." "With such ideas vividly present before the mind, there would arise, through the principle of associated habit, the strongest tendency to energetic action of some kind." I take this to mean that the sorrowing person stretches out the hands or moves them rapidly, with the idea of affording some help, and continues to do so in abrupt and futile movements. Compare Tennyson in 'In Memoriam,' canto iv. :—

I stretch lame hands of faith, and grope,  
And gather dust and chaff;  
and Hecuba in 'The Trojan Women,' 1305,  
"beating the earth with both her hands."

A footnote in Darwin (p. 80) shows a curious difference of opinion as to the exact action indicated by "wringing the hands."  
V. R.

In 'Two Gentlemen of Verona,' Act II., sc. iii., Launce speaks of "our cat wringing her hands," and in Act III., sc. i., speaks of Silvia

Wringing her hands, whose whiteness so  
became them,  
As if but now they waxed pale for woe.  
In this last case the hands so wrung  
are described as "pure hands held up."

In 'Hamlet,' Act III., sc. ii., Hamlet, after killing Polonius, says to the Queen :—

Leave wringing of your hands: peace! sit  
you down,  
And let me wring your heart.

I understand wringing the hands to mean clasping them tightly and raising them with a look of appeal. If so, there are plenty of passages in the classics which show this gesture to have been a common one in antiquity.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

I am convinced that this is an instinctively human action and is quite independent of manners and customs. Years ago, at a time of great misery, I found myself wringing my

hands, and fancying myself comforted by the act. Until then, I think, I regarded "wringing the hands" as being a mere literary form of expression of despairing agitation. Charles Kingsley clearly saw his fisherwomen "weeping and wringing their hands" for those who would never come back to them again. ST. SWITHIN.

Perhaps the following may be of use as providing some early examples of the use of this expression :—

So efter that he longe hadde hyre compleyned  
His hondes wronge and seyde that was to seye.

Chaucer, 'Troilus,' iv. 1171.

She wrings her Hands and beats her Breast.

Congreve, 'Death of Queen Mary.'

In 'The Two Gentlemen of Verona,' Act II., sc. iii., Launce, describing the lachrymose condition of the family at his departure, tells how he left them,  
my mother weeping, my father wailing, my  
sister crying, our maid a howling, our cat wringing  
her hands.

JOHN A. KNOWLES.

HACKNEY (12 S. viii. 470).—The derivation of this word is referred to in *Devon and Cornwall Notes and Queries*, vol. x., p. 122, par. 123, in considering the meaning of the word "Hacombe." The absurdity of the explanation that it is the *ey*, *eyot*, or island belonging to the Danish chief Hacon is emphasized by the fact that London has not a monopoly of the place-name Hackney. Not only is there, as MR. POWER points out, another Hackney at Matlock, but to quote my note above mentioned :—

On the north side of the old course of the Teign, opposite Buckland Barton, is a site called Hackney, which gives name to Hackney channel as distinguished from Newton (Newton Abbot) channel, and Hackney-lane forms part of the direct route from Hacombe through Higher Netherton to reach the site of the ancient ford over the Teign. The name Hackney also occurs on the Dart and the word had no connection with a Danish name.

Hackney and Hacombe are doubtless, as regards the first syllable, of kindred derivation. Haga, plural Hagan, means a hay or hedge and in the adjectival use—something enclosed. The enclosed, hedged in, or staked island or valley I believe to be the meaning of Hackney and Hacombe respectively.

The so-called Hackney Marshes, as a district in the north of London was once known, was doubtless a similar site to those chosen on the Teign and the Dart as places of safety by the early Saxon settlers.

HUGH R. WATKIN.

FRANKLIN NIGHTS (OR DAYS) (12 S. viii. 411, 476).—The cold spell in May which, MR. T. PERCY ARMSTRONG writes, is attributed by the peasants in Russia to "the budding of the oaks," is probably the reason assigned in South Russia, because in North Russia and Finland it is always said that the change takes place because "tchere-mookha tsviatgot," the bird-cherry (*prunus padus*), is flowering, the pungent smell of which is generally accompanied by a cold wind. Be it noted that in each case it is not the change of temperature which, according to local lore, causes the flower of the tree to open, but it is the change in the tree brings the cold weather. The odour of bird-cherry blossom is considered by some to be antagonistic or objectionable to flies, mosquitoes, &c., and in Russia is used to scent soap. Is there some connexion between this supposed possibility and the fact that the bird-cherry awaits the "Franklin nights and days" in which to bloom, when owing to the cold no flies are to be seen?

HUGH R. WATKIN.

SHAKESPEARE'S SONGS (12 S. viii. 471).—A collection of settings suitable for children depends much on the children's ages and musical ability. I therefore append a list of the best collections, from which your correspondent may make choice. As all, or nearly all, are out of print it will take time and patience to obtain them through antiquarian bookshops, unless your correspondent can journey here to inspect them:—

Shakespeare Album, or Warwickshire Garland for the Piano, containing above one hundred favourite ancient, modern, and traditional airs illustrative of Shakespeare and his time, including the music in 'Macbeth' and 'The Tempest.' Arranged by the most eminent artists. London: Lonsdale. [1862.] Fo.

Greenhill (J.), Harrison (W. A.), and Furnivall (F. J.). List of all the Songs and Passages in Shakespeare which have been set to Music. Edited by F. J. Furnivall and W. C. Stone. London: New Shakespeare Society. 1884. 4to.

Elson (L. C.). Shakespeare in Music: A collation of the chief musical allusions in the plays . . . with an attempt at their explanation and derivation. Together with much of the original music. Illustrated. London: Nutt. 1901. Cr. 8vo.

Naylor (E. W.). Shakespeare and Music. With illustrations from music of the 16th and 17th centuries. London: Dent. 1896. Cr. 8vo.

Naylor (E. W.). Elizabethan Virginal Book. . . . With illustrations. London: Dent. 1905. Cr. 8vo.

Davy (John). Six Madrigals for Four Voices.

Words from Shakespeare. London: J. Balls. [c. 1800.] Fo.

Chilcot (T.). Twelve English Songs. Words by Shakespeare. London. [c. 1800.] Fo.

Caulfield (John). Collection of the Vocal Music in Shakespeare's Plays, including the whole of the songs, duets, glees, choruses. . . . Engraved from original manuscripts and early printed copies, chiefly from the collection of W. Kitchiner. Revised and arranged for piano by Addison. London: Caulfield. [1815.] 4to.

Rimbault (E. F.), *Editor*. Shakespeare's Songs: Thirteen standard songs. . . . Music by Purcell, Arne, Bishop, Schubert, &c. London. [c. 1850.] 4to.

Songs from Shakespeare. [With music.] Illustrated. London: Cassell. 1886. Fcp. 4to.

Naylor (E. W.), *Editor*. Shakespeare Music. London: Curwen. 4to.

Novello and Co. also publish a collection of the songs.

When founding the Shakespeare Glee Club here, some years ago, ere war turned daily life upside down, I had great difficulty in getting complete sets of the leading songs, as publishers had allowed many to run out of print. But the Club library possesses now a fairly complete collection, most of which have been sung in the plays, unaccompanied, in our theatre.

W. JAGGARD, Capt.

Memorial Library, Stratford-on-Avon.

ROBERT JOHNSON (12 S. viii. 449).—His will (Prerogative Court of Dublin) was dated Dec. 21, 1734, and proved in 1800 (*sic*). It is a long will which might repay close examination. From the fairly full abstract in my possession I gather the following facts:— His sons were Robert (eldest), Nathaniel and Thomas, the last two being minors in 1734. His daughters were Margaret and Mary. Colonel Thomas Broughton, his brother-in-law, had two sons, Nathaniel and Andrew. Another brother-in-law was Archibald Hutcheson: a sister-in-law was Phœbe Bonner. As kinsmen Gabriel Manigault, John Schutz and John Cooke are named. Estates totalling more than 30,000 acres are mentioned, and he appointed two sets of executors: for his Carolina estates the three Broughtons and Manigault; for his estate in Great Britain and Ireland, Hutcheson, Cooke, Schutz and P. Bonner.

He directed that he should be buried close to his deceased wife and that an escutcheon of marble should be erected on the column in the church of Charlestown near his grave with the names and ages of his wife and self engraved thereon. W. ROBERTS CROW.

JOAN OF ARC (12 S. viii. 469).—In 'Existe-t-il des reliques de Jeanne d'Arc?' (Orleans, 1891), M. l'Abbé Th. Cochard has some very useful pages on the subject of the heroine's harness. He mentions a suit which after many vicissitudes found its way into the museum at Les Invalides, and I think he believed that it was genuine. It is not improbable that some armour, which Jeanne offered to St. Denys after her reverse at Paris, would be brought to England, but I know not where the treasure conceals its history.

ST. SWITHIN.

"PARLIAMENT CLOCKS" (12 S. viii. 451, 493).—Taxes on precious metals have been imposed at different times in this country. In 1719 6d. per ounce was levied on silver. This led to the use of base metal. In 1758 a tax of £2 annually by dealers was substituted. In 1759 the amount for a licence was raised to £5. In 1784, in addition to the licence, the 6d. per ounce tax was reimposed. In 1797 8s. per ounce was levied on gold and at the same time Pitt imposed (37 Geo. III. c. 108) a tax of 5s. on every watch and clock. These accumulative taxes nearly ruined the trade, the demand for clocks and watches decreasing to such an extent that manufacture diminished by one-half. Pitt's tax was repealed in the following year (1798), but the measure had had the effect of stimulating, not creating, the manufacture of a timepiece which had a wooden dial, the hours soldered or painted; the face always large, 3ft. and often larger; and the trunk only long enough to allow of a "seconds" pendulum. There was no gold or silver or glass. This kind of clock had been in existence for some time, perhaps since about 1720, but the earlier examples were very finely lacquered, the lacquer being much better than that applied to most clocks after 1797.

Although the Act of 1797 did not create this particular kind of clock, no doubt it did create the name, because it brought the clock into prominence, many specimens being erected in taverns, posting houses, public rooms, &c., for the convenience and benefit of those who were not able to afford to keep clocks or watches.

I have never heard of, nor have I been able to trace, the use of the name "Act of Parliament Clock" before 1797. I possess a clock of the kind by Edmund Wills, Salisbury, whose date is about 1730.

SLIGO.

"THE POOR CAT I TH' ADAGE" (12 S. viii. 431, 475, 497).—The Latin version cited by MR. DE V. PAYEN-PAYNE is given with a slight alteration by Quarles in his 'Emblems' as a hexameter:—"Catus amat pisces sed non vult tingere plantas."

C. A. COOK.

The Latin proverb as given at the second reference does not scan. "Non vult" should be substituted for "non amat." This change will at the same time bring it closer in expression to the English form quoted by J. S. Farmer. The Latin saying also appears as "Cattus amat pisces, sed non vult tangere flumen." See p. 9 of Jakob Werner's 'Lateinische Sprichwörter und Sinnsprüche des Mittelalters' (1912). The French "Le chat aime le poisson, mais il n'aime pas à mouiller la patte," and the German to the same effect are given in Skeat's note to Chaucer's 'House of Fame,' l. 1783, and he quotes a parallel from Gower, 'Confessio Amantis,' ii. 42,

As a cat wolde ete fisshes

Withoute weting of his clees,

and an allusion in 'Piers the Plowman's Crede,' 405.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

At the first reference MR. LUPTON says:—"The adage . . . was, I understand, a French proverb."

Mr. Benham's 'Cassell's Book of Quotations,' at p. 504, has "Catus amat pisces, sed non vult tangere plantas," where "tangere" is an obvious misprint for *tingere*. This is a mediæval hexameter, and as such more authentic than the Latin proverb as given at the second reference. Mr. Benham (*loc. cit.*) says, "A Portuguese proverb is to the same effect," but he does not quote it. How does it run? On p. 854 he gives Italian and German forms of the adage, but no French one. If it is known in France, what form does it take there?

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

EARLY STAGE-COACHES (12 S. viii. 392, 436).—Much useful information concerning stage-coaches will be found in the following books:—

Harper (C. G.). 'The Brighton Road: Old Times and New on a Classic Highway.' 1892.

Harper (C. G.). 'Stage Coach and Mail in Days of Yore.' 2 vols. 1903.

Harris (Stanley). 'The Coaching Age.' 1885.

Harris (Stanley). 'Old Coaching Days.' 1882.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

OLIVE SCHREINER (12 S. viii. 469).—*The Annual Register*, 1920, says she was born in Basutoland in 1859; 'The American' says about 1860; 'The New International Encyclopædia,' 1862; 'Chambers's Encyclopædia of English Literature,' about 1865; 'Who's Who,' early 'sixties; 'Larousse,' about 1862; and 'The Encyclopædia Britannica' says she issued 'The Story of an African Farm' in her teens. This book was published in Feb. 1883, when she was a "little over 20 years of age" (*The Times*, Dec. 13, 1920), under the pseudonym of Ralph Iron. She was a daughter of a Lutheran Missionary of German family in the service of the London Missionary Society; her mother was a Londoner named Rebecca Lyndall. She married in 1894 Mr. S. C. Cronwright, and had much sympathy with the Cape Dutch and their grievances during the Boer War. She lived at De Aar, Cape Colony, and died in South Africa on Dec. 11, 1920.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

"AUSTER" LAND TENURE (12 S. viii. 109, 192, 233).—Rutter says that "a tithing in Lymppsham, Somerset, was anciently named Austertown, a name descriptive of the tenure by which the property was held."

THOS. G. SIMMONDS.

Congresbury.

VISCOUNT STAFFORD, 1680 (12 S. viii. 409, 454, 478, 497).—On looking again at J. E. (not J. A., as I wrote by mistake at p. 454) Doyle's 'Official Baronage,' I see that his description of Viscount Stafford's wife as *daughter* of Edward, 20th Baron Stafford, must be a pure slip, as her true relationship may be gathered from previous articles in the same book. That her brother is called sometimes 5th Baron and sometimes 21st is no doubt due to Henry Stafford (1501-1563), son of the Duke of Buckingham who was beheaded in 1521, having been declared to be Baron Stafford by a new creation, when Edward VI.'s first parliament passed an Act for his restoration in blood.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

"GOOD OLD" (12 S. viii. 468).—A much earlier example of this can be quoted. The 'N.E.D.' gives as a colloquial use, under the date *circa* 1440, "Gode olde fyghtyng." See vol. vii., p. 97, column 3, *s.v.* "Old."

EDWARD BENSLEY.

JAMES MACBURNEY (12 S. viii. 431, 474).—To the place of James Macburney's birth, given at the latter reference, the date has still to be added. Several writers about the Burneys make a point, as Goldsmith would have said, of omitting to mention this. But, according to Mrs. Raine Ellis, in her Preface to the 'Early Diary of Frances Burney' (1889), James Macburney the younger, Madame d'Arbly's grandfather, was born in 1678. On the question of a Scottish or Irish ancestry, Mrs. Ellis writes that a family tradition brings the Burneys from Scotland with James I.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

S. E. THRUM (12 S. viii. 469).—Mr. J. A. Jacob, the hon. curator of Sandwich Records, has kindly supplied the information which enables me to answer MR. G. D. JOHNSTON'S question.

Mrs. Clara Elizabeth Thrum, who resided at No. 2 Battery, had been to Sandwich shopping. Whilst returning home she was overtaken by a snow-storm and perished from exposure. The parish register records the date of Mrs. Thrum's burial as Dec. 8, therefore the death must have occurred previous to Dec. 11. She was 48 years of age. I have been unable to find any account of the disaster in *The Kentish Gazette* for 1849.

W. J. M.

OLD LONDON: THE CLOTH FAIR (12 S. viii. 310, 353, 435, 477).—At the last reference MR. SETON-ANDERSON rightly points out my omission of the word "asking" from his reply. This was not intentional, but I readily express my regret for thus misquoting him. The objection was not so much to the words of the explanation cited as to their source and the superfluous derision conveyed. A work of fiction—and Rodwell's 'Old London Bridge' only claims to be a romance—is not a good source for historic facts, and his allusion to Rahere's history and achievements is at least undesirable. My principal regret is that it has been accepted above its face value by our esteemed contributor MR. J. SETON-ANDERSON.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

ARMS OF ELLINGHAM (12 S. viii. 391).—As given in Burke's 'General Armory' these are:—Per chevron, sable and gules, three falcons' heads erased argent beaked or.

LEONARD C. PRICE.



DANTEIANA (12 S. viii. 463).—I have read with much interest MR. MCGOVERN'S recent remarks under this heading, but I cannot agree with him in attributing "undisguised effrontery" and "extraordinary vanity" to Dante, because he ranks himself as poet above Ovid and Lucan. Most competent critics, I imagine, would agree that Dante is right in his estimate, and there is no lapse from humility on the part of a man who knows his own place in the world and realizes that it is a high one. The production of good poetry is the surest path to immortality of fame; every poet, then, has the right to ask if he is likely to be immortal, and if he decides in the affirmative and proves to be correct in his conjecture, it merely shows that he is gifted with prophetic insight and critical acumen. The number of poets who have correctly predicted their own immortality is very great. Or—to take an example from the life of another superman—when Gourgaud wished to leave St. Helena and Napoleon, to cheer him up and keep him there, pointed out to him that he, by coming to Longwood, had made his name immortal, was Napoleon guilty of pride? Rather it would have been strange on his part if he had neglected to use so obvious an argument.

So, too, MR. MCGOVERN seems to imply that some apology may possibly be due from admirers of Dante because of his astrology and his anti-Scriptural conception of the material torments of Hell. At any rate MR. MCGOVERN says that he can overlook them. But, as he admits, it is unreasonable to affirm that a masterpiece suffers because it reflects the intellectual notions and cosmogony of the age in which it was composed. Who would think of blaming Homer because he says that Poseidon, returning from the Ethiopians, saw Odysseus somewhere in the Mediterranean from the mountains of the Solymi; or, again, that Helios kept an eye on Aphrodite, when her lord went off to a far-distant country? The very pettiness of Homer's cosmogony adds an additional charm to his poems. I suggest, moreover, that it would be captious to blame a poet because he accords as much respect to tradition as to the words of Scripture: the intellectual world would indeed be poor if men had confined themselves rigidly to the letter of the Bible. Lastly, strange as it may seem to say so, we should be wise to hold with due modesty to our astronomical conceptions of the uni-

verse. The Ptolemaic system was good enough for many men of learning, and, at any rate, it had in its favour the evidence of the senses; we profess to believe in the teaching of Copernicus, though the majority of men would probably find it hard to give a reason for the truth, now axiomatic, that the earth goes round the sun. But is it not possible that the Copernican system may some day be dethroned, or superseded by some wider synthesis, and that an after generation will mock at us for our adherence to a conception of the universe that seems to them erroneous or inadequate?

T. PERCY ARMSTRONG.

The Authors' Club, Whitehall Court, S.W.

THE CAVEAC TAVERN (12 S. vi. 170, 216, 279; viii. 453).—Anent J. P. DE C.'s friendly information, quite a nest of taverns would appear to have existed in Spread Eagle Court and the contiguous portion of Threadneedle Street. I venture the surmise that Caveac's (or Caviack's), although always described as being situate in Spread Eagle Court, may not have been altogether of it, but stood partly upon or about the site of Lemann's biscuit-shop, or Banister's, the butcher's, in Threadneedle Street. The illustration to which MR. ANDREW OLIVER referred (12 S. vi. 279) might settle the difficult point as to location.

CECIL CLARKE.

Junior Athenæum Club.

"MAGDALEN" OR "MAWDLLEN" (12 S. viii. 366, 417, 453, 494).—It is customary to regard this change as phonetic and to attribute it to the dropping of the *g*. But Magdalene became Madeleyne in Middle English, and that does not tally with Mawdlen. Has the possibility that the change originated in scribal error ever received due consideration?

In early mediæval times there were forms of *g* and *u* which were occasionally mistaken one for the other. In the eighth-century Corpus Glossary we find "exugiæ" and "frigula" for *exuvia* and *frivola* (*frivola*). In Henry of Huntingdon (twelfth century) the name of Archbishop Plegmund appears as "Pleumund." In the reproduction of the ancient map that Bertram published along with Pseudo-Richard, the lithographer misrepresented *flu[uius]* by "flig" more than twenty times. In the thirteenth-century Cotton MS. Vespasian A. XIV., in the Welch tract 'De Situ



Brecheniauc, Leuministre was misread by the first editor, Rees, as "Legministre," and the name of Maun appears in it as "Meigh" [with *ei::a*, *g::u* and *h::n*]. Similarly in an Arthurian Triad Portimâr of Mancetter (*i.e.*, Manduessedum) is called Porth Uavr Gandw (*lege uandw* = of Mandw).

These instances of *g/u* confusion suggest that a mistaken presentation of Magdalen as *Maudalen* may be responsible for the pronunciation Mawdlen which MR. COOLIDGE has carried back to 1448.

ALFRED ANSCOMBE.

30, Albany Road, Stroud Green, N.4.

HEARTH TAX (12 S. viii. 471).—As hearth money was a tax levied on every hearth in all houses except cottages, it may be presumed that the seven hearths for which Wm. Oates of Pontefract was responsible were all in a single dwelling. It may be added that the tax (2s. per hearth), which in principle was a very old one, was exceedingly unpopular. It was imposed in 1662 and withdrawn in 1689. In 1695 the window tax was imposed in its stead.

F. A. RUSSELL.

116, Arran Road, S.E.6.

"TENANT IN CAPITUM" (12 S. viii. 429, 472).—I must thank MR. FLETCHER for his reply. I remain, however, of the opinion expressed in my Note, illustrated by examples in support—and these might, indeed, be multiplied into thousands—that any one holding a military fee of another was the "tenant in capite" of that other (whether that other was king, earl, baron or what-not).

I will develop my position by observations arising out of the legal definition quoted by MR. FLETCHER:—*Caput* *i.e.*, *Rex*, *unde tenere in capite est tenere de rege, omnium terrarum capite*.

Now, this definition, one of the keystones of the feudal theorists, contains two, if not three, errors. The feudal *caput* was a thing and never an individual; not the King-in-Person (as the definition implies), but the Crown, was the *Caput* of the kingdom. And therein lay, as I take it, a real fiction of the feudal system, that so immaterial a thing as a "crown," not the *insigne* but a mere quality, resident in and inalienable from the person of the King (as long as he was King) should be a *caput*. Besides this *caput regni*, to which all the lands of the kingdom were appurtenant, there were

of course others: the *caput* of an earldom, the *caput* of an honour, the *caput* of a barony, the *caput* of a knight's fee, &c. All these *capita* were, like the *caput* of the kingdom, impersonal things and only differed from it in being material, such as a castle or mansion.

In actual practice the holder of a *caput* was tenant *in capite* of the lands appurtenant to his *caput*, and as this *caput* might be held of, *i.e.*, from, anyone, to use, as in the legal definition quoted and MR. FLETCHER on his authority, the phrase "tenant in capite" as the equivalent of "tenant in capite de rege" is erroneous and a contradiction to the large body of evidence offered to the contrary in our national records.

L. GRIFFITH.

THE HOODED STEERSMAN (12 S. viii. 471).—Probably the reason of the steersman alone being hooded in medieval illustrations of ships is that in those days as in classical times it was for the helmsman to give orders and for the rest of the sailors to carry them out. As Virgil says (*Æn.* v. 176):—

*Ipsæ gubernacula rector subit, ipse magister,  
Hortaturque viros, clamvunque ad litora torquet.*

So the prayer 'Pro Rege' in the 'Missale Romanum' (which is said in England on Sundays after High Mass) speaks of 'Rex noster, qui tua miseratione suscepit regni gubernacula.' The man at the helm was the master of the ship.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

FOUR-BOTTLE MEN: GLASS COLLECTIONS (12 S. viii. 310, 357, 418).—Your correspondent A. T. M., at the second reference, asks if there is any public collection where his variety of antique glass bottles would find a permanent home? The Guildhall Museum in the City and the London Museum in St. James's, W., have special collections of old glass bottles. Both of them are always ready to accept donations of curios and antiques. The British Museum has, of course, a collection of glass, but it has not been on view for years (and years), though it is hoped it may be *circa* 1925. J. C.

WINDOW TAX AND DAIRIES (12 S. viii. 449, 492).—Your correspondent MR. R. HEDGER WALLACE inquires about existing relics of the window tax. Within half-a-dozen miles of here I know of about a dozen. In most cases there is the single word

“Dairy” painted on the lintel of the window of the room where the milk stood for the cream to rise. In three or four it was carved in the stone. In one case, however, the words “Dairy Room” appear painted in large letters across the front of the building. One of the painted ones will probably disappear shortly as the building is about to be pulled down. In one case the stone-cutter gave us the rendering “Dairey.”

ABM. MEWELL.

Longfield Road, Todmorden.

### Notes on Books.

*English Metrists: Being a Sketch of English Prosodical Criticism from Elizabethan Times to the Present Day.* By T. S. Omond. (Clarendon Press, 10s. 6d. net.)

THESE pages bear witness to the abundance of thought and ingenuity which has been expended on the nature and true scheme of English verse. Mr. Omond, as all lovers of poetry know, has himself contributed much to this study, and he now sets himself to analyse the contribution of fellow-enthusiasts from the sixteenth century to the present day.

The first chapter gives us plenty of substantial and entertaining detail upon the old attempt to make English verse conform—at least in principle—to classical models. Mr. Omond has little difficulty in showing the intrinsic falseness of the conceptions underlying the hopelessly mechanical treatment of a really intricate problem. Under the idea of ‘quantity,’ Latin and Greek verse implied temporal measure: but, by the theorists who wrested English syllables into caricatures of hexameters or sapphics, no effectual account was taken of time and of the peculiar relation in English verse between time and measure.

‘The Old Orthodoxy’—the theory and practice of the first half of the eighteenth century—and ‘Resistance and Rebellion’—the poetical history of the other half—furnish excellent discussions, especially the second with its criticism of Monboddo, Steele and Sheridan. The nineteenth century saw the rise of a new principle as a rule of verse—that of counting accents instead of syllables. This might well seem as easy to understand and apply as it was illuminating, but, though it has revolutionized English prosody, it has aroused as many questions as it has laid to rest. Mr. Omond gives a spirited and well-balanced view of the progress of lively controversy on this topic throughout the nineteenth century. It might be foreseen that when accent—in whatever exact sense we use the word—became the determining factor in verse, the questions of rhythm and then of prose rhythm were not far off. In this connexion it seems to us that some of the studies considered are somewhat impaired by too nearly exclusive an attention to the feet, or component parts of

the verse, to the neglect of the verse as a whole. To the poet himself each verse is much more than a succession of feet—it is a unity in itself: a length of furrow, after which comes the joy of starting again: an inhalation and exhalation of breath. There are verses of *longue* and verses of *courte haleine*; and verses that go fast—as it were shallow furrows through light soil: and verses that go slow—the furrow being sunk deep in a rich but reluctant field. The longest we can recollect, kept up through a considerable work, is the secret, sinuous verse which yet comes duly in and starts again, of ‘Lorna Doone’—a peculiarity giving the book, in many pages, a curious charm and more often a certain tiresomeness. We have never been able to form a decided opinion as to whether or no it was intentional.

There are two further references of which we think writers on prosody make too little. On all questions of the scansion of dramatic verse the competent actor ought to be appealed to; and where music is brought in—as it must be—to elucidate metre, the system of bars and triple and common time should often give place to the musical phrase. So far as the writer of these words can tell from experience, most verse which can be supposed to count for anything rises in the mind to the accompaniment of a distinct musical phrase or motive which actually determines the metre of the verse but is by no means always divisible into bars.

Some of the efforts here made at reducing beautiful but irregular verses into measured parts remind one of a passage in Marcus Aurelius, which, though it applies only to visible beauty of a humble kind, seems to contain the true philosophy of the beauty of all circumscribed things:—“We ought,” he says, “to observe also that even the things which follow after the things which are produced according to nature contain something pleasing and attractive. For instance, when bread is baked some parts are split at the surface, and these parts which thus open and have a certain fashion contrary to the purpose of the baker’s art, are beautiful in a manner, and in a peculiar way excite a desire for eating. And again, figs, when they are quite ripe, gape open; and in the ripe olives the very circumstance of their being near to rottenness adds a peculiar beauty to the fruit.”

We must not forget to say, in conclusion, that besides the stimulating and scholarly chapters which are the bulk of the book, Mr. Omond gives us two full bibliographical Appendices, arranged in chronological order: the one on books and articles dealing with quantitative verse and pseudo-classical poems; the other on those dealing with the analysis of ordinary English verse.

*The Two Gentlemen of Verona.* Edited by Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch and John Dover Wilson. (Cambridge University Press, 6s. net.)

WE have here the second volume of the new Cambridge text of Shakespeare. ‘The Two Gentlemen of Verona’ is a play which gives the scholarly editor a maximum of thankless trouble. The problems raised by the Folio text go down into the very structure of the play and the heart of the characters: but they remain by their

nature insoluble. An immature but most graceful and musical drama, it has suffered cuts, adaptations and interpolations, which have not only distorted but also actually truncated it. Mr. Dover Wilson's note on the copy used for the printed text of 1623 is an excellent discussion of the probabilities of the adapter's work, which, we think, may be taken as a sufficient last word on the subject.

Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch's pleasant Introduction takes this same question of the adapting of the play from the points of view of character, story, style and propriety. The most important theory advanced is that Shakespeare finished the play with a solution which was found unacceptable, and that the hopeless concluding scene is the result of botching and some rewriting by an unknown inferior hand, the reasons in support of it being drawn both from the inferiority of the verse in certain places and from gaps and blunders in sense. "The crude and conventional *coup de théâtre*" produced by the "faker" will, on this supposition, have formed the end of the play on the play-copy; and, this being the source of the Folio text, have come to be printed. We must acknowledge that the more we consider the question the more likely appears this solution.

The critical study of this play resolves itself largely into noting discrepancies and contradictions, and observing sundry stage effects which Shakespeare tries here for the first time, and uses to more famous purpose in his later work. These entertaining pursuits do in themselves rather tend to the depreciation of 'The Two Gentlemen of Verona,' so that Shakespeare's dawning greatness after all gets to itself something of a triumph when it compels the reader, as it so often does, in spite of the above distractions, to linger over and enjoy the still tentative, yet easy and melodious verse, the faintly-coloured but delicately graceful figures of Silvia and Valentine, the drollery, already quite characteristic, of Lance, and the generously outlined Julia.

The undistinguished stage-history of the play goes to reinforce our opinion that this excellent little volume gives us all that is or will be wanted on its subject.

*A Manual of Seismology.* By Charles Davison. (Cambridge University Press, £1 ls. net.)

ALTHOUGH books on scientific subjects are not strictly within our scope we cannot pass over this excellent manual. It does not deal with the history of earthquakes, nor with the history of seismology, but summarizes our present knowledge of the causes and the character of seismic disturbances. While most of it is purely technical, the lucidity both of the style and the arrangement makes it a not impossible work even for the general reader. For the student it will undoubtedly be, for some time, the received textbook on seismology.

The work done in this science within the last century is of impressive bulk. De Montessus de Ballore's catalogue of earthquakes contains nearly 160,000 entries, all known earthquakes being included, however slight. Based on this catalogue his seismic map shows that the earth's

crust is unstable along two narrow zones, a Mediterranean and a "Circum-Pacific" circle, of which the former counts 52-57 and the latter 38-51 of all known earthquakes. The explanation of this has been taken by De Montessus de Ballore to go back to the formation of the principal mountain chains in Tertiary times, when, in these regions, sediments of great thickness were flung up, folded upon themselves and dislocated. Conclusions as to the nature of the earth's interior based on seismological observations—principally on the results obtained by Knott—seem to show that the outer crust, known to mankind, has a thickness of about  $\frac{1}{50}$ th of the earth's radius; that a thick, practically homogeneous layer extends within the outer crust to about half the earth's radius; and that at a depth between one-half and six-tenths of the earth's radius the elastic solid shell gives place to a non-rigid nucleus. Dr. Davison makes use of the expressions "growth of the earth's crust," "portions of the earth's crust which are now growing," and so on. The use of the word "growth" in this connexion seems to want explaining: and, since it has so definite a biological significance, should perhaps be deprecated. The so-called "growth" of the earth's crust would seem to be simply a piling up of it, in certain regions, through displacements caused by internal activity. This is as essentially mechanical as the addition of layers of brick to a wall; and if mountains may, at a stretch, be thereby said "to grow," the expression can hardly be applied accurately to the crust itself. The book concludes with a suggestive sentence as to the possible influence of other bodies of the solar system not only on the movements but also on the formation of the surface-features of our globe.

## Notices to Correspondents.

ALL communications intended for insertion in our columns should bear the name and address of the sender—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

EDITORIAL communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries,'"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publishers"—at the Office, Printing House Square, London, E.C.4; corrected proofs to The Editor, 'N. & Q.,' Printing House Square, London, E.C.4.

WHEN answering a query, or referring to an article which has already appeared, correspondents are requested to give within parentheses—immediately after the exact heading—the numbers of the series, volume, and page at which the contribution in question is to be found.

W. W. GLENNY ("Cleanliness is indeed next to godliness").—This has been discussed in 'N. & Q.' at 2 S. ix. 446; 3 S. iv. 419; vi. 259, 337; vii. 367; 4 S. ii. 37, 68, 213; 5 S. ix. 7; 6 S. xi. 400. Sentences of similar significance to this, which, as our correspondent says, comes from Wesley, are to be found in Aristotle, the Talmud, and St. Augustine.

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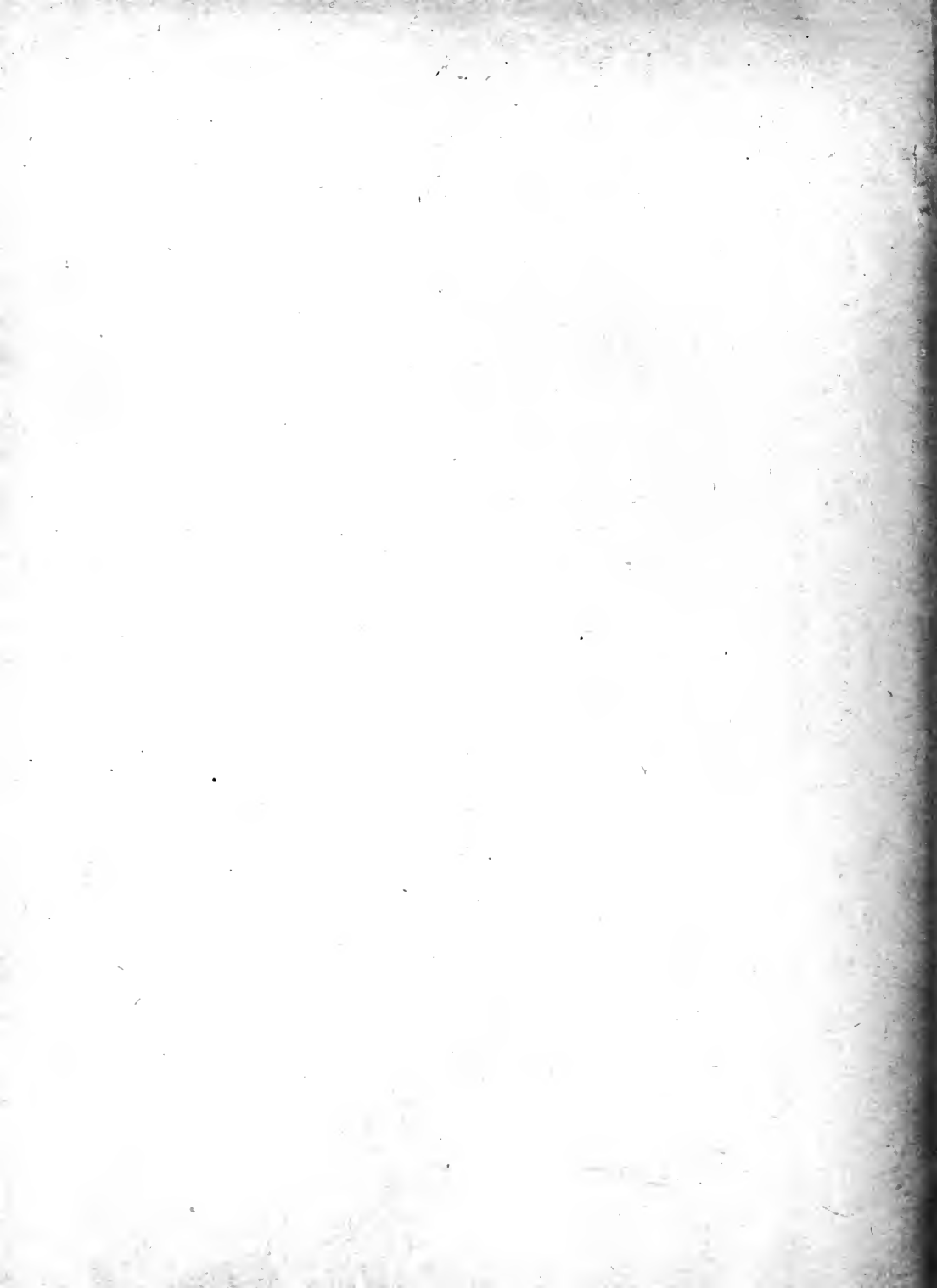
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